NAACP Was Most Successful Lobby

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

MAJOR lobbies did fairly well for themselves in the 1957 session of Congress.

This was indicated in a survey of how lobbies with legislative interests ranging from aviation to automation felt about the first session of the 85th Congress. Spokesman for the majority of pressure groups contacted said at least part of their legislative program got through Congress. Some realized most of their program, and a few claimed Congress did nothing at all for them.

Lobbies expressing satisfaction with Congress' work included the American Medical Association, Air Transport Association, American Trucking Association and National Association of Home Builders.

The AMA successfully pushed for legislation to give doctors the same treatment under the draft law as anybody else. It also considered congressional failure to liberalize the social security law a big achievement.

The aviation group saw several of its objectives become law. One law authorizes the federal government to insure loans that banks extend to airlines, the same way the Federal Housing Administration insures home loans.

The truckers' organization realized several technical law changes to help their industry. It also was instrumental in keeping railroad-endorsed bills to change the nation's transportation policy from reaching the floor of the House or Senate.

George S. Goodyear, president of the home builders, said the 1957 housing bill was "the most significant advance in the federal government's approach to our national housing problems since the establishing of FHA in 1934." His organization claimed 13 legislative accomplishments and three setbacks in 1957.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said its fight to trim the federal budget was a "rare achievement," adding that "the spenders are halted for the time being." The chamber also was at the forefront of opposition to the federal school aid bill that was killed in 1957.

GREATEST dissatisfaction came from those lobbies fighting for federal help for small business. George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, said Congress "did nothing" for small business in 1957.

Lack of congressional action was looked upon as a blessing by several lobbies. A spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, largest farm organization, said "the farmer fared very well, largely because of what Congress didn't do to us." The Farm Bureau successfully opposed giving federal money to help build schools. It also opposed a bill which could result in livestock raisers paying out money for a meat promotion program.

Congressional failure to act on a bill to authorize U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation was at once the biggest defeat for the committee for a National Trade Policy and the biggest victory for the protectionist-minded Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy.

Headlined defeats in 1957 often obscured other legislative victories by heavyweight pressure groups. The National Education Association lost out in its federal school construction aid campaign, but succeeded in getting other federal aid to education programs continued. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association did not get through a bill for federal development of Hells Canyon but received practically all the money it wanted in federal loans to rural coops.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S brand of leadership was blamed by the AFL-CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, Committee for a National Trade Policy and Natonal Education Association for not getting more of their legislative objectives through Congress.

Among the AFL-CIO's unfilled legislative airms were putting more workers under federal minimum wage law, revising the Taft-Hartley Act, liberalizing social security and giving federal aid to areas suffering from excessive unemployment.

The biggest single lobby victory was scored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People whose members saw enactment of the first civil rights bill in 82 years. Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington office, said the civil rights bill "in due time will make the Congress itself a more realistic reflection of the American scene because it will guarantee that future Southern delegations will include qualified colored men and women."

The real measure of lobby strength will come next year. Bills introduced in 1957 must get through the House and Senate then or die. In addition, congressmen will be more susceptible to lobby pressure then since 1958 is an election year. Lobbies already are mobilizing for battles over reciprocal trade agreements legislation, social security liberalization, a new overall transportation policy and special disability payments for veterans.

Mr. Mute Mynah, Meet Mr. Parrot

When parrot meets mynah bird, the jernt's jumpin'.

Mute the mynah is more accustomed to coddling than the N.A.A.C.P. lobby in Congress. He's temporarily in the kitchen at home studying the English language by means of a tape recorder, and any time you walk past his cage he expects toll and tribute, the same as a Barbary pirate. A piece of whole wheat bread dunked in cream is legal tender, but what he really wants is a grape, a peeled grape, seeds gouged out. After that, as a mark of imperial patronage, he will put his orange bill between your fingers, sawing it backward and forward to skim the grape juice residue. But he is such a curious, lively, greedy, merry and friendly devil that it's a pleasure to butle for him.

Then one day he looks up into the sullen, glowering face of the new parrot in a cage opposite him. Mute went down on his belly in a characteristic point that would do credit to the best pointer in the Maytag kennels at Union Springs. His big black eyes, usually mirthful, glinted.

Well, the parrot has to be fed, too So they got grapes and bread by turns, whereas Mute used to get it all. The parrot, meaner and capable of eating a larger man than Silence, ruffled and bit the wire of his cage.

Turning the water on or holding up a mirror usually gets Mute started saying the few phrases he has mastered. Mute gave the best performance yet, emitting some new and piercing whistles, barking like a dog, demanding, "What did you say?"

What the parrot has learned is to laugh. The more Mute stormed at him with whistle, word and the imitation of rude noises, the more the parrot softly but quite distinctly laughed. Instead of saying "hello, there" and letting it go, Mute got to hollering "hello, hello, hello, hello."

But none of this made the intruding parrot disappear. And he even got a celery stalk, which Mute's soft bill can't handle. Mute became so agitated that he dashed himself against the cage and got caught between it and the water cup, which snare raised a wing feather that a day of preening would not flatten. It looked like the fin on a shark.

It seemed kind, not to say wise, to move the parrot to another room. Mute is too swell a person to wound. But of course there is no way of shielding him from the sight of those short orders of sunflower seed and celery tops leaving the kitchen, nor of keeping him from hearing the soft laughter of the green devil in the other room.

Police Guard NAACP Office

The national headquarters of the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People today had an around-the-clock police guard after the second bomb threat in two days.

Located in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40th St., the headquarters received a telephoned bomb threat late yesterday afternoon and a similar call on Thursday from a woman who said, "There's a bomb going to blow up the place."

The detail of police from the W. 30th St. Station, whose size was not disclosed, will remain in the building "until further notice."

An NAACP spokesman said such threats had been received frequently in the past during times of racial tension.

NAACP Chief Predicts South to Elect Negroes

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16 (AP).—Election to Congress of at least five Negroes from three Southern States by 1960 was predicted here today as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People launched a southwide campaign to register Negro voters.

Mapping the campaign at a two-day session were NAACP leaders from 12 Southern States, directed by Roy Wilkins, secretary of the national organization, and Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's national legislative office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mitchell told the conference the registration campaign, operating under protection of the new civil rights bill, should result in election of at least three Negro members of Congress from Mississippi and one each from North and South Carolina by 1960.

He added that in Georgia, Alabama and Florida it should be possible to elect Negroes to other offices. "It is a hard political fact of life," he said, that when you sit down to discuss who to support for mayor or governor, it is possible to get Negroes elected to other offices."

Warning for Registrars

Mr. Mitchell also warned Southern vote registrars that regardless of what they may have heard otherwise, they can be put in jail without a jury trial for capriciously depriving a Negro the right to vote "on the basis of race," under the civil rights bill.

The civil rights law enacted this year provides that the United States Attorney General may apply for Federal court injunctions against any violations or threatened violations of voting rights. Persons violating such injunctions may be tried by a judge without a jury, at the court's discretion, and if they are convicted of criminal contempt and punished with more than $300 fine or 45 days in jail they are entitled to a new trial before a jury. A judge also could order a violator to jail, under civil contempt procedure, until he complied with the court order.

Mr. Mitchell added that while the "hue and cry has been about integration in the schools, with our opponents usually fear is integration at the polls."

Mr. Wilkins said the immediate objective is to bring the percentage of registration of eligible Negro voters up to the same level as the percentage of registration of eligible white voters in all areas.

National Program Planned

He told the conference the registration campaign would become part of a national program, which, however, would not be so intensive as that in the Southern region.

The purpose of the conference, he said, is to "survey the situation and begin working on the registration picture which is spotty on the whole in the South."

And, he added, "in trying to improve the whole picture, we are doing good work for the white people down here for they are disfranchised too." He cited figures on the disparity between the percentage of voting in the South and in other areas.

As one example, Mr. Wilkins said the 3d Congressional District in the State of Washington and the 5th District in Louisiana each have populations of approximately 320,000. In the Washington district, he said, 142,000 votes were cast, while in the Louisiana district there were only 18,000 votes.

NAACP Maps Plans For Drive For 3,000,000 Dixie Voters

Atlanta Conference Calls for Co operation With Churches, Unions Fraternal Groups

Atlanta, Nov. 7—Southern leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and cooperating organizations today set a goal of 3,000,000 Negro voters in 11 southern states by 1960. The goal was announced by Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, at the close of a two-day planning conference attended by 35 representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia.

The southwide conference was called by the NAACP to develop a program to enlarge registration and voting by Negro citizens under provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the first such law passed by Congress in 82 years. A statement issued by the conference calls for cooperation of local and state NAACP units with churches, organized labor, civic, professional and fraternal societies in a southwide drive to expand vastly the number of registered Negro voters in this region.

"We seek as our first goal," the statement asserts, "the registration of as high a proportion of Negro voters as of whites. The immediate goal is to bring Negro registration up to 60 per cent of its potential or about 3,000,000 voters by 1960. With the incentive of the 1957 Civil Rights Law, we earocn Jcvbgkq Rights law, we are confident that this goal can be reached." This goal would more than double the present Negro registration of about 1,250,000 in these states.

Seek Removal of Restrictions

In response to a question raised at a press conference following Sunday's session, Mr. Wilkins expressed the opinion that the NAACP drive "would stimulate an increase in registration of white voters also. We are for this. We are not trying to register more Negro voters than white. We want to remove present restrictions so that moret voters of both races may be registered."

He pointed out that voting in the South is far below the national level and said that the disfranchisement of Negro voters operated also to keep low the level of voting among white citizens. He cited figures of comparative number of votes cast to elect congressmen in a southern state and in a northern state.

The NAACP leader also told the newsmen that southern whites were being "deluded by some politicians and some newspapers who know better. They are being told that if the NAACP is curbed things will settle down and the struggle for civil rights be abandoned. This will not happen," he said.

Instead of feeding the people delusions, Mr. Wilkins asserted, the press and political leaders of the region should be calling for discussions between the races. "It is time for such interracial talks," he added, "event if complete agreement is not reached immediately. It is time to inject some sanity into the present situation."

If the new South is to realize its full industrial potential, he declared, it should welcome the new civil rights act as an aid for "this goal cannot be attained if the Negro is counted out. The civil rights law seeks to give the Negro a voice in the South of which he is an integral part."

Provisions of the Law

The new law, signed by President Eisenhower on Sept. 9, establishes a Commission of Civil Rights to investigate sworn complaints that citizens have been denied the right to vote because of their race, religion or national origin; to study and collect information concerning legal development contributing a denial of equal protection of the laws; and to appraise laws and policies of the federal government concerning equal protection of the laws.

Further the law provides that whenever the attorney general believes that anyone has violated or is about to violate voting rights protected under the act, he may start a suit to prevent such violations. Included is protection of the rights to vote in local, state and federal elections. The attorney general is empowered to seek injunction restraining interference with the right to vote. iVolation of such a court order would be contempt of court punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

Under the new act, an additional assistant attorney general will be appointed with the understanding that he will be in charge of a separate civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

NAACP washington bureau, told the

The conference statement recommended "that the NAACP Board of Directors establish the necessary machinery and provide the necessary budget to implement a program which will reach every Negro household in 11 southern states," because achievement of the conference objectives "requires organization and year 'round campaigning."

Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., a member of the national Board of Directors, was named chairman of a committee on implementation of the conference objectives. Named to serve with him were W. Lester Banks of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock, Ark.; C. R. Rarden, Meridian, Miss.; A .T. Walden, Atlanta; W. C. Patton, Birmingham; and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Atlanta. The committee will meet within 30 days to plan action for a full scale campaign.

Predicts Negro Legislators

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washigton bureau, told the conference at the opening session on Saturday that the new Civil Rights Act "is an enforceable law under which violators can be jailed without jury trials. Of the original four-part bill, three and one-quarter parts were enacted into law," he said.

The Association's Washington representative said that while the southern opposition was making much of the school integration issue, "what members of this opposition are really afraid of its integration at the polls because they realize that when Negroes vote freely fundamental changes will be made in the political arena in the South." He predicted early election of Negro legislatures in the South as a result of expanded Negro voting under the Civil Rights Acts.

Also addressing the opening session were Mr. Wilkins who stated the purpose and objectives of the conferfence and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. King declared that while he is not a "ballot determinist" he recognized that the "ballot is one of the master keys to unlock the pearly gates to freedom." Voting alone, he said, will not solve all the Negro's problems. "There are," he youthful clergymen asserted, a plurality of things and methods needed to solve these questions."

Pledging cooperation with the NAACP, he called for "unified action in the area of registration and voting." The crusade for citizenship sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he said, "should be regarded as an indispensable aid to the NAACP which is exactly what it is. It is, by no means, in competition or in conflict with the NAACP."

State Reports Made

During the two-day conference reports were made on the status of Negro voting in the states. W. C. Patton of tre Atlanta State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting, reported for that state. Other reports were made as follows:

Florida, Robert Saunders, NAACP field secretary; Georgia, John Calhoun, president, Atlanta branch NAACP; Louisiana, Clarence Laws NAACP field secretary; Mississippi, Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary; North Carolina, Kelly M. Alexander, NAACP state president, and Charles MacLean, field secretary; South Carolina, Arthur Brown, president ,Charleston NAACP branch; Tennessee, Rev. Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville, chairman southeast regional church work committee of the NAACP; and Virginia, W. Lester Banks, executive secretary, Virginia State NAACP, and John M. Brooks, political action director, Virginia NAACP.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon of Knoxville, Tenn., was chairman of the committee which drafted the conference statement. Aiding him on the committee were Mr. Brown of Charleston, S. S., and Arthur Chapitel, president of the NAACP branch in New Orleans.

NAACP Lashes West Virginia Hiring Bias

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—The labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People claims that job discrimination against Negroes in the Kanawha Valley is "among the worst in the nation."

Herbert Hill of New York City added that the valley's big chemical plants, especially Carbide and noses" at federal anti-discrimination clauses in their government contracts.

The NAACP official spoke at the first of a series of fall meetings planned by the organization's Charleston branch.

He also contended that the State Employment Security Department "is enforcing a rigid pattern of job discrimination" in violation of federal regulations.

General Supt. F. H. Belden of Carbide's South Charleston plant, told of Hill's remarks, observed that to the best of his knowledge "we are living up to what is required by the federal government."

There was no comment from Dupont officials, and Employment Security Director Henry L. Ash also had nothing to say immediately.

Hill said that of Carbide's 10,000 employes in the Kanawha Valley, only 85 are Negroes and they are mostly in menial positions. He contended that Dupont's 6,000 local workers include 55 Negroes, for the most part in janitor-type jobs.

Court Turns Down Brief For NAACP

'Friend Of Court' Petition Submitted

To Supreme Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to permit the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to file a "friend of the court" brief in support of its appeal to the high court.

The brief was filed by the group in support of the NAACP contention that a $100,000 fine imposed upon it in Montgomery Circuit Court was unconstitutional.

The NAACP has appealed this fine for contempt to the Supreme Court, the case to be heard later this fall.

The "friend of the court" petition was submitted in behalf of 14 organizations including the American Jewish Congress. The others were the American Baptist Convention, American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Committee, American Veterans Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, Congregational and Christian Churches, Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, National Community Relations Advisory Committee, United Synagogue of America and the Workers Defense League.

PETITION FILED

This group, in its petition, declared "it has become perfectly obvious that Alabama not only is attempting to maintain its statewide pattern of racial segregation but is also working for the destruction of all organized opposition to this policy."

"Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has therefore placed in jeopardy the fundamental constitutional right of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views," the petition added.

The high court did not elaborate on why it refused to admit the brief.

In another important decision yesterday the Supreme Court dealt another setback to Morton Sobell in his legal fight to get out of prison.

Sobell was convicted of atomic espionage with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The court rejected without comment a petition asking that it reverse itself and grant Sobell a review of his conviction.

It was the seventh time the court has turned down applications of one sort or another in Sobell's behalf, each time leaving the conviction undisturbed.

30-YEAR SENTENCE

Sobell, now 38, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz. The Rosenbergs were executed in June 1953.

Sobell's latest request for a Supreme Court hearing was hitched to the cross-examination of Mrs. Rosenberg when she testified in her own behalf in U. S. District Court in New York.

Mrs. Rosenberg, in her direct testimony, denied involvement in the conspiracy to feed atomic secrets to Russia.

In cross-examining her, government prosecutors brought out that she had claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination before the grand jury which indicted her, to the same questions she answered in her direct testimony.

Sobell, who did not take the witness stand, contended in his latest appeal that this cross-examination had an adverse effect upon him and caused the trial to lack "essential fairness."

RELY HEAVILY

Sobell's attorneys relied heavily on a decision of the Supreme Court last year that it was wrong for the prosecution to bring out that a defendant testifying in his own behalf had invoked the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury.

In urging the Supreme Court to reject Sobell's motion for a hearing Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin said it was "nothing more than an attempt to obtain direct review of a judgment which, under all the principles of just and orderly legal procedure, has long since attained finality."

And, Rankin argued, the cross-examination of Mrs. Rosenberg tended to show the participation of the Rosenbergs in the conspiracy, but that it did not in any way relate to whether Sobell was a member of the conspiracy.

Two additional petitions, asking review of refusals by a federal court in New York to grant to Sobell hearings, still are pending before the high court. In these Sobell's attorneys charged, among other things, that his conviction was "steeped in fraud and tainted by false and perjured evidence."

NAACP Head Says Negro Doctor Arrested Illegally

MONROE, N.C., Oct. 17 (AP)—A Negro leader today charged that police here acted without due process of the law against a Negro doctor charged with performing a criminal abortion on a white woman.

Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said charges against Dr. A. E. Perry rose out of racial problems.

Williams charged in a statement that police seized guns from Dr. Perry's property "without due process of law" and searched his home for illegal whisky and beer on a warrant signed by a man who advertised a Ku Klux Klan meeting and leased his land to Klansmen for a gathering last week.

Williams also said in his statement that Dr. Perry was arrested at the suggestion of a white doctor whose car was seen by Negro witnesses in a Klan motorcade.

Monroe Police Chief Al Mauney declined comment on Williams' statement, remarking that his "police files are open."

Monroe Mayor Fred M. Wilson said he would make no comment on the Williams statement itself.

Dr. Perry was arrested Sunday and bond was set at $7,500 in recorder's Court. A hearing was scheduled for Friday.

Bond was posted by a prominent white citizen, J. Ray Shute. Shute said he posted bond without knowing the details of the case as a service for the community to keep Dr. Perry from being jailed without trial.

"I wanted to show there were unbiased whites in the community," he said.

Chief Mauney said Dr. Perry is charged with performing an abortion on Mrs. Lillie Mae Rape on Oct. 4. The chief said Mrs. Rape had signed a statement.

The police chief said a doctor on the staff of Union Memorial Hospital suggested the investigation.

NAACP Blames Mississippi For Part Of 'Science Lag'

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5 (AP)—A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today Mississippi and other Southern states have contributed to the nation's "scientific lag" by holding back Negroes who might otherwise become scientists.

"Many potential Negro scientists are never allowed to develop their capabilities," Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, said in a statement. "There isn't a single state-supported school in Mississippi where a Negro is permitted to take engineering or study in the advanced sciences."

There is a state-supported program which provides for education of qualified Negroes in the professions and some other fields in schools outside the state. The program operates principally to train doctors and lawyers.

Evers, apparently referring to Russia's launching of satellites, said:

"There are many young Negro children in Mississippi today who if given the chance to develop their potentialities would doubtless help to solve our present-day scientific dilemma. But instead our energies and efforts and money are dissipated in an effort to render these potentialities useless. . ."

NAACP Opens Drive For Southern Votes

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this month opens a drive to boost Negro voter registration in the South and—perhaps—elect a colored congressman from Dixie by 1960.

Only two days after Congress passed the civil rights bill strengthening federal protection of the right to vote, the Virginia NAACP hired a new full-time employe. His assignment: Add 15,000 Negro voters to the rolls before the state's Nov. 5 gubernatorial election.

Similar drives are under way in other Southern states. Representatives from the entire region will meet in Atlanta Nov. 15-17 to report their plans and set a registration goal for the whole South.

The tone of the movement is indicated by this passage from a letter written by Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the NAACP, to delegates at a North Carolina state conference:

"We must be ready to register every single qualified colored person who is not already on the voting lists in North Carolina. It is necessary that you or someone that you appoint be prepared to give your best estimate on the number of colored persons who are registered in your county.

"If there are local officials who are blocking the registration of colored people, please be prepared to give their names, places of residence or business and exactly what they have done to keep colored people from registering and voting."

MITCHELL and other NAACP leaders do not minimize the size of the job they have undertaken. Only 25% of eligible Southern Negroes were registered voters in 1956, according to the estimates of the Southern Regional Council. That leaves about four million to be signed up.

On the other hand, the potential impact of that unregistered vote is enormous. An analysis of 1950 census figures shows that Negroes formed more than 30% of the population in almost one-third of the Southern congressional districts—38 of 120.

In three of these districts—Mississippi 3rd, North Carolina 2nd and South Carolina 1st—more than half the population was colored.

In addition to the 38 districts over 30% Negro, there were 49 Southern districts with 10-30% Negro population. Only 33 Southern districts had fewer than 10% Negro population.

In Mitchell's view, the first impact of the NAACP registration drive will be felt in the 1958 Democratic primaries. Plans are to concentrate the registration campaign in districts where incumbent Democrats who have fought NAACP aims face primary opposition.

The registration effort "may also help Republican congressional candidates in the general election of 1958," Mitchell said. "That's not because Negroes are under any illusions about the views of most Southern Republican congressmen, but because they recognize the importance of ending the Southern Democrats' control of the committee structure of Congress."

AS FOR his prediction of Negro congressmen from the South—perhaps by 1960—Mitchell sees such a development as inevitable.

"As Negroes increase their participation in politics they will share more of the rewards of politics, including the chance to run for office," he said. "In all your northern states, the tickets are balanced to include candidates who represent various religious, racial and nationality groups. The same thing will happen in the South when we organize our voting strength."

Will Negro candidates be the targets of racial campaigns? "I think just the contrary will be the case," Mitchell said. "The first people to feel the impact of increased Negro voting will be those who have exploited racial hatred in the past."

Initially, he predicted, most Southern Negroes will register as Democrats so they can vote in Democratic primaries. "But in time," Mitchell said, "I think you will find a substantial number of Negroes in both parties in the South, so that both parties will feel the obligation to take Negroes into account when forming their policies and slates."

In contrast to Mitchell's optimism, Democratic and Republican officials in Washington think the day of the Southern Negro congressman is still far off. A Democrat who termed Mitchell's prediction "wishful thinking" said Southern legislatures would be under strong pressure to rearrange congressional district lines to prevent the election of Negro representatives.

A Republican leader said, "However much the size of the Negro vote increases in the South, that alone would not be sufficient to bring us any new House seats."

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Chicago NAACP Learns School Board Will Study Segregation In Schools

CHICAGO.— "The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is gratified to learn that the Board of Education is going to make a study of the problem of racial segregation in the public schools," said Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. Abner made the comment upon hearing of the announcement by R. Sargent Shriver Jr., president of the Board of Education that such a project will be undertaken.

The Study Urged

"The NAACP has been urging the Board of Education to undertake such a study for well over a year," said Abner. He stated that the NAACP is pleased that Mr. Shriver wants the study to be "thorough" but added "we believe that the study of problems of human relations, the existence of all-Negro and all-white schools, placement of minority group teachers, inequalities in facilities and other related issues involved in bringing about the maximum possible integration in the cities public schools should not be done by staff members."

"Such a study of the problem with recommendations should in the opinion of the NAACP be undertaken by an impartial research body from outside the ranks of the Chicago school system," said Abner. He noted that to be effective such a research group should have the full cooperation of the school authorities and have complete access to the records of the Board of Education dealing with all details of the operation of the schools in the city.

Should Issue Policy

Taking note of Mr. Shriver's opinion that such a study "may take from six to eight months," Abner said that the Board of Education should immediately issue a policy statement setting forth as an objective the attainment of the maximum possible integration.

Abner noted that a key issue in school integration is that of districting and the selection of sites for new schools and called for the Board of Education in its preparation of the 1958 budget to as thoroughly as possible evaluate proposals for new school sites and additions to existing schools in the light of how it will effect integration." This should not await the completion of a study of the entire problem," said Abner.

"The NAACP denies the charges by Shriver that school districts should be 'riged' or raided to achieve integration and we are certainly not asking that districts be redrawn every 20 minutes'," stated Abner.

Negroes Get Big Schools

The NAACP "does not claim," said Abner as Mr. Shiver charges that "Negro neighborhoods are getting only additions to crowded schools, while white neighborhoods are getting completely new buildings," but Abner said "there has been a tendency in that direction." He also noted "a tendency to build unduely large schools in Negro neighborhoods rather than several smaller ones."

Abner said that "careful selections of sites for the building of several smaller schools rather than one large one or building a new smaller school rather than an addition to an already overcrowded one could in many cases help to achieve integration." He also noted that smaller schools are more satisfactory from the standpoint of administration and the attention given he children by teachers and the school administrative staff.

"The NAACP is not calling for any large scale transportation of children by bus, but believes that the use of buses "certainly should be considered to relieve double shift classes."

The NAACP, Abner said shares Shrivers goal of "the utmost freedom for families to live where they choose...and fr freedom of movement socially and economically for all citizens," but added that achievement of "the maximum possible integration in the public schools is a necessary part of attaining that goal and the schools can take a leading role in achieving those aims."

Unequal Education

Abner noted the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion that segregated education is inherently unequal education and called attention to testimony and opinions of social scientists as to the damaging effects of school segregation on both children of minority and majority groups. Abner said "there is no reason to believe that segregation due to residential segregation, custom, tradition or other factors in a northern city like Chicago is significantly less damaging to the human personality than is the legal segregation that has prevailed in the South."

"It is imperative," said Abner, "to achieve democratic education for all children; to help our youth appreciate the common humanity and common human goals of all men; and to prepare them for living and working in the world of today. Chicago and the nation can no longer afford the luxury of the unused potentialities for the common good of all mankind, when minority group children and youth are denied full and complete equality of educational opportunities. The inequalities inherent in segregated education prevent a significant group of the cities children from achieving the basic education needed to assist in making up the nation's lack of scientists and skilled manpower called for in an age of atomic power."

All Possible Speed

Abner concluded, "we hope that the Board of Education will move with all possible speed to objectively determine the degree to which inequalities in the Chicago schools due to segregation inflict injury upon the personality development of children and their ability to learn and also move as rapidly as possible toward the realization of the goal which the Supreme Court and our equalitarian heritage have set for us."

32b 1957

NAACP



MOVIE INDUSTRY CONFERENCE between N. A. A. C. P. officials and heads of the screen guilds held at the Beverly Hills Hotel Friday, October 25, to clear up misinterpretation of role of NAACP regarding Negro actors. L to R, seated: Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, Los Angeles NAACP President, whose six months efforts were rewarded by this meeting; Charles Boren, vice-president, Industrial Relations, Association of Motion Picture Producers; Roy Wilkins, NAACP national executive secretary; Leon Ames, president-elect, Screen Actors Guild; B. B. Kahane, vice-president and acting chairman of the Board of Association of Motion Picture Producers, which broup hosted the luncheon conference; standing: Bill Walker, chairman of the Los Angeles NAACP Screen and TV Actors Committee and member of the board of Screen Actors Guild.

Jews Are Prominent Among Groups Ready Aid NAACP In Court

Elements Who Gloat Over Comfort Jewish Columnist Walter Lippman Dishes Out Daily, Seen As Ignoring Great Contributions To True Americanism And The "Golden Rule" Jews Have Made Since First Being Denied Right To Land In This Country

Washington, D. C.—The State of Alabama has become powerfully scared of a "Day of Judgment."

This particular day of judgment that has scared the Alabama "law" and politicians is a group of powerful organizations that have applied to the U.S. Supreme Court, asking the privilege to enter the court as friends of the Court in the case of the NAACP against Alabama.

Alabama is undertaking to keep the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in that state.

Ordinarily, Alabama has been able to brush aside any colored people who have objected to the way Alabama runs its court business.

But this time, indications are they will have to come into court and treat colored people just like they are citizens of any other race or color.

Here is the list of people Alabama does not want to appear as friends of the NAACP:

The American Jewish Congress American Baptist Convention, Commission on Christian Social Organization, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Committee, American Veterans Committee, Anti-Refamation League of B' nai B' rth, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Churches, Council of Social Action of the United Church of Christ, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, National Community Relations Advisory Council, United Synagogue of America and workers Defense League.

The excuse which the State of Alabama gives for its opposition to these noted groups of Americans coming into court as friends of the NAACP is stated as being because "to permit the introduction of emotional and highly colored statements of opinion, such as appear in the brief attached would be inadvisable."

But the petitioners say:

"It has become perfectly obvious that Alabama not only is attempting to maintain its statewide pattern of racial segregation but is also working for the destruction of all organizations opposed to this policy.

"Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has therefore placed in jeopardy the fundamental, constitutional rights of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express advanced views."

Persons who note the pre-dominance of Jewish organizations among those who desire to go into court as friends of the NAACP, are able to cite the fact that majority sentiment among Jews is opposition to the tyrrany of the bigots who are sounding off against Negroes because of their race and are quoting the Bible in support of their bigotry That is quoting unreasonable versions of what the Bible means.

John Kasper, a confirmed anti-semite, claims there is something in the book of Genesis which shows that God is on record as opposing the integration of colored and white children in school. A short while after Kasper sounded off with that one, the strong arm of the law, reached out, nabbed him and put him in a Federal jail.

An article appearing in a noted book, "We Hold These Truths," published in 1942, Coypright by Grosset & Dunlap, quotes a touching reference that former President Hoover made on the struggle of Jews to gain human recognition in America. Mr. Hoover says:

"The first Jews and Quakers whose ship was driven by storms to the Massachusetts coast were not allowed to land. Without the Providence Plantations of Roger Williams, there would have been no asylum for them in the New World and perhaps no asylum for the millions that have followed them."

There are many colored readers of newspapers who strongly condemn Walter Lippman for his harsh views on school integration and his efforts to curry favor with the ante-Deluvians of Arkansas. They refer to the fact that Lippman is a Jew, who seems to have no regard for the Golden Rule.

Such persons evidently over look the fact that it was Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozer, a Jew, who many years ago rendered one of the most convincing opinions on the 14th Amendment ever to come from the Supreme Court. He was as much of a realist on the constitutional guarantees of civil rights for Negroes as was Justice John Marshall Harlin back in 1896, who opposed the "separatae but equal" dictum that the Court laid down as the law of the land then. It stood until the Supreme Court of 1954, pulled the rug from under the scofflaw Justices of 1896.

Righteous Jews are just as vehement in their views on desegregation as any other class of true Americans, Walter Lippman to the contrary, notwithstanding

Balloting For NAACP Board Of Directors Nearing Goal

NEW YORK — Annual balloting for members of the NAACP national Board of Directors is at the half-way mark and will be completed by the end of the month, it was announced here on Monday by Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary.

One-third of the 48-member Board is elected each year.

As required by the NAACP constitution, ballots were sent to all NAACP local branches on Nov. 15. The constitution provides that all ballots must be returned to the national office no later than Dec. 31.

Ballots will be counted and the results announced at the Association's annual meeting in New York on Jan. 5.

Of the 18 names on the ballot, 16 were nominated by the Committee on Nominations and two by independent petition.

Those nominated by petitions are Eugene Davidson of Washington, D. C., a real estate broker who is president of Columbia NAACP branch, and Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of New York, one of Mayor Wagner's assistants and the city's liaison officer for the United Nations.

NAMES ON BALLOT

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark., publisher of the Akansas State Press pres. of the Arkansas State NAACP, elected to fill an unexpired term on the Board last September; C. R. Darden, Meridian, Miss., president of the Mississippi State NAACP; the Hon. Herbert T. Delaney, New York, attorney and former judge, who has been a Board member since 1934; Max Delson, New York, attorney, counsel in the United States for the Republic of Indonesia, the Union of Burma and the Virgin Islands Association, elected to fill an unexpired term on the Board last September.

Dr. S. Ralph Hardow, Northampton Mass., retired professor at Smith College, who has been a Board member since 1943; the Rev. James M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C., insurance executive, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, Board member since 1952; Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, dentist, bank president, Board member since 1952; George K. Hunton, New York, executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council which he founded, editor of Interracial Review, Board member since 1955;

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Courier, member of NAACP branch, budget and life membership committee, member of the Board since 1949; Loren Miller, Los Angeles, attorney, publisher of the California Eagle, member of the NAACP national legal committee, Board member since 1956; Carl Murphy, Baltimore, president of Afro-American Newspapers, Board member since 1931; Walter Reuther, Detroit, vice-president of the AFL-CIO, president of the United Automobile Workers, Board member since 1949;

Arthur B. Spingarn, New York, president of the NAACP, attorney, Board member since 1915; Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, Washington, D. C., member of NAACP national church committee and Board member since 1955; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, Board chairman chairman since 1953 and Board member since 1943, retired director, Phelps-Stokes Fund; and Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J., physician, president of the Camden NAACP branch, Board member since 1949.

Local NAACP to Install Officers Dec. 17; Annual Christmas Party to Follow

The Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet at Willkie House, 900 - 17th Street, Tuesday, Dec 17 for election and installation of officers for 1958 with Mrs. Georgine C. Morris conducting the installation ceremony. The meeting which will be preceded by an executive board meeting at 7 p.m., will also hear annual reports of the officers.

Following the regular meeting the Branch will hold their annual NAACP Christmas Party at 8:45 p.m.

White Elephant

"All members and friends of NAACP are invited to come to this annual meeting and enjoy the Christmas party," Clara Bayles, president of the association said, "Just come for a merry time and bring your white elephant wrapped in pretty Christmas paper. **DON'T BUY** anything to bring to the party. Just pick up some little article that you have around the house which you no longer want, but which someone else might enjoy receiving. "Your gift might be something practical or something sentimental. It may also be something funny, which may add to the gaiety of the occasion," Mrs. Bayles added.

Suggestions

Some white elephant suggestions are: the picture that Grandma gave you the year before or that tie that's got Iowa written on it, or perhaps the one with the bright polkadots on it that you tucked back in the corner of your drawer. There's the straw hat that you never wore—the needle in the haystack gift that is hard to find. Then there's the candlestick from Jack-be-quick. There's the gingham dog or the calico cat on the less serious side. Then there are the nice little gifts of handiwork, little plants started from one of your own prize plants, or just something that you think someone else might enjoy.

Songfest

"There will be a songfest, games, refreshments and the exchange of white elephant gifts," Mrs. Roberta Frazier, the social chairman said.

Mrs. Frazier, who is in charge of the party said, "We want to share the joy of Christmas with al our friends, come along and join in the fun."

Others serving on the social committee are: Mesdames Inez Morrow, Rose Johnson, Gertha Jones, Violet Evans, Susie Dixon, Rose Hamilton, Bernice Wright, Alice Holbert and George Wells.

To Install 1958 Officers



MRS. MORRIS

Appeal To 1300 Dinner Guests

NEW YORK — Addressing 1,300 guests at an NAACP Freedom Fund dinner here, Gov. Averell Harriman joined Branch Rickey, sr., Duke Ellington and Jackie Robinson in calling for increased support of the NAACP in its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation.

The dinner, held recently in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt took in nearly $70,000 for the Association and added 400 persons to the list of NAACP life members. Honored at the dinner were Ellington and Rickey, each of whom received a scroll.

In attendance at the brilliant affair was a representative cross section of the leaders of the civil rights struggle throughout the nation from New York to California. Included were national, state and local NAACP leaders, prominent political figures, churchmen, labor leaders, major league baseball players, outstanding personalities from the theatre, representatives of women's organizations, business and professional men and women, and many others.

EXPESSES THANKS

Expressing the thanks of the Association to the guests and to the members of the dinner sponsoring committee headed by Robinson, N. A. A. C. P. Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called the evening "a thrilling occasion" and told of his regret that his predecessor in office, the late Walter White, and so many others who have worked for the cause, could not be present.

Also expressing thanks was Robinson, chairman of the 1957 N. A. A. C. P. Freedom Fund drive. In his concluding remarks, the former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star cited recent difficulties encountered by Willie Mays and Nat King Cole as indications of the need for a strong NAACP to combat racial discrimination.

"No one is really safe as long as anyone is in danger of discriminatory treatment," Robinson said. "As long as any of these things can happen to any of us, we need the NAACP."

Presentation of the scroll to Ellington was made by the Association's president, Arthur B. Spingarn, who hailed the talented composer and orchestra leader not only for his musical achievements but also for his support of NAACP efforts "to rid our country of divisive racial discrimination and segregation."

In response, Ellington thanked the NAACP for the award and urged the dinner guests to "tell all the people you know that they should become members of the N. A. A. C. P."

DR. C. H. TOBIAS

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, made the presentation to Rickey whom he characterized as a man of "both courage and faith," who, by breaking down the color bar in major league baseball, "dared to test our national claim to fair play."

In an eloquent response to this tribute, Rickey challenged the white people of the country to support the NAACP because, he asserted:

"It is not fair to expect one-tenth of the population to carry the burden of a great national problem which properly belongs to the other 155,000,000 Americans. If ever there was a time to come to the support of the NAACP, it is today."

The NAACP Gov. Harriman pointed out in his address, "is under vicious attack in many states and is itself sffering discrimination and oppression."

Continuing he added: "It is just as important that the civil rights of a fine organization be protected in its legitimate activities as the civil rights of an individual.

"More than ever, the NAACP deserves the encouragement and support of all citizens who believe in the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Steve Allen, of television fame, served as master of ceremonies. Miss Margaret Tynes, accompanied by Billy Strayhorn, sang a selection from Ellington's recent composition, "A Drum is a Woman". The invocation was by the Rev. James H. Robinson and the benediction by Dr. Algernon Black.

New York Police Guard NAACP Headquarters

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Police have placed a 24-hour guard over national headquarters of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

This was learned today as the second fake bomb scare in as many days was telephoned to the headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Bldg., 20 40th St. The guard was assigned yesterday.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander Dies; N. A. A. C. P. Official

Special to the Herald Tribune

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Lillian Anderson Alexander, eighty-one, for more than thirty years a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died yesterday at Tuxedo Park Memorial Hospital. She lived at 234 W. 139th St., New York.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, dermatologist, had been a board member of the N. A. A. C. P. since 1924 and was treasurer of its official monthly magazine "The Crisis." She was one of the association's earliest life members.

She was also for many years a member of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York and served as a member of the committee of management of the W. 137th St. branch for thirty-five years.

Mrs. Alexander was the founder and secretary of Club Carolina, a pioneer Harlem co-operative housing project for working girls sponsored by the Association for the Proper Housing of Girls. She was a charter member of the National Association of College Women and had been a member of the board of governors of the New York Training School for Boys at Warwick.

She served on the commission on Urban Colored Population appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in 1937 and was appointed to the New York City Defense Council in 1941 by the late Mayor F. H. La Guardia. She also was a member of the national services committee and the library and public affairs division of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Alexander was born at Yellow Springs, Ohio. She was graduated from the University of Minnesota, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honorary society. In 1917 she became assistant to the late Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Surviving besides her husband are two brothers, Henry and Charles Anderson.



Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander

Negro Voting Drive

Newsweek 1/31
New York
Mon. 11-25-57

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is promoting a campaign in the South to get more Negroes to the polls.

The NAACP is backed up by the new civil-rights law, which safeguards the right to vote.

But it also has been encouraged by the recent city election at Little Rock, where Negroes supplied the balance of power.

NAACP 32b

If it hadn't been for them, segregationist supporters of Gov. Orval Faubus would have captured the city board of directors.

Negro leaders now are convinced they can be a potent force at the polls.

They see no reason why at least five Negroes in heavily Negro areas can't be elected to Congress from the South by 1960.

NAACP Studies Hollywood's Policy On Negro Film Roles

NEW YORK. — Recommendations for a policy statement on participation of Negroes in motion pictures and television will be made to the NAACP board of directors, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said here Friday following his return from Hollywood where last week he held conferences with executives of the film and television industry and with Negro performers.

At a luncheon meeting in Hollywood under auspices of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, Wilkins told the industry's top executives that the NAACP (1) does not attempt to act as a "censor" of films or television programs; (2) reserves the right to criticize productions deemed racially offensive; (3) makes no demand that for each Negro in a serivant role that another must be cast in a more favorable role; (4) urges the casting of Negro performers in a range of roles representative of the position of the Negro in American life today; (5) has never advocated a ban against the use of Negroes in comic or servant roles but does object to restricting them solely to such roles and to the perpetuation of the stereotype of the Negro as an illiterate, frightened buffoon.

Film Industry Lags

The motion picture industry, the NAACP spokesman said, has not kept abreast of the times. As a result, peoples abroad who view Hollywood films have no idea of the changing status of the Negro in American life.

He challenged its hosts to present the true picture of America by showing Negroes in the wide variety of occupations they are engaged in—as policemen, physicians, motormen, teachers, civil servants, taxicab drivers, members of the armed services, students, sports figures, artisans and many others. Seldom, he said, does one see Negro faces, even in crowd scenes in the movies.

The dilemma in which American representatives abroad found themselves when the Little Rock crisis broke might have been eased somewhat had the peoples of those countries been informed of recent progress made in race relations in this country, he said. In failing to give a true representation of the role of Negroes in this country, Wilkins declared, the film industry is passing up an opportunity to render a real service to American democracy.

Cooperation Promised

Following Wilkins' presentation, Benjamin Kahane, vice president of Columbia Pictures and acting chairman of the Associaton of Motion Picture Producers, promised cooperation and suggested as a first step that studios inform their casting directors of the NAACP position on roles for Negroes, a move, which he said, should make more employment available to Negro performers.

Also attending the luncheon, in addition to representatives of the AMPP, were representatives of the Alliance of Television Film Producers, the Screen Actors, Writers, Directors and Producers guilds. NAACP representatives included, in additon to Wilkins, Rev. Maurice Dawkins, president, Los Angeles branch; Dr. H. Claude Hudson and Loren Miller, members of the association's national board of directors; Bill Walker, chairman of the Los Angeles branch's screen and TV actors committee; Mrs. Tarea Hall Pittman and Lester Bailey, West Coast field secretaries.

1942 Confab Recalled

In conference with a group of Negro performers, the NAACP leader recalled efforts made by Walter White and Wendell Willkie in 1942 to secure better roles for Negroes in films. He read to them an excerpt from a letter written by Darryl F. Zanuck to movie producers following the 1942 conference of Hollywood executives with Mr. White and Mr. Willkie. In this letter, Mr. Zanuck said:

"It seemed to me that Walter White's statement of the problem was simple and direct. What he is actually asking for is that Negroes be used in motion pictures in the same manner in which they occupy position in life: some are heroic, some are not; some are serious minded, others are comedians; some are industrious, some are lazy; some hold highly responsible positions, some of course are in menial occupations. In other words, they are just like all other human beings."

These views were endorsed by Zanuck who expressed the hope that the other producers to whom he wrote would "find ways of helping to put this into effect as early as possible."

Fantastic Ideas Current

"Despite this rather clear understanding," Wilkins said, "some fantastic ideas about the NAACP have become current." These misrepresentations of the NAACP position, he asserted, have been used as an excuse for denying job opportunities to Negro performers, some producers claiming that "we can't do this or that because we would run into trouble with the NAACP. Some of them have gone to ridiculous lengths writing out parts on the basis of false hearsay. This timidity has cost Negro actors jobs."

The NAACP leader expressed the hope that the conferences with the Negro performers and with the film executives had clarified these misconceptions and would result in the integraton of Negroes into films and television productions on a more realistic basis.

14 groups aid NAACP

WASHINGTON

Fourteen major national organizations joined the NAACP Monday in its U.S. Supreme Court appeal of the $100,000 contempt of court penalty levied by the Alabama courts in June, 1956, for the association's refusal to turn over its Alabama membership lists.

The amici curiae (friends of the court) brief was filed Monday by Leo Pfeffer, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, as attorney for by the 14 groups in the case of NAACP vs. State of Alabama which the court has agreed to review during the current term.

Voicing their deep concern at the State of Alabama's "Assault on freedom of association," the organizations declared; "Today it is the NAACP which is subjected to attack. Tomorrow the same measure may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

American Bptist Convention, Commission on Christian Social Progress; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee;

American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress; American Veterans Committee; Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches;

Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ; Japanese American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Syngogue of America; and Workers Defense League.

Contempt Action Eyed By NAACP

Attorney May Ask For Citation Today In Arlington

Edwin C. Brown, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday he would appear before Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan today to ask for a contempt citation against the Arlington School Board if he can "finish the paper work in time."

He said he would ask the Court to enforce its injunction ordering Arlington schools to integrate.

"The enforcement manner is discretionary," Brown said. "One of the ways is to cite the School Board for contempt for failing to obey the court order."

Brown said there was "lots of paper work" to do however, before he could present his case. The work kept him up all night Saturday, he said.

Brown is basing his request on Bryan's order of last July that Arlington end segregation in its public schools. But Bryan maintained at the time that students would have to observe Virginia's pupil Placement Act. The Pupil Placement Board refused admission of the Negro students in white schools.

Negro youngsters were turned away from white schools in Arlington last week.

Renominate Abner For NAACP Post

Willoughby Abner was renominated for president of the Chicago NAACP on the slate presented by the nominating committee at the November membership meeting of the NAACP Friday at the Washington Park Field House.

Nominated by petition from the floor to oppose Abner was Theodare A. Jones.

Other candidates presented by the nominating committee were

First vice president, Gerald D. Bullock; Second vice president, M. T. Blanton; Third vice president, Rev. Morris H. Tynes; Fourth vice president, Miss Vivian Moore; Secretary, Mrs. Ethel P. Norman; assistant secretary, Mrs. Alberta Acker and treasurer, Mrs. Beatrice Hughes Steele.

Nominating committee recommendations for the executive committee were: Mrs. Marguerite H. Ivy, Gus Courts, James Shelton, sr., Mrs. Cora M. Patton, Atty. Odas Nicholson, Dr. David Johnson, Charles Hayes, Mrs. Ethel C. Dostal, A. L. Brooks, Archie Weaver, Sylvester Johns, Dr. Herbert A. Turner, Joseph T. Johnson, Samuel Junkins and Russell Lasley.

Nominated by petition in addition were:

First vice president, Mrs. Cora M. Patton; Third vice president, Willis Thomas, and for the executive committee Rev. Clarence Cobbs, Rev. Theodore Richardson, Louis Martin, Charles Thompson, John Lewis, J. Harold Mosely, Ed Todd, Seymour Margolis, Louis J. Alexander, Yolanda Johnson, Cheatam and Etta Moten Barnett.

After determination of eligibility and acceptance of nominations made my petition all candidates names will appear on the ballot to be voted upon at the annual meeting in December.

The membership meeting voted for elections supervisory committee of three-James Kemp, Joseph McKinney and Mrs. Amy Victor. They will arrange and supervise the preparation of ballots and the election.

NAACP gains told in panel discussion

MONTCLAIR—"The NAACP Leads the Way" was the theme of a panel discussion at the Park St. YMCA on Oct. 1 sponsored by the local NAACP Branch.

The speakers and their topics follow:

George J. Wibecan Jr., civil rights. He cited the many Supreme Court cases won by the Association's legal staff under the direction of Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel.

Dr. John I. Pinderhughes, health. He cited the great decline in tuberculosis over the years, emphasizing that problems of nutrition, hygiene and inadequate clothing are due to poor housing, the biggest problem of health and disease.

* * *

JAMES H. BLAIR, housing. He reported that five states have passed laws outlawing discrimination in public housing; stressed the need for more projects for low and middle income groups, and urged federal action to eliminate ghettos.

Oscar Cohen, political action. He estimated that there are 9,200,000 colored voters in the United States, with 25 percent of them in Mississippi.

Mr. Cohen said colored people in Montclair have very little political influence because they are denied opportunities to serve on policy - making boards and in administrative capacities.

* * *

THE REV. L. Maynard Catchings, education. He cited the NAACP's success in bringing about the equalization of teachers' salaries. He said proper counsellings services and teacher employment placement are needed, and that the Board of Education should be integrated.

Arthur A. Chapin, labor. He pointed out that labor unions have raised the living standards of workers and protected them against dismissal for no justifiable reason.

He emphasized that trade unions have work consistently for the passage of fair employment legislation and the abolition of the color line in all areas of employment.

* * *

MRS. Madeline A. Williams, youth. She said youth desires full participation in the NAACP's adult program and is being trained for leadership responsibilities.

Top NAACP Officials To Charlotte

CHARLOTTE — Several thousand persons are expected at the 14th annual convention of the North Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (which) will convene here October 10th through 13th with an anticipated enrollment of 300 delegates, and several thousand in attendance during the week-end.

Invitations have gone out to ministers over the state to attend a special conference and banquet meeting on Thursday. This will be presided over by Dr Edward J. Odom, Jr., national church secretary for the NAACP, who will discuss with the ministers "The Role of the Church in Preparing the Community for Integration."

Following a day of business activity on Friday, NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins will speak to a mass meeting at 8 p.m. at the Charlotte Park Center. State prexy Kelly M. Alexander will deliver his address on Saturday morning as the business session opens.

The closing mass meeting which is expected to draw 5000 people on Sunday afternoon will feature the noted civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated. Marshall has won many legal victories before the U.S. Supreme Court. He is known for his ready wit and humor and 'bluntisms' as well as his ability as one of America's foremost constitutional lawyers.

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP's Washington lobbyist, will conduct legislative seminars and speak on Saturday. He will deal with political action.

Golster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, will lead branch officers in the technique of successful branch operation, fund-raising and membership solicitation.

Herbert Wright will direct the youth program in cooperation with Dr. Margaret Adams, N. C. NAACP Youth Work chairman.

NAACP general counsellor Robert L. Carter, will address the convention on Saturday on legal procedure and conduct a legal clinic with lawyers in cooperation with Atty. Conrad O. Pearson, legal redress chairman of the N. C. NAACP Conference

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30, at the Park Center, a "Freedom Fund" rally will be staged in an effort to raise several thousand dollars prior to the closing address by Atty. Marshall.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast Regional Secretary for NAACP, with offices in Atlanta, will assist with the overall conference program and speak on her experiences in the Deep South since the infamous Emmett Till murder in Mississippi.

NAACP MEETS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

NAACP Should Change Strategy

The NAACP's policy of using its own legal staff to defend the organization in court actions directed against it, is not wise and may well be unrewarding when the critical test comes. While numerous precedents may be cited in support of the current policy, it must be noted that they represent instances in which the racial question was not the issue at bar. To be sure, corporations, banks and even states have utilized their own lawyers to defend their interests in sundry litigations. But, we repeat, there was no ethnic involvement to stir up racial antagonism and confound the litigants.

The NAACP is appealing an Alabama Circuit court decision handed down in July 1956, which fined the Association $100,000 and held it in contempt of court for refusing to turn over a list of its membership in that state.

Though the issue, technically, is one of freedom of association which raises a fundamental constitutional question, nevertheless, no one doubts that the state of Alabama's ire was bestirred by the racial composition of the NAACP as well as the nature of struggle it has waged. Here, the racial question is inescapably bound up in the case. The pleading by the Association's own staff, however brilliant, tends to intensify sectional racism and make an impartial decision unlikely, especially in the emotionally charged atmosphere of Southern courts.

It would be a better strategy, we believe, were the NAACP to retain the services of such men as former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey or ex-Secretary of State Dean Acheson whose very prominence would lend drama to the case and cause Southern judges and juries to set aside their racial prejudices. Such a strategy would lend greater dimensions to the cause the Association champions while attracting larger converts to the banner of equal rights.

It was no doubt this logic that led the Defense Department to employ the services of a Boston Attorney to argue its case during the sensational Army-McCarthy hearings. Even the Congressional Committee on Un - American activities before whom the hearings were held, overlooked the able lawyers in its rank and retained a distinguished lawyer from Tennessee as its counsel. Similarly the state of South Carolina had a noted constitutional lawyer from New York to argue its case against school integration before the Supreme Court.

MEMO TO THURGOOD MARSHALL:

This is no reflection upon your ability as a lawyer. You have proved your eminence. We are advocating this new strategy only in cases where the NAACP itself is compelled to defend its postion and rights as a legitimate organization. Wherever a n d whenever the constitutional rights of the Association are challenged, it would serve its best interest to depart from the practice of using its own legal staff.

The whole matter in Alabama is a question of whether a state may constitutionally place prohibitions or crippling restrictions on the operation of a voluntary association organized for a specific purpose — that of promoting equal rights for all, without discrimination based upon race. It is a major issue whose determination may be endangered by the Association's present policy.

14 Groups Back NAACP Against Alabama

Oppose Effort To Kill Organization

NEW YORK — Fourteen major organizations last week with the United States in defense of the right of the National the Advancement of (NAACP) to enjoy association.

...m 14 groups came to the support of the NAACP by filing an amici curiae (friends of the court) brief in a case entitled NAACP v. State of Alabama which the U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review during its current term.

The brief was submitted by Leo Pfeffer, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, who is serving as attorney for the following 14 organizations: American Baptist Convention, Commission on Christian Social Progress; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, Japanese American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council United Synagogue of America; and Workers Defense League.

The signatories to the brief described themselves as "private, voluntary associations of Americans formed to achieve specific purposes, religious civic, educational, and others.

"As such," they maintained, "they have a direct interest in this proceeding which raises the question whether a state may constitutionally place prohibitions or crippling restrictions on the operation of a voluntary association similarly organized for a specific purpose, that of promoting equal rights for all, without discrimination based on race."

Voicing their deep concern at the State of Alabama's "assault on freedom of association," the organizations declared: "Today it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack. Tomorrow, the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

BACKGROUND OF TEST

The case is an appeal to the high court by the NAACP to review the decision of an Alabama circuit court handed down in Jouly, 1956 which fined the Association $100,000 and held it in contempt of court because the NAACP refused to turn over a list of its Alabama members.

The NAACP feared that publication of its membership records would subject its members to boycott and physical violence. The Association halted its operations in Alabama in June, 1956, after an injunction had been issued against it.

The injunction cited the failure of the NAACP to register with the state. When attorneys for the NAACP offered to register, the Montgomery circuit court judge ruled that they could not. The Alabama attorney general then demanded membership lists.

The appeal of the Alabamo case to the U. S. Supreme Court is the first time the high court has agreed to review any of the numerous anti-NAACP actions taken by Southern states in recent years.

The brief submitted by the 14 organizations does not enter into any question about segregation or integration, but ar&ues instead on the constitutional freedom of association.

"The record in this case shows," the brief points out, "that public officials of Alabama have attempted to frustrate the efforts of the NAACP on behalf of the rights of Negroes in Alabama and to outlaw it from the state.

We are concerened with the implications of this assertion of governmental power irrespective of whether or not we support the aims of the NAACP in combatting racial inequality.

It has become perfectly obvious that Alabama not only is attempting to maintain its statewide pattern of racial segregation but is also working for the destruction of all oranized opposition to this policy. Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has therefore placed in jeopardy the fundamental constitutional right of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views."

RIGHT TO ANONYMITY

The brief argues that the Constitution protects the right of the citizen to maintain anonymity and that the NAACP cannot be compelled to make its membership lists public.

This right of anonymity the brief asserts, is exercised by every person who writes a letter to a newspaper and asks that his name be withheld. Authors who write under pen names and respondents in public opinion polls also rely on this right.

Unless an organization operates illegally or has anti-social or anti-democratic obectives, the brief states, there can be no legal force compelling it to publish its roster of members.

RIGHT TO EXISTENCE

Summarizing their concern in the case, the 14 organizations emphasized that they are directly interested in the question "whether the Federal Constitution stands as an effective shield against oppresive action by a state designed to exclude from its territory any organization it dislikes.

Since the measures taken against the NAACP here could be taken against any organization, the right of each of these organizations to exist, as well as that of the NAACP. is at stake."

Sees Enemies Of Equal Justice At End Of Their Rope

Chief Counsel Of Successful Organization Says Foes Forced To Resort To Violence Because Courts Demand Respect For 14th Amendment; Faubus' Bad Behavior And Crackdown By President Eisenhower Livest Issues Now Being Discussed

An Associated press newsstory in the daily papers for Monday of this week revealed that dynamic Thurgood Marshall, is neither dead nor sleeping.

The capable Chief Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People produced a cold analysis of the why and the wherefore of the outbreak of bigotry in various spots in the country over desegregation in public education.

In an address before some 1300 members and friends of the NAACP in Charlotte, N. C., last Sunday, Mr. Marshall declared that desegregation is making great headway and it was because of this that the die-hard opposition has become frantic and are resorting to their last gimmick. That is violence.

Plainly the speaker had reference to the violence which took place in Little Rock, Ark., and in Nashville.

Marshall is well known in Nash-

ville and surrounding territory, because of his participation in several lawsuits sponsored by the NAACP, and which he and his associates have been successful.

Constitutional Lawyer

Known chiefly as an able Constitutional lawyer, Marshall appears to know all of the gimmices which the enemies of "equal justice under the law" have resorted to, to thwart victory for the association for which he is the chief and most highly honored spokesman.

Possibly none of the opposition is in doubt about the racial identity of Thurgood Marshall. He is a Negro who was educated in Negro schools and colleges. He got his basic education in the City of Baltimore. He graduated at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and acquired his law degree at Howard University.

At Howard, he came under the tutelage of the famed and scholarly Charles Houston. While teaching at Howard, Mr. Houston specialized in building up "for future use" a number of young colored lawyers, many of whom were intended to go back Down South and specialize in advocating before the bar that the 14th Amendment which vouchsafes equal justice to all citizens, includes Negroes among its intended beneficiaries.

Some of Mr. Houston's pupils have not been as fully in the limelight as prosecutors of civil rights cases as was Houston, himself or Thurgood Marshall.

But all of them are fundamentalists in contending that the 14th Amendment, means just what it says; and that the "law is what the judges say it is."

Time was when the Negro race had a large accumulation of lawyers who could be persuaded that the "time was not ripe" to advocate the full constitutional rights of Negroes. Houston, Marshall and their local associates, including Z. Alexander Looby, Coyness I. Ennix and others in these parts have achieved for the Negro college-trained lawyer a higher status than they have ever had and have done it "right down here in the South."

Kasper Asked For It

Of course the Negro lawyer could not have made such a record of success in recent years if he had not been able to call to his aid a great host of God-fearing white lawyers and judges. This has been as true here in Nashville as in any other parts of the country.

John Kasper who made an ignorant display of a hangman's rope and referred to it in one of his wind-jamming speeches here, in connection with the attack upon Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, was thereby inviting the authorities to "give him the works" and that is exactly what they did.

Kasper made the verdict against him doubly sure by launching his major attack upon Mayor Ben West. He probably was misled into doing this by some of the "green" politicians of this city and county.

It is held by many persons here that one of the biggest mistakes of Gov. Frank G. Clement made at the last session of the Tennessee Legislature, as far as his popularity with Negroes is concerned, was in letting his legislators get away with a blistering attack upon the NAACP.

They and their cooperating press delight always in making use of the term 'NAACP" without ever saying the organization's full name is National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thereby the hate-mongers have undertaken to dawn a great organization with eternal infamy.

Nor do the evil propagandists ever point out that the organization came into being under the sponsorship of white people, and that there was only one Negro of prominence in the organization when it began operating on the 100th birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

And so, since the NAACP was brought into being by high class white persons, how else were Negroes to express human gratitude except to follow where they led?

White Patriots Helped

Who else was it but a white man, the Hon. Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General of the United States who when asked to say to the United States Supreme Court, how the Eisenhower Administration stood on the question of citizenship rights, and told the Supreme Court it was not only its right but its duty to interpret the 14th Amendment assuring to what it says? and what it means? Here is what it says:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside; no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

In other words, the Negro owes his supreme alligiance to the Constitution of the United States. Likewise the states owe their supreme alligiance to the same Constitution.

A burning question among many who are discussing Gov. Faubus' impudence toward the Supreme Court and the President of the United States, is how the Arkansas Governor expects to get out of the mess he has created and manage to 'save face" with his politicians of his state? Already he has been repudiated by the best people in his statt.

Faubus got away with his ugly action of calling out the National Guard, before the best people of Arkansas got a chance to warn him against what he would do to the prestige of his state. It now develops that Faubus let "old order politicians of the South persuade him to go wrong. According to the Rev. Roland Smith, Gov. Faubus has proved a big disappointment to the colored voters of Arkansas.

Rev. Smith is pastor of the First Baptist Church in Little Rock. He says that after over 200 meetings of citizens of both races, delegation had been agreed upon to begin in the Little Rock schools in September of this year, but Faubus "changed horses in the middle of a stream" and he has given Little Rock a black eye.

Negroes Elected Faubus

Rev. Smith also says, "In his first race for governor, we elected him. It was our votes thaot did it."

It is probable that Gov. Clement here will reap some benefit from recent actions and talks that have made him appear as a liberal. He is praised for calling out state troops in Clinton of East Tennessee. However it might be pointed out when politics get hot next year that it will be said that the Clinton authorities couldn't get Gov. Clement to act until they had to send an official to Nashville and find the governor.

Southerner Protests

A former Southerner, wrote one of the best comments thus far published about the Little Rock affair. It went to the Tri-State Defender colored weekly of Memphis and was published last week. The Defender said the following:

Following is an open letter to Gov. Orval Faubus od Ark., from W A Strickland who is Post Craft Director of the Yuma Test Station in Yuma, Arizona concerning the Little Rock situation. The letter arrived at the Tri-State Defender office last Friday.

"Dear Sir:

The following few lines are written to you, not from a Yankee, or a Southerner, but an American citizen born in the South.

"1. Why should you need time to integrate the schools, when you are dealing with American citizens who are supposed to have the same rights and privileges that you and I have? Do you ask for time to think over the entrance of Japanese, Indian, Mexicans, and many of the non-English speaking races to our white schools?

"2. You stated that you served in the 35th Infantry during the war. If that is true, I am sure you saw American Negroes fighting and dying for a country they have never fuly been able to say they were citizens of.

"3. How would you, Gov. Faubus, feel, if after returning from the war, you were informed that you were unable to attend the church or school of your choice? How would you feel if you saw signs in the windows of places of business that stated, "Negro Trade Not Solicited?" How would you feel if you had to drive for miles to find a gas station that you could carry your child to the rest room? buy gas and at the same time. How would you answer your child, if he or she should ask the question: "Daddy, why am I looked down upon because my skin is black?"

"4. In your speech you said, "In the name of God whom we all revere, in the name of liberty we hold so dear, in the name of decency, which we all cherish, what is happening to America?" In answer to this, nothing is happening to America, it has happened to individuals like yourself. For once America has come to the aid of Americans who have been deprived of their God-given rights. I understand you and a few other so-called true Americans have taken leaves your statement so false and empty of meaning that it should never have been printed.

"5. Liberty: Can you really believe in this precious word when you and the peopel of your state deprive a certain class of Americans the right to enjoy a life of liberty and freedom?

"6. Decency: Does the meaning of this word mean that children should be deprived of their rights and threatened with physical harm if they try to obtain these rights?

"7. The Bible says to LOVE THY NEIGHBOR (NOT THY WHITE NEIGHBOR). The Bible says MAN IS CREATED IN THE IMAGE OF GOD (NOT THE WHITE MAN IS CREATED IN THE IMAGE OF GOD).

"8. The people of Arkansas should not only recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, but should give a little thought to the words.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) William A. Strickland
Post Craft Director
Yuma Test Station
Yuma, Ariz.

There Were Others

Under a three-column headline, the Afro-American published an article last week by Louis Lautier for the Associated Negro Press, in which this alert Washington correspondent shows that Faubus has not been alone in the "inciting the flame of rebellion in Dixie." He names other notables as helping Faubus, including the following:

United States Senator, Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, James O Eastland of Mississippi, Sam J. Irvin of North Carolina, Olin D. Johnson and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Richard B. Russill and Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

And Griffin, Too

Also, Govs. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Earl K. Long of Louisiana, James P. Coleman of Mississippi, George B. Timmerman of South Carolina, Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia; also Ku Klux Klansman James C. Davis, a congressman of Georgia and John B. Williams, a congressman of Mississippi.

Not any of these have achieved any fame either in their respective states or at the Nation's Capital. They seem to have decided to "settle" for som e notoriety, such as the Iittle Rock affair has afforded.

It is a well known fact that neither Senator Kefauver nor Senator Gore of Tennessee, both of whom have their eyes on national political preferment, is listed among the Southern interpositionists. Both have a high respect for Negro voters and Negro newspapers, in whose ranks there is not a dissenting vote against the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation, nor on the way President Eisenhower cracked down on Faubus of Arkansas.

32b 1957

Federal Judges Hear Test Case Against Paralyzing Of NAACP

World Sat. 7-6-57 B'ham, Ala. P.5

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — The NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., gave four objections Friday why it should not be compelled to answer questions under the Virginia laws aimed at paralyzing the two organizations in the State.

The objections were heard by a special three-judge Federal District Court here in a preliminary move to the principal issue of whether the two organizations must register with the state each year and disclose their membership and other records.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III, representing the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, gave these objections.

1. A litigant cannot be compelled to disclose the evidence he intends to use in proving his case.

2. A litigant cannot be compelled to give answers involving opinions and conclusions of law or fact.

3. A litigant cannot be compelled to answer interrogatories concerning matters admitted in the pleadings.

4. A litigant cannot be compelled to answer questions that would lead to investigations of persons or activities not connected with the litigant.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund answered 22 of the written questions propounded to it by the State. The NAACP answered 14 of them.

Both Robinson and Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney, said they did not answer the majority of the questions because they fell under one or more of the four objections.

David J. Mays, counsel for Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond and five Commonwealth's attorneys named as defendants in the suit said the interrogatories were submitted to narrow the issues.

Mays asserted that the state was asking for facts. He said it "is essential that we know what their contentions are, so we'll know how to meet their attack on us."

Judge Morris A. Soper of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals interrupted Mays to say "It is hardly convincing that these contentions are being hidden. We don't want to go through a lot of shadow boxing for nothing."

Judge Soper said "this is an important case and we want all the assistance we can get. There is nothing a federal judge considers with more care than a state law."

J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, representing the state, said the five separate laws aimed at the NAACP had been brought into a single law suit "in a purely hypothetical situation."

Judge Soper interrupted him to say "there is nothing hypothetical about these acts or their purposes." He added that they "were not passed because of hypotheses, but because of a situation."

Negro Elk Leader Calls Trial Bill Sellout On NAACP

Journal Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Aug. 3 (AP)—The grand exalted ruler of the national Negro Elks organization today called insertion of a jury trial amendment into the administration's civil rights bill a "sell out on the NAACP."

And Dr. Robert H. Johnson, of Philadelphia, said in a statement senate voting on the amendment was an effort to "retard American world leadership."

Adoption of the amendment early yesterday morning cleared the way for possible final passage of the civil rights bill next week.

The amendment calls for jury trials in criminal contempt cases arising from injunctions the attorney general would be empowered to obtain to enforce voting rights.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has led the battle for civil rights for the American Negro.

In calling the amendment vote the greatest "outrage of justice since the Civil War," Dr. Johnson said it violated the principles of individual rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and added:

"The Senate action is proof of a political conspiracy between some senators to give the minorities of the United States another 'paper-rights-deal.' It will be my mission to see to it that every Elk votes against all members of the Senate who voted for the amendment."

The organization claims a membership of over one million.

NAACP Told To Reply to 5 Questions

Post-Times Herald P.8-B Thurs. 7-18-57

RICHMOND, July 17 (AP) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a companion organization have been ordered to answer 5 of the 100 questions by state attorneys.

The order for the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to answer the five questions was issued by Federal Judge Morris A. Soper of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Sterling Hutcheson and Walter E. Hoffman yesterday.

They rules that objections by the NAACP to the questions—formally called interrogatories—were valid. But they said the two groups should answer the almost-identical five questions.

In them, the state asks the organization to back up their allegations that they would be damaged in excess of $3000 if the so-called NAACP laws passed by the special session of the General Assembly last year were enforced.

The list of 100 questions was put to the NAACP groups by the state when it was preparing its defense against a constitutional attack on the laws. The same three-judge court will hear the case Sept. 16 in Richmond.

The NAACP answered 14 of the questions and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund answered 22. They objected to answering the rest mainly on the ground that they called for opinions, conclusions of law or involved privileged material relating to the attorney-client relationships.

NAACP Warns It Hasn't Quit Fight in Virginia

Star Tues. 6-25-57 P.20-D Washington D.C.

DETROIT, June 25 (AP).—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People says it has "not written off" what it calls the "hard core" of Southern States opposing desegregation.

Before today's opening of the association's annual convention here, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said, "We are going to give special attention to achieving desegregation in the so-called hard core area of the South."

Mr. Wilkins defined the area as Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

"We intend to work with all the techiques and weapons available so the people of those States will receive the benefits of the Supreme Court decision," he said yesterday. He referred to the 1954 decision desegregating public schools.

Hit Virginia Action

Meanwhile, the association's general counsel, Robert L. Carter, reported that 75 NAACP lawyers from 25 States met here "to study problems stemming from recent legislative and court actions in southern areas designed to limit association activities and restrain lawyers from taking civil rights cases."

Mr. Carter cited a law enacted in Virginia which he said defined "barratry in such a manner as to prohibit lawyers from being retained or paid by an organization or anyone other than the person or persons directly involved in any suit."

Barratry means encouraging a law suit or inciting litigation.

Mr. Carter said the Virginia interpretation of barratry "would make it impossible for the NAACP to defray the costs of desegregation and other civil rights suits." He added, "the plaintiffs in these cases seldom have sufficient funds of their own to finance their suits."

Intimidation Charged

"These laws," Mr. Carter said, "are an attempt to intimidate the legal profession with the threat of disbarment if they are retained by the NAACP to bring class actions to secure rights for Negro citizens."

Mr. Carter said NAACP lawyers "agreed they would not be intimidated by this threat." He said the Virginia barratry law and also a law to require the NAACP to disclose membership lists are being challenged in Federal Court at Richmond. He said similar laws in other States also will be tested.

NAACP Branch Submits Records To Virginia Unit

Star Tues. 7-9-57 Washington D.C.

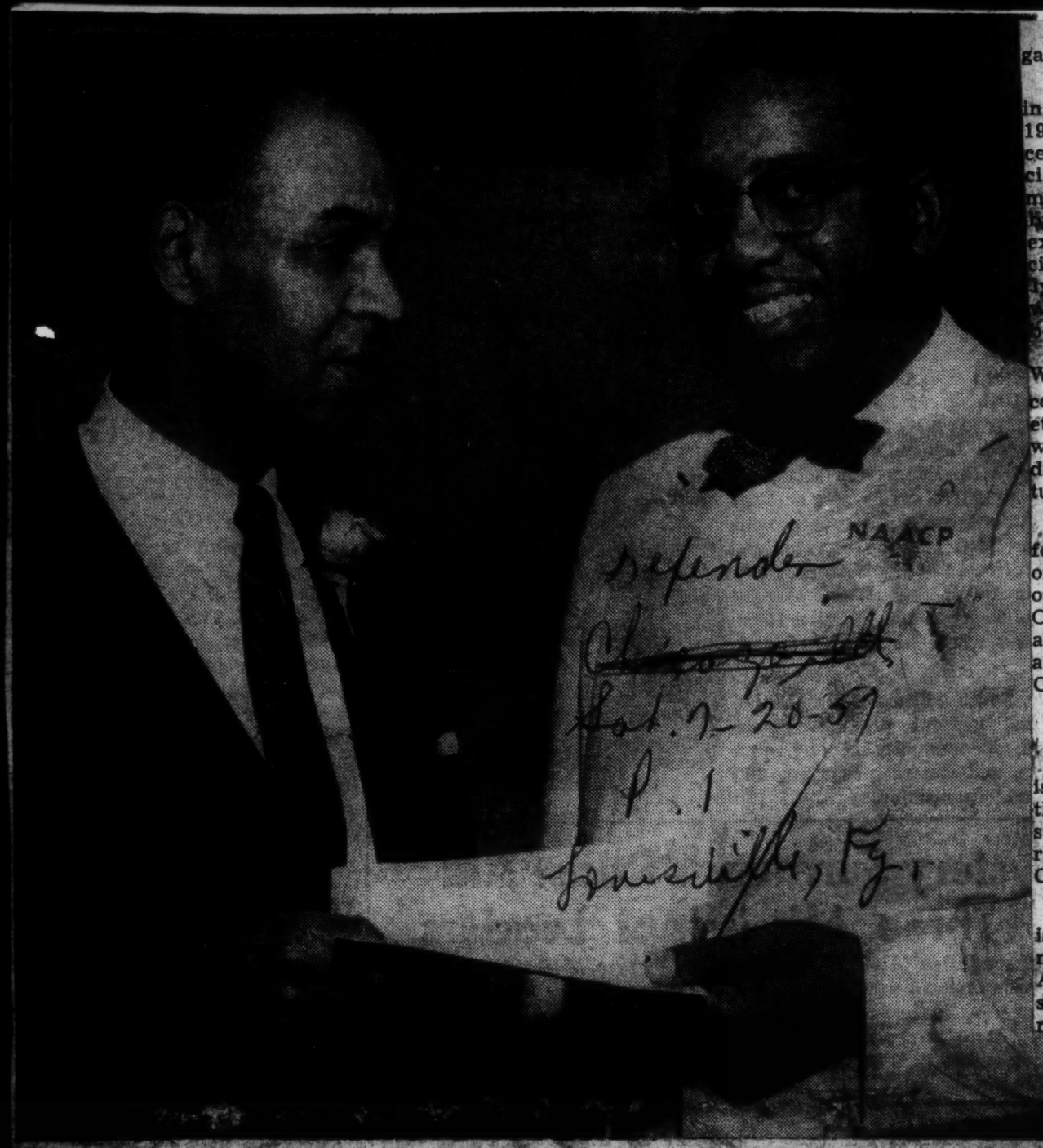
RICHMOND, July 11 (AP).—The subpoenaed records of the Prince Edward County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were turned over to the Boatwright Committee yesterday.

The records were delivered to William H. King, committee counsel, by Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, attorney for the branch. A committee spokesman said that it appeared all requests records had been produced, but that since the committee was not in session the data was not checked.

The records the committee asked for included financial data, correspondence among branch officials, attorneys and plaintiffs in the Prince Edward County school desegregation suit and other information.

It was agreed at a hearing July 5 before Judge Joel Flood of Prince Edward Circuit Court that membership lists would not have to be produced by the branch. The hearing was held on the NAACP's motion to quash a subpoena directing the organization to turn over its records.

Judge Flood at that time told the Rev. William F. Griffin, branch president, that if he didn't present the other requested information he would be fined $500 and given a six-month jail sentence.



HONORED FOR its sustained work for school desegregation, the Kentucky State Conference of NAACP branches was awarded a check for $100 as a first prize in the Thalheimer awards contest. Roy Wilkins (left), NAACP executive secretary, presents check to James A. Crumlin, president of the state NAACP.

Changes Plans

Journal & Guide

NAACP To Supply Data

Norfolk, Va. P. 1

For Boatwright Committee

Sat. 7-20-57

RICHMOND, Va. — Following conference in chambers of Judge Hening of Attorney Oliver Hill for NAACP and attorney for the committee, the Virginia NAACP Tuesday agreed in Richmond Circuit Court to turn over to the Boatwright Committee certain information the committee seeks about operations of the Richmond Branch of the NAACP.

The NAACP had hitherto sought to have declared void the subpoenas requesting the information and arguments to quash the request were due in court shortly.

• • •

NAACP ATTORNEY Oliver W. Hill of Richmond announced the change of plans after a closed meeting with counsel of the Boatwright Committee.

Atty. Hill said the investigators will be given:

All written matter pertaining to litigation since Dec. 31, 1949; all vouchers and cancelled checks showing financial transactions of the Richmond Branch; and a prepared breakdown of administrative expenses including all financial data on yearly and monthly transactions excluding 1956, which Hill said already had been furnished.

CIRCUIT COURT Judge E. W. Hening Jr. had the case continued on the court's docket until the NAACP complies with the agreement, but set no date for the records to be turned over to the committee.

The Richmond subpoena for information was just one of a series issued against various branches of the NAACP. Others have been issued against branches and officials at Farmville, Norfolk and Charlottesville.

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SUBPOENAS WERE also issued for bank statements of the various branches and statements have already been received from Richmond and Charlottesville branches.

The Boatwright Committee is one of two committees named by the state General Assembly to investigate persons and groups involved in racial litigation.

Bryan Edict Called Blow To NAACP

Post & Times Herald P. 1-b

Tues. 7-30-57

Mass Segregation Idea Foreclosed, Almond Asserts

Washington D.C.

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said yesterday that Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's decision in the Arlington school case "seems to me to foreclose the NAACP concept of mass integration."

Almond said the Arlington County School Board will be advised to continue to refer to the state Pupil Placement Board all applications for admission to schools.

This advice was relayed to the School Board last night by James H. Simmonds, Board attorney, who held a lengthy telephone conversation with Almond yesterday.

Must Use Placement Act

In a memorandum order Saturday, Bryan ordered Arlington to desegregate its public schools in September, but he said pupils could not bypass the Pupil Placement Act.

Almond interpreted this to mean that Negro children must apply individually for assignment or transfer to a white school. Almond said of Bryan's ruling:

"He simply means that his injunction, heretofore entered, remains in full force and effect. His original decision, which was quoted with approval by the appellate court, required the plaintiffs to exhaust any administrative remedies which might exist at the time they made their application for admission.

"His decision on Saturday follows the purport of his former decision. He dealt with specificity in that each case would be treated individually. His Saturday decision seems to me to foreclose the NAACP concept of mass integration."

Observers pointed out that in any case mass integration seemed unlikely in Arlington. Of 22,500 school children in the county, only 1500 are Negroes.

In a desegregation program advanced by a bi-racial committee of the School Board last year, it was planned that 48 Negro elementary school children would be transferred to white schools. This would have left 16 schools segregated and 12 schools with from one to 20 Negro pupils.

Probable Procedure

Although counsel for the Negro children have not said how and when they expect to seek further relief for their clients, some lawyers close to the case speculated that their procedure would follow these lines:

• Individual Negro children, whose academic standing is high and who live closer to white schools than to Negro schools they now attend, will apply before September for transfer to the white schools.

• Their applications will be received by the school principals and referred to the Placement Board.

• If the Placement Board rejects the transfers, the children's attorneys can argue before Judge Bryan that they have exhausted their administrative remedy and should be ordered transferred. The Board would be penalized for contempt if it failed to comply.

Those who anticipate this procedure note that Bryan said administrative remedies must be efficacious and expeditious. They say, too, that the order stressed administrative remedies, as distinct from legal appeals, which are the principal avenue of relief in the placement act.

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, who heads the NAACP legal staff representing the Negro children, declined to comment on this speculation. He said that he would confer soon with Edwin C. Brown, Alexandria attorney for the children, to decide the course of action.

'Clamor For Equality'

Senate Group Approves Curb Plan

By ROY PARKER JR.

Legislation that would open records of the NAACP and curb the anti-segregation organization's legal activity cleared a Senate committee yesterday, came under fire from the North Carolina president of NAACP in a public hearing before a House committee.

Senate Judiciary II Committee reported favorably bills sponsored by the administration of Governor Hodges that would open NAACP financial records and reenact old common law prohibiting "barratry," defined as the participation in litigation of parties not directly involved in court cases.

Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina conference of the NAACP, told House Corporations Committee such legislation would not still the "clamor for equality" in North Carolina.

The committee is considering two bills on the same subject—the administration-sponsored bill and one introduced by Rep. B. I. Satterfield of Person and eight other eastern legislators that would require corporations engaged in "the advancement" of people on the basis of color, race and religion to fill financial information and membership lists.

Both measures were turned over to a five-man subcommittee after the committee heard Alexander warn that if NAACP "were injured" by passage of such legislation, "the Negroes of North Carolina will continue to feel about segregation as they have up to this time . . . the opposition might take a different form, but it would continue as vigorously as before."

The Senate committee approved both administration-sponsored bills with only one "no" vote. Sen. Spencer Bell of Charlotte said the barratry bill was the "wrong approach."

Mrs. Katherine Adams of Chapel Hill, who appeared before both committees as "one white person to speak against these bills," said the barratry measure "is contrary to the whole principle that America stands for, that a person should be allowed to go before the court when he feels justice is not being done."

Assistant Attorney - General Robert Giles told the House committee the administration-sponsored - bills were personally desired by the Attorney-General's office because organizations "on both sides" of the race question "have mushroomed" and "collected a great deal of money."

The bill will apply, Giles said, to the NAACP, the Ku Klux Klan and to the Patriots, Inc., extreme pro-segregation organization.

Former Assistant Attorney-General I. Beverly Lake of Raleigh, an acknowledged leader of extreme pro-segregationists in the State, defended the Satterfield bill of which he is the author by saying it would prevent the "unspeakable tragedy . . . amalgamation of the races."

He characterized the NAACP as a "foreign corporation, foreign in origin, in control, in its ideals."

Alexander plead with the committee not to follow the lead of Deep South states in enacting "constitutionally - dubious" laws aimed at curbing the NAACP.

"We don't understand why you want to do this to us. We are loyal," he said.

Further, said Alexander, such laws would "expose to reprisal persons who have banded together for the sole purpose of bettering their status."

He said his office had information of "social ostracism" of Negroes in eastern counties who signed petitions.

Alexander's contentions were backed by the Rev. W. W. Finlator, pastor of Raleigh's Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, who said "there is a basic element of unfairness" in laws which "are crippling" to "an organization seeking to do for Negro citizens what we honor our forefathers for doing for us."

The Rev. Raymond Bost of Raleigh, chairman of the public affairs committee of the North Carolina Council of Churches, said the Council fears "repercussions that might follow" enactment of the legislation.

Under the administration-sponsored bill, organizations working for or against racial separation in public facilities would have to file annual reports of all financial information, including the names of dues-payers and donors.

Groups In D. C. Back Police Chief Against NAACP

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 5—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was accused here today of being "rabble-rousers who, under the guise of championing the rights of minorities, insidiously spread seeds of hate, distrust and even lawlessness."

The charge came from the Firemen's Assn. of the District of Columbia as it joined a growing list of civic, business, professional and veterans' groups in defending Washington Police Chief Robert V. Murray against an NAACP demand that he be fired.

Meanwhile, District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin told the Washington branch of NAACP that it would have to produce more than "vague generalities" if it wants a public hearing on its demand that Murray be ousted.

Eugene Davidson, president of the branch, said he would provide the commissioners with only "partial" documentation of the NAACP charge that Murray has been guilty of racial discrimination in operating the police force here.

2 Area NAACP Branches Win Civil Rights Awards

District and Montgomery County (Md.) branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were among seven awarded prizes in Detroit last night for civil rights work on the local level in 1956.

The seven branches as well as three State NAACP units, including Virginia, received Thalheimer Awards, annually presented by the association's national office, during the 48th annual convention, closing Sunday.

First prizes went to the Washington and Detroit branches and the Kentucky State NAACP. Washington took first place among branches without paid personnel and was cited for a variety of accomplishments.

These included a membership increase from 3,953 in 1955 to 9,656 in 1956, winning a legal case resulting in a municipal order opening amusement places to persons of all races, work in the employment policy field and conducting a year-long institute for parents, teachers and students on scholastic achievement and other matters arising from school desegregation.

Montgomery County drew a second prize along with Philadelphia and the Virginia State unit.

The nearby country group, the announcement said, "obtained police protection for a Negro family when attempts were made to burn their home, discovered that signatures to a petition protesting assignment of Negro students to a formerly all-white school were not those of parents of school-age children, succeeded in having the school board employ several Negro teachers, and obtained the opening to Negro patrons of several theaters and a lunch counter."

The Virginia State NAACP, it was stated, "carried on a State-wide program to increase registration and voting; raised $40,000, secured 23,000 members, and took additional legal action in the Prince Edward County, Arlington and Charlottesville school desegregation cases, as well as legal action in school cases in Norfolk and Newport News."



REV. EDWARD J. ODOM, jr., has been appointed church secretary of the NAACP and will join that organization's staff July 1. The A. M. E. clergyman, now dean of the Theological seminary of Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., previously was dean of students at Wilberforce university and pastor of Bethel AME church in Greenwich, Conn.

the AJC's Commission on Law and Social Action.

Shad Polier, chairman of the commission, submitted the study to a meeting of the national administrative committee of AJC at a meeting here on May 18. It is the first comprehensive document covering the continuing attacks on the NAACP in some southern states.

"WHETHER WE agree or disagree with the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation, whether we favor or oppose racial integration, whether we believe desegregation should be brought about immediately or gradually, by legal action or by the educational process—whatever our views on these question,s" the report asserts, "we must be deeply concerned with the grave threat to freedom of association reflected in the widespread assault upon the existence and integrity of the NAACP."

The report gives a state-by-state account of actions taken against the association, the purpose of which "is to halt organized activity against racial segregation."

N. A. A. C. P. Names Minister

The appointment of the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr. as church secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was announced yesterday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Mr. Odom is a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and dean of the Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College in Atlanta. He will join the N. A. A. C. P. staff July 1.

AJC defends NAACP's right to survive, work

NEW YORK—"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended even by those who disagree with its program," the American Jewish Congress warns in a 52-page study released here recently.

The report, entitled "The Assault Upon Freedom of Association: A Study of the Continuing Attack on the NAACP in the South," was prepared by

Owner of Two Beauty Salons to Donate Proceeds to NAACP

NEW YORK. — The owner of two beauty salons in this city will contribute one day's income from the establishments to the NAACP, it was announced here today by Franklin H. Williams, the Asso-

ciation's Freedom Fund director.

Mr. Wilkins said that Mrs. Rose Morgan, who owns the Rose Morgan House of Beauty and Rose-Meta, will keep the two establishments open on Monday, June 24 ,although usually they are closed on Mondays.

On that day the employees will work free of charge while the management will donate its facilities and equipment. The entire gross will be contributed directly to the NAACP, which in turn will give each employee a membership in the Association.



NAACP Staffer

—The Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr. has been appointed church secretary of the NAACP. The AME clergyman was dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College.

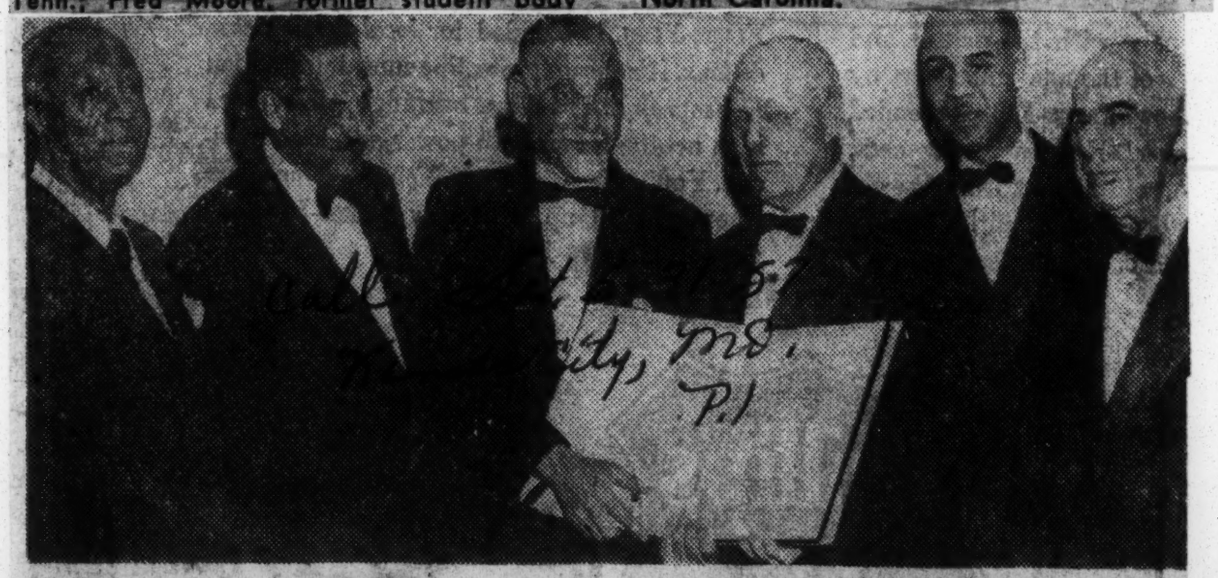
Some 1,000 persons attended the Harlem rally, sponsored by the Youth and College Division of the NAACP. Robinson is national chairman of NAACP's 1957 fund appeal.

The other winners came from Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

A Southern Whirl in Pictures



Young Fighters— Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Freedom Fund campaign of the NAACP, presents citations to young freedom fighters at NAACP youth rally in New York. Left to right: Bobby Cain, Clinton, Tenn.; Fred Moore, former student body president at South Carolina State College; Ernest McEwen, former student body president at Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss.; Mr. Robinson and Jolee Fritz, former director of Wesley Foundation at Women's College of North Carolina.



DE-SEGREGATION ADVOCATES. — George Meany, AFL-CIO president, was presented last week with the Philip Murray award of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for his contribution as an individual and as president of the United Labor Movement in the struggle to achieve equality and justice for all Americans. The presentation was made at the annual dinner of the Legal Defense Fund in observance of the third anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education. In the photo are left to right, A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the Legal Defense Fund; Jacob Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Mr. Meany; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

NAACP Fetes Ex-Tar Heel

NEW YORK, May 26—A former North Carolina College religious leader has been presented a civil rights citation by former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star Jackie Robinson.

Miss Jolee Fritz, 26, of Muncie, Ind., was presented the award today, along with four Negroes.

Miss Fritz, who is white, said she had been asked to leave her post as director of the Wesley Foundation at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina because she had been "active" in the college's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The five were honored, Robinson said, ofr "helping us to achieve what is rightfully ours under our great Constitution."

Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 1-19-57
p. 4



DR. RUTH ALLEN FOUCHE, (extreme left) director of the NAACP Negro history pageant, discusses details of the extravaganza with members of the cast at rehearsal session. The pageant will be presented ... day, Feb. 10, at the DuSable High school in Chicago. Listening attentively are: Forzell Harrison, Ernestine Smith, Samuel Barber, Lorene Richardson, Frances F. Martin, George Gale, William Heard and Marvin Honory. Defender staff photo.

32b

Courier Weekly
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-12-57
p. 1



NAACP LIFE PLAQUE—Atty. George Howard Jr., president of the Pine Bluff, Ark., branch of the NAACP, is shown as he presents a life membership plaque to Dr. William McKinley Freeman, professor of education and psychology at AM&N College, Pine Bluff, who had previously donated $500 for a life membership in the NAACP. Presentation was made at a testimonial to Dr. Freeman at the Airport Inn at Toney Field.

Trenton
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NAACP gets white prexy

1-5-57

TRENTON—Members of the local NAACP Branch made history on Dec. 16 when they elected the first white president.

He is George K. Coles Jr., head librarian at the Public Library on Academy St.

Mr. Coles has been an active member of the NAACP's executive board here for several years.

He succeeds Mrs. Audrey Woodson, wife of the Rev. S. Howard Woodson Jr., pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, whose leadership was outstanding.

Shriners Give $1,000 To NAACP FUND

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
2-23-57 P. 11

NEW YORK, — The Imperial Council of the Shriners last week gave a donation of $1,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., it has been announced by Thurgood Marshall, director counsel of the fund.

Imperial potentate, Dr. Booker T. Alexander, of Detroit, indicated that in the future stronger financial support will be given to the work of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

"WE ARE fully aware of the great need of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund for money at the present time," Dr. Alexander said. The official name of the Shriners is the ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America and Its Jurisdictions, Inc.

Mr. Marshall also disclosed that the Shriners' donation was the last sizable contribution to be received by the Legal Defense Fund at the close of 1956.

He said the fund would need an estimated $375,000 in 1957 to effectively carry on its legal work and meet the ever-increasing challenges of White Citizens Councils and other foes of court decisions which declare segregation and discrimination unlawful.



ROY WILKINS IS CONGRATULATED — Dr. C. Clayton Powell (R) Vice President of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, joins with J. H. Calhoun (C) President, in congratulating Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the national body, following his keynote address at the fifty-dollar-a plate membership banquet sponsored by the local branch. — (Perry's Photo)

Washington NAACP gets $35,000

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

WASHINGTON

A judgment of $35,000 from a trust established by the late Charles E. Russell was awarded the NAACP in a court order granded by District Judge James McGuire, this week.

The remaining $35,000 in the $70,000 fund was awarded to a granddaughter, Mrs. Louise Gibrede of San Francisco, Calif.

The grants were in accordance to terms of a will made by Mr. Russell on April 27, 1938. Mr. Russell was a writer and one of the founders of the NAACP.

NAACP Units To Map Drive Plans

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 2-16-57

Representatives of NAACP branches in Illinois and Wisconsin will hold special conference on campaign planning for membership and fund raising activities on Saturday, Feb. 16.

The meeting, one of a series of such conferences being held in cities across the country, will convene at 1 p.m. at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 Indiana ave.

Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, announced that the conferences are for the purpose of developing more effective local campaigning in the association's Fight for Freedom drive.

SEEK MILLION

The Fight for Freedom drive seeks to raise one million dollars for the NAACP in 1957. Chairman of the effort is Jackie Robinson, retired baseball star.

The conference will be concerned with organization of memberships, funds and enrollment of Life Members.

Problems peculiar to branches in each locality will be considered and new techniques developed to overcome such problems and to secure wider support for the NAACP.

NAACP field representatives and members of the national staff will be present to lead the discussions and assist local branches in planning their campaigns.

Robinson declares NAACP fighting for all Americans

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 P. 11
Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA, — The NAACP is "not fighting for colored people alone, but for the full rights of all Americans," Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund drive, said at the closing session of a four-day Southeast regional conference here last week.

Other participants were Bishop W. R. Wilkes of the AME Church; Dr. Benjamin Mays, co-chairman of the NAACP Life Membership Committee and president of Morehouse College; Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State Conference; and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary.

A total of $1,420 was collected at the meeting for the work of the association.

* * *

PREVIOUSLY, Mr. Robinson addressed an NAACP rally in Memphis at which $4,174 was raised including $3,000 in life membership payments.

Others who addressed the Memphis meeting included A. Maceo Walker, a bank executive; Dr. J. E. Walker, president, Universal Life Insurance Co.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, 1957 national membership drive chairman;

Also H. T. Lockard, president, Memphis NAACP branch; Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches; George W. Lee and the Reverends D. S. Cunningham, H. C. Buntyn; R. W. Norsworthy, W. L. Powell, S. A. Owens, and J. O. Patterson.

Perjury Laid To Witnesses For NAACP

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 4-1-57

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) said today two witnesses for the NAACP in behalf of civil rights legislation have been accused of lying under oath.

He demanded further hearings, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so they could be questioned again.

No action was announced on McClellan's request, following a closed hearing of the committee. It was disclosed that the committee took no action on a proposal by Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) to force a vote on the civil rights bill by April 15.

PUSHING FOR ACTION

Hennings, who is pushing for action, was chairman of a subcommittee which on March 19 voted 4-2 in favor of a bill patterned after Eisenhower administration recommendations.

McClellan did not identify the two witnesses from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who were among those testifying before the Hennings subcommittee.

"The FBI made a check on them. They committed perjury—that's the allegation," McClellan told reporters.

Chairman Eastland (D-Miss), like McClellan a foe of the Eisenhower proposals, had little to say after the meeting broke up. Eastland confirmed that "McClellan did make that statement" about perjury. He said Hennings offered his April 15 vote proposal and "the whole matter was under discussion — Sen. Ervin (D-NC) talked—everybody talked."

LEFT MEETING

Sen. Neely (D-W. Va.) left the meeting early. He said he saw "no more chance of a vote today than there is of this building crumbling to dust while we are talking."

Neely, a backer of the bill, said he doubts the committee will ever bring the bill to a vote and that if the issue is to be settled this year, the Senate will have to take it away from the committee. He also said he doubted there are enough votes to take it away from the committee.

MINORITY REPORT

Eastland said Sens. Ervin and Johnston (D-SC), who were on the losing side of the March 19 subcommittee vote, plan to write minority reports on the subcommittee findings.

But, Eastland explained, they won't be able to get printed copies of the subcommittee testimony, on which to write their dissents, until Friday.

Praises Ike For Action In Arkansas

NEW YORK—President Eisenhower's address to the country on the crisis in Little Rock and his ordering of Federal troops into that city to prevent interference with Federal Court rulings, were promptly and widely hailed throughout the country as indicated by report received at the NAACP national office.

Immediately following the President's nation-wide broadcast on Sept. 24, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, sent a telegram to the White House congratulating the President "upon steps taken to preserve law and order in Little Rock and the nation."

Speaking personally and on behalf of the NAACP, Dr. Tobias expressed the belief that "law abiding citizens of every race and creed in the South, as well as in the North, will applaud your heroic utterance."

Similar expressions in support of the President's firm stand to uphold law and order in Little Rock were sent to the White House by state and local NAACP leaders and others throughout the country.

Blames NAACP

WASHINGTON (AMP) — The NAACP has been blamed for the transfer of the Army-Tulane football game from New Orleans to West Point.

The charge was made by Congressman Edward F. Hebert of Louisiana after the announcement of the change was made by West Point officials.

NAACP POINTS TO 'ERROR'

Raps Coleman's Statement On Success In State

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30. — (UP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday Gov. J. P. Coleman was "grossly in error" when he said the organization is experiencing no success in this state.

State Executive Secretary Medgar Evars said: "It is all too obvious that Gov. J. P. Coleman's informers do not give him an accurate report on the activities of the NAACP in Mississippi."

Governor Coleman said in a recent television appearance that National Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins admitted in a Gulfport speech that the NAACP "is experiencing no success in Mississippi."

Attorney for NAACP told to yield files

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 20—(AP)—An attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was directed by court order today to turn over to a Virginia legislative committee records dealing with his fees.

Judge William D. Medley of Arlington Circuit Court issued the order after Edwin C. Brown, regional counsel for the NAACP, refused to turn over the personal records to the committee. The committee is investigating racial activities.

Medley ruled that Brown did not have to answer questions about the number of automobiles he owns. That information, the court ruled, can be obtained independently of the witness.

THE COURT order came after Samuel W. Tucker, an NAACP attorney and legal adviser to Brown, argued that the committee had no legal right to delve into an individual's private papers. He contended the committee was authorized by state law to investigate groups only, not individuals.

Leslie Hall, committee counsel, told the court that the Supreme Court several times has upheld the authority of legislative committees to go into matters of this kind. The high court has said, Hall argued, that legislative committees have broad powers so long as these powers are limited to determining legislative needs.

Medley said from the bench that he believes the committee is not so much interested in the amount of fees received by Brown as in the source of fees.

A PART of the court proceedings involved the reading of some of the committee's questions and Brown's answers relating to his fee book. Brown is under indictment in Baltimore on a charge of income tax evasion.

The reading showed the committee had told Brown that if he was invoking the Fifth Amendment the committee would not seek to force him to produce the records.

Brown declined to take refuge in the Fifth Amendment, but he told the committee he would refuce to produce the fee book on grounds it was a personal record and the committee had no right to demand it.

St. Louis NAACP To Begin Special Anti-Bias Events

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis NAACP branch soon will begin a special program to reduce racial discrimination in employment in this area, it was announced here this week by Ernest Calloway, branch president. Mr. Calloway said the program will be "one of the major continuing activities of the St. Louis NAACP for the next several years."

An Employment Opportunities Council has been formed within the NAACP branch to conduct the work. Council chairman is T. D. McDeal, national vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Greater Employment

Working with the Council will be professional consultants from social agencies, St. Louis University and Washington University, Mr. Calloway said. He described the Council's program as incorporating the following work:

1. Seek greater employment of the Negro in the sales, administrative and clerical levels in banks, department stores, super-markets, automobile sales agencies and other consumption goods outlets.

2. Seek the removal of the discriminatory bars against Negroes practiced by labor unions in St. Louis and its environs.

3. Determine the extent of violations on the part of St. Louis firms holding government contracts which have non-discriminatory provisions relating to employment. Efforts will be made to process violations before the President's Committee on Contract Compliance.

4. Determine the extent of violations by firms obtaining contracts on public works projects paid for in whole or in part by municipal funds or bond issue moneys of the City of St. Louis. Efforts will be made to process violations before the recently-created St. Louis Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Extent of Exclusion

5. Investigate the extent of the exclusion of Negroes from an apprenticeship training program sponsored by the U. S. Deparment of Labor in cooperation with the local board of education, industry and unions.

Commenting on the forthcoming campaign, Mr. Calloway declared:

"The tremendous income gak between Negro and white workers in the St. Louis area constitutes the foremost social and economic problem of our community. Negro income represents 56 per cent of white income.

"The Negro community in St. St. Louis cannot survive under traditional 'trickle down' results in the matter of job opportunities. The crumbs from the table of full employment cannot sustain a normal, healthy view of the over-all problems of our city, and it certainly does not contribute to the development of a modern, progressive and well-balanced metropolitan area."

The NAACP announcement was made on Aug 27.

Cash Gifts to NAACP Boosted by Dixie Bias

NEW YORK—Since the start of the school desegregation disorders in several Southern states last month, the NAACP national office has received a large volume of contributions by mail, each with a letter expressing the sender's distress at the attacks on school children and their guardians in the South.

The situation in Little Rock, Ark., where National Guard troops were sent by the Governor to prevent the entrance of Negro pupils into the high school, drew the greatest number of letters and checks.



AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADERS MEET — YaDoumbia of the French Sudan (left), first vice-president of the All-French Union Parliament, greets Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, after having become a member of the NAACP. The meeting took place at the Association's national headquarters in New York City.

M. Doumbia took out the NAACP membership to express his appreciation and admiration for the work of the organization.

National Freedom Dinner to Aid NAACP Expects 1,000 at $100 Per Couple

New York—A national benefit dinner for the NAACP, to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt here in November, is expected to attract 1,000 person from all sections of the nation, Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's 1957 Freedom Fund campaign and of the dinner committee, announced here August 1.

Mr. Robinson explained that the Freedom Fund dinner will have a threefold purpose: to honor Branch Rickey, Sr., who, as general manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, opened the door to Negroes in professional baseball, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader; to stimulate participation in the Association's life membership campaign; and to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget.

$100 Per Couple

Admission to the Nov. 22 event has been set at "a minimum of $100 per couple," Mr. Robinson continued. Credit for an initial payment of $500 NAACP life membership will be given each ticket purchaser, he noted, in order to stiumlate interest in the purchase of life memberships.

Among persons serving as co-chairmen of the dinner committee are the following: Mrs. Effie A. Gordon, Rye, N. Y.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Kivie Kaplan, Boston; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Detroit; Dr. Cecil Marquez, Pound Ridge, N. Y.; Oscar Hammerstein II, the Hon. George Gregory, Miss Rose Morgan, Dr. C. B. Powell, the Rev. James H. Robinson and Cornelius McDougald, all of New York City.

Mr. Robinson said that persons in various sections of the nation are being asked to serve on a sponsoring committee of 100 persons.

NAACP Blasts Police Action At Two Detroit Street Fights

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins today rejected a protest of an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) over police activity in two street fights involving Negroes.

Piggins made his own investigation of the fights that developed last night out of police efforts to stop what they called an unauthorized street gathering in a Negro district on Detroit's lower east side.

Nineteen persons, including eight policemen, were injured.

Piggins said, "the officers are to be highly commended for their alertness and patience in preventing what might have been a much more serious incident." He described the fights as "unfortunate and uncalled for."

Earlier, Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, said, "from what I heard in a three-block, 20-minute survey of the scene I believe the officers were unduly violent in their attempts to make arrests and prevent these people from what they wanted to say. It was a real blunder on the part of police and we condemn it strongly."

Police said they received reports that between 200 and 300 "unruly people" were blocking a streetcorner where a Negro soapbox orator was making a speech on racial issues.

Police Sgt. Max Neuendorf said he told the speaker, Elijah Walker, 29, that no permit had been obtained for the meeting. The officer said a brawl broke out after Walker refused to halt the meeting. Twenty police cars were rushed to the scene to quell the disorders.

Police said another brawl developed two hours later when two Negroes were ordered to cease loitering in the area.

Commissioner Piggins said he talked with officers and civilians involved in the incident. Piggins said "the assembly was not only unlawful but constituted a breach of the peace."

"The language used by the participants was profane and obscene and had no place on the streets of Detroit," Piggins said.

"The leaders of the group deliberately attempted to incite violence and, when police officers tried peacefully to disperse the crowd, they were attacked.

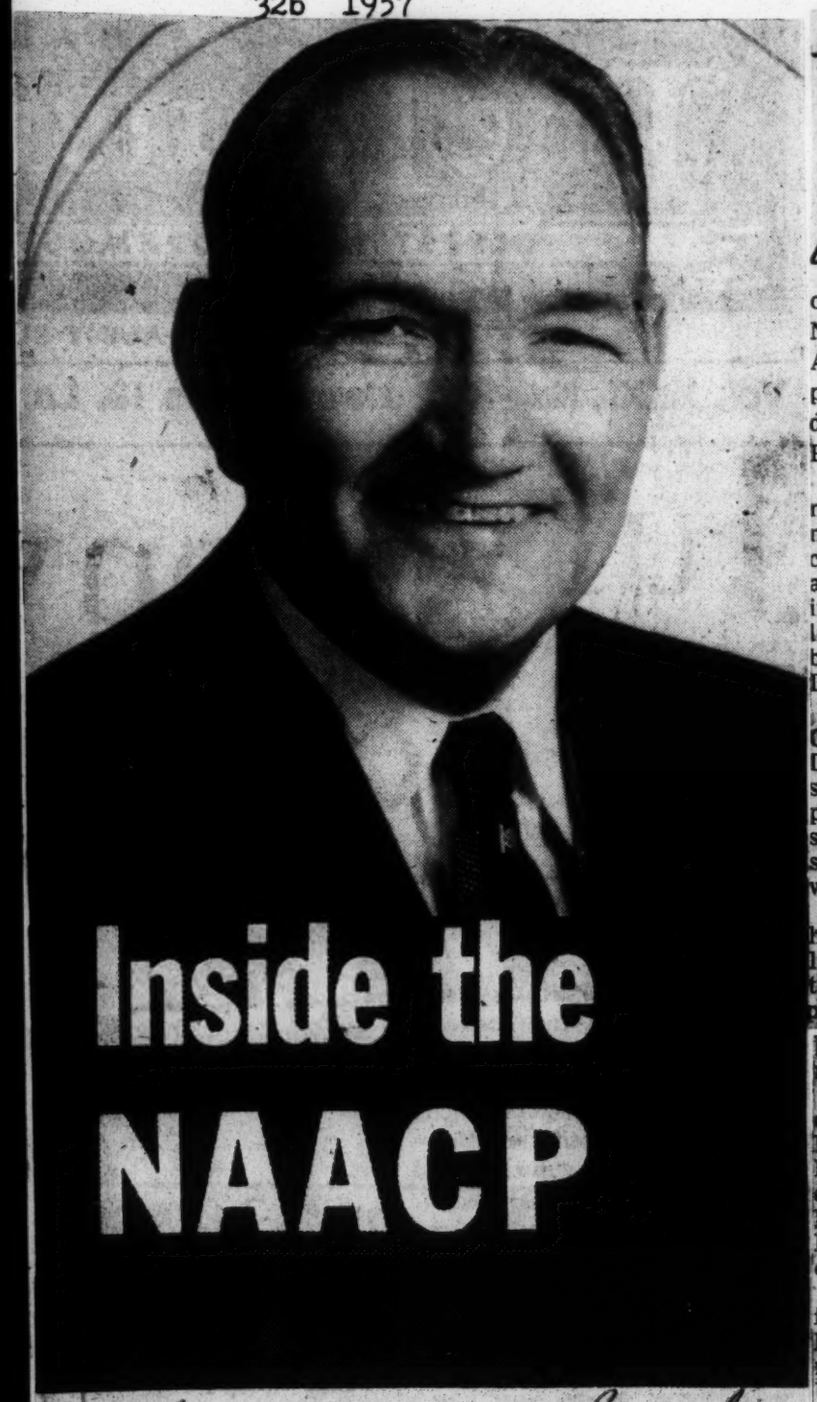
"We cannot turn our backs on such unlawful conduct and no decent, law abiding citizens of any race, color or creed would expect us to do so.

"It is time for the responsible leaders of our community to speak openly and in unison against this type of conduct."

Informed of Piggins' remarks, Johnson said he stood by his criticism of police handling of the incident. He said the NAACP was continuing its own investigation.

Officials of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations said the commission also planned an investigation.

32b 1957



Inside the NAACP

What's the greatest threat to the NAACP in the South? How does the NAACP operate? Is it going "too fast"? Get the current issue of LOOK Magazine for the behind-the-scenes story of Ruby Hurley, a courageous woman trouble-shooter for the NAACP in the South. See how she and others bravely go about their work in spite of threats and intimidation. Don't miss LOOK's eye-opening report on the NAACP.

Today...get LOOK

In Row With Murray

NAACP Head Promises To Document Police Bias

Eugene Davidson, president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday he will document his charges against Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

The NAACP leader demanded Murray's ouster last month and accused him of condoning police "brutality" and showing racial prejudice in assigning and promoting policemen. The District NAACP branch subsequently endorsed Davidson's allegations.

On Wednesday the District Commissioners, in a letter to Davidson written by Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, praised Murray's "outstanding service" and indicated Davidson should back up his charges with a bill of particulars.

Davidson said yesterday he has not yet received McLaughlin's letter. But if he receives it today or Saturday he said he probably will answer with a bill of particulars against Murray on Monday.

The Firemen's Association of Washington, Local 36 of the International Association of Fire Fighters, has gone on record unanimously supporting Murray, according to Alvin E. Davis, president of the local organization.

Davis said the association feels that Murray and the Metropolitan Police Department are second to none in the United States. He said the association commended Murray for his "forthright stand . . . in denouncing the recent attempt by the leader of a minority pressure group to cast shadows of doubt over his administration . . ."

The Lido Civic Club sent a letter to the Commissioners citing Murray's "good work" and urged that any accusations against him be considered "in the light of his achievements and conduct in office while making our police department one of the best in the country."

Trial Board Gets NAACP Case

The District Commissioners yesterday decided to send to the Police Trial Board one of the cases listed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its charges of police brutality and discrimination.

The case involves Claude H. Anderson, 1116 Carrington avenue N.E., a former policeman who charges he was hauled from his car and beaten by Pvt. William W. Dankos during a traffic argument i nthe Fourteenth Precinct on March 30.

Mr. Anderson's complaints had been heard by the civilian Complaint Review Board, which yesterday recommended to the Commissioners that the case go to the Trial Board.

Statements Conflict

Commissioner Robert E. Mclaughlin sai dafter a board meeting yesterday that the Commissioners decided to send the case to the trial board because there were so many conflicting statements that the city heads thought a trial board should weigh them.

Mr. Anderson had also complained to the civil rights section of the Justice Department, which had the FBI investigate.

The results of the probe were presented to Assistant United States Attorney Frederick Smithson. The prosecutor said he had recommended against prosecution on civil rights charges because an impartial witness, corroborated by a Maryland policeman, said Pvt. Dankos had used no more force than was necessary to maintain his arrest.

Murray in Conference

Police Chief Robert V. Murray conferred with the Commissioners and Corporation Counsel Chester H. Gray for 45 minutes during the board meeting. Mr. McLaughlin said the Commissioners had a general conversation with Chief Murray on the complaints against the chief and the Police Department made by Eugene Davidson, District president of the NAACP.

Earlier yesterday, Commissioner McLaughlin sent Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney a formal request for the Justice Department's civil rights section to investigate Mr. Davidson's charges of police brutality and racial discrimination.

Mr. McLaughlin did not make public the letter which accompanied the material provided by Mr. Davidson. The Commissioner said, however, that he asked the Justice Department to investigate not only the cases specified by Mr. Davidson but any other evidence or indication that may come to the FBI's attention of failure to protect and enforce civil rights.

Murray Commended

Meanwhile, the Washington Round Table joined the long list of public and private groups who have sent letters of commendation to Chief Murray since Mr. Davidson demanded his removal last month.

In a letter from W. Frank Cleaver, executive secretary of the Washington Round Table, the group said: "We deplore the fact that any organization should attack the efficient manner in which you have discharged the obligations of your office and want you to know we sincerely approve of your administration and assure you of our support and co-operation."

NAACP Asks President's Aid

DETROIT, June 29 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked President Eisenhower today to help defend the organization against attacks on it by Southern segregationists.

The convention, in its closing business session, adopted a resolution accusing white Citizens Councils of carrying on "a program of intimidation" against the NAACP.

The resolution urged President Eisenhower to "travel through the Southern states of this country and speak out" against groups which the NAACP said are trying to drive it out of business.

The organization's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, told the delegates that attacks on the NAACP had caused membership and contributions to fall off.

Wilkins said a year ago the NAACP went into its convention with collections totaling $350,000 as against $266,000 this year.

President's Com. On Government Contracts Is Hit By NAACP

Charge Group Fails To Enforce Committee Edicts

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—The labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People criticized today President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts.

Herbert Hill, the NAACP official, asserted that there were blatant and widespread violations of the anti-discrimination clauses now contained in all Government contracts. But the President's committee, he charged, is failing in its responsibility to enforce these anti-discrimination clauses.

The committee could be a basic factor in eliminating racial discrimination in the training and employment of Negro workers in major sectors of the economy, Mr. Hill said.

"Unfortunately," he added, "its activity has been mainly ritual and rhetoric with little substance."

Nixon Heads Panel

Mr. Hill spoke here at a workshop session on discrimination and opportunity in employment at the 48th annual convention of the NAACP.

He said that the President's committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had failed to give vigorous enforcement and broad application to the executive order establishing the group.

He criticized committee delays on long-pending cases. In others, he said, the committee indulged in "legal rationalization" instead of facing up to clear violations of the anti-discrimination clauses.

Mr. Hill said the NAACP had documented "an industry-wide pattern of racial discrimination and segregation" in the aircraft and oil refining industries. During the last two years, he explained, the association filed complaints against five aircraft companies, four oil refining companies, several oil unions, and one major telephone company in the southwest.

Some of these cases have been pending for more than two years without action by the President's committee, he asserted.

Mr. Hill said the NAACP also had had trouble with building trade unions, which refused to admit Negroes into apprentice training programs. He singled out the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland for particular criticism for discriminating against Negroes.

Southern Voting Bars Target Of NAACP Drive

DETROIT.—Expansion and non-partisan guidance of the Negro vote in the South, factual studies to determine precisely why Americans are so absorbed with skin color, and "social engineering on a massive scale" to alter the views of millions of middle-ground Americans who are "torn by an inner conflict" on the civil rights issue, should be among the next steps for the NAACP, in the opinion of the association's board chairman.

In a keynote address Tuesday on the opening night of the NAACP's 48th annual convention, board chairman Channing H. Tobias, called also for continued NAACP efforts for the passage of federal civil rights legislation, appeals to the courts "where necessary" and work to increase "substantially" the NAACP's funds.

The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956, according to the annual report of the NAACP.

Lincoln Home Is Birthplace Of NAACP

A race riot in Springfield, Ill., home of Abraham Lincoln, gave the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People its start. Historians say the two-day upheaval in Springfield in 1908 was the major incident that led to the birth of the NAACP a year later.

The start was small.

Only 35 citizens were on hand when the original meeting was called after the riots to launch the crusade for equality.

Now Driving Force

But since that time, the NAACP has emerged as one of the most powerful driving forces in America.

It also has become one of the most controversial.

Its membership now totals about 350,000, with members in almost every state, Washington, D. C., and Alaska.

And, although its size has grown, the NAACP retains its primary goal—equal rights for all citizens, regardless of race or religion.

80-000 White Members

While the membership of the NAACP is predominately colored, there may be as many as 30,000 white persons who belong to the organization.

The NAACP keeps no record of the race or religion of its members, but it has been estimated that 8 to 12 per cent are white.

The current president of the association is a white New York attorney.

Though the people it represents often have been subjected to violence, the NAACP limits its fight to the courtroom, the public forum and the halls of government.

Win 42 of 46

Its frequent appearances before the U. S. Supreme Court are a part of American history.

Spokesmen for the association report the organization has carried 46 cases to the nation's high court and triumphed 42 times.

Notable among the decisions were rulings handed down by the Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstitutional in public schools, parks and playgrounds.

Segregation also was found unconstitutional on vehicles in interstate travel.

See Early Victory

Leaders of the association now believe segregation can be ended seven years from now on the centennial of the emancipation proclamation.

They say so despite legal barrages now being fired at the association by some southern states.

In its long history, the NAACP has been unsuccessful in obtaining either civil rights legislation or a federal anti-lynching law.

While its campaigns failed, the NAACP achieved a large measure of success in its struggles against lynching by educating many Americans to the horrors of mob violence.

Issue in Senate

And the U. S. Senate is now wrestling wtih the civil rights issue.

In its near half-century of existence the NAACP has helped raise the Negro to a place of prominence and respect in America.

It has followed the words of Mary White Ovington, a white social worker who was a founder of the NAACP.

Recalling a conference that laid the foundation for the organization for the organization in May, 1910, Miss Ovington wrote:

"It was then that we organized a permanent body to be known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People . . pledged to a nationwide work for justice to the Negro race."

ILLINOIS NAACP HITS SEGREGATION THERE

Says More All-Negro Schools Than In Arkansas

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—(INS)—The Illinois branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday urged Gov. William G. Stratton to call a conference of Negro and white leaders to discuss "segregation" in the public schools of the state.

The request for the meeting was made by Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois NAACP.

Bullock charged there are "deplorable conditions involving deliberate segregation of colored and white children and teachers in the schools." He added:

"These conditions have become intolerable in the light of our long established state laws and in the content of recent events in other states which have claimed national and most unfortunate international attention."

Bullock said more Negro children were attending "what are in fact segregated schools in Illinois than in the state of Arkansas."

The NAACP estimates that more than 100,000 Negro children are attending all-Negro schools in Illinois.

Bullock asked the Governor to use his executive authority "to see that justice is done and orderly progress encouraged."

NAACP Vote Records Kept By Councils

JACKSON, Miss., July 13 (UP)—Southern congressmen and senators had better check to see what the NAACP lobby is doing before they vote on any measure before Congress. The Association of Citizens Councils is keeping score.

The association is distributing from its Greenwood headquarters a pamphlet called "The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard." It shows how each member of the 84th Congress voted in relation to how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lobbied.

It not only covers civil rights bills but includes social security, federal school aid, minimum wage public housing, poll taxes and statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Members are scored as to whether they voted "favorably to the NAACP" or "unfavorably to the NAACP" on each issue.

The only senator with a perfect record of voting opposite to the NAACP is A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.)

Sen. James O. Eastland, one of the Citizens Council champions, got two bad marks for voting with the NAACP stand on extending social security benefits.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), one of the most influential leaders in the current Senate fight against the civil rights bill, voted with the NAACP, according to the scoreboard, on social security and public housing.

In the House the Mississippian with most "favorable" scores in the pamphlet is the Citizens Councils' own John Bell Williams. He voted with the NAACP on social security and on increasing the minimum wage.

The state's five other representatives had perfect scores except for social security. All voted with the NAACP on that, even though as the pamphlet put it, "The NAACP is very much interested in any give-away program."

A few house members, from Virginia and Alabama, had perfect anti-NAACP records.

The only senators with perfect records of voting with the NAACP were Paul H. Douglas (D - Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.). A number of representatives from the North and West went with the NAACP all the way

For the reader's information the pamphlet includes the percentage of Negro population in states members of Congress represent. By and large, southern members voted opposite from the NAACP but one of the best records, by council standards, was turned in by a North Dakota Republican Sen. Milton R. Young, whose state is only .004 per cent Negro.

Mississippi, with 45 per cent Negroes, did not have as complete an anti-NAACP record as Virginia with 22 per cent Negroes.

PATTERSON REPLIES TO NAACP CHARGES

Alabama Official Denounces Negro Organization

'HAD ITS DAY IN COURT'

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept 26.—Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson Thursday denounced charges by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against state officials and said the NAACP "has set the Negro race back a hundred years because of its illegal actions."

The NAACP charged, in a brief filed with the United States Supreme Court this week appealing a $100,000 contempt of court fine, that Alabama officials have "committed themselves to a course of persecution and intimidation of all who seek to implement desegregation."

Fined Last Year

The fine was slapped on the NAACP last year by Montgomery Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones when it refused to obey his court order to surrender certain documents, including the names and addresses of all its members.

The State Supreme Court upheld the $100,000 fine and the NAACP's appeal will be heard further during the October term of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Patterson said that the public officials of Alabama worked in collusion to deprive it of due process of law. Nothing could be further from the truth, he said.

"The NAACP has said it did not receive a fair and impartial hearing in our courts and it has stated that the courts and officials and citizens of the state policy and pattern of racial segregation, regardless of any requirement of the United States Constitution."

Mr. Patterson said he could agree with only one of the charges — "and that is bitter opposition to any change in the segregation of the races."

Attorneys for the NAACP charged in their brief that "Alabama officials in responsible positions have set the tone and pattern for local governmental officials, civic leaders, educators, and public officials of the State of Alabama. I feel compelled to speak out."

'No Right To Complain'

The attorney general said the Negro group, outlawed in Alabama under an injunction obtained by Mr. Patterson, "had its day in court." "By its refusal to give the facts needed to decide this very case," Mr. Patterson said, "it has put itself where it has no right to complain of unfairness."

32b 1957

NAACP



JACKIE ROBINSON is shown as he placed the crown on Mrs. L. L. Graham of Burlington, N.C., as she led 20 NAACP mothers from over the state by reporting $654 for the Fighting Fund for Freedom rally held in Raleigh, recently. Mrs. U. S. Brooks, president of the Charlotte NAACP, right, was runner-up, with $600 reported.

Justice Department Does Not Agree To Mississippi Claim

New York —The Claims of Gov J. P. Coleman of Mississippi and of other southerners that "tranquility" prevails in that region are refuted by the Department of Justice annual report, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today.

The government report, issued in Washington on April 24, cited several "shocking" violations of civil rights during the period covered. Among the incidents which aroused greatest indignation, Attorney General Herbert Brownell's report indicated, were the assassination of the Rev. George W. Lee and the attempt to kill Gus Courts, both local NAACP leaders, and the widely-publicized kidnap-murder of 14-year-old Emmet Louis Till.

"All these crimes occured in Mississippi whose Gov. Coleman only a few days ago made a nationwide television appeal for industry to locate in that state," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

"Industry is not safe if it locates in a state where 'shocking' crimes can be committed and no redress secured, either under state or federal laws," the NAACP leader observed. "Justice which is whim-tailored for citizens can easily become whim-tailored for industry."

Mr. Wilkins further called attention to the double standard of justice prevailing in the South.

"A Birmingham court has sentenced a Negro to death for burglry. A Texas court has given a white man a five-year suspended sentence for the senseless and unprovoked murder of a teen-ager. Despite overwhelming testimony, a Magnolia, Miss., court has permitted a white man to plead a lesser charge than rape against a Negro (minor) girl.

"This state of affairs is not the tranquility or stability that industry requires. If the substantial Negro population of the South does not have justice and security, there can be no steadily productive work force and no dependable consumer market.

"Industry would do well to beware of investment in such communities unless it is willing to gamble on capricious legislatures and law enforcement machinery"

NAACP Is Denounced For Plea to President

ATLANTA, Jan. 26 (AP).—A plea by a spokesman for the NAACP that President Eisenhower speak out against violence toward Negroes in the South has drawn fire from Georgia's Governor and two newspaper editors.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a rally here Wednesday night that President Eisenhower could see the plight of the Hungarians, gives the drought area personal attention, but "chooses to remain silent while American citizens are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and rights."

Mr. Wilkins charged that most white people in the South are not free to speak, to write, to assemble or to petition. He charged ministers and teachers were being fired for their views on segregation.

Firing Denied

Mr. Wilkins said the Morning News of Florence, S. C., had been "forced to discontinue all editorial discussion" of school segregation and that "one of the editors of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer was forced to resign because of his opinions."

M. R. Ashworth, publisher of the Ledger-Enquirer papers in Columbus, called Mr. Wilkins' charges "completely without foundation."

"His use of the name, the Enquirer, is typical of the misrepresentation of fact by the NAACP, since there have been no resignations from the Enquirer," Mr. Ashworth said.

"It is a fact," he continued, "that Robert W. Brown resigned as editor of the Ledger in early December to accept a position which he felt provided him an excellent opportunity for advancement. Management regretted Brown's leaving very much and wish him well in his new assignment. And it is a fact that Edge Reid was promoted from managing editor of the Enquirer to editor of the Ledger. Wilkins' statement is completely erroneous."

Freely Discussed, Editor Says

James A. Rogers, editor of the Florence Morning News, said in New York, "We discuss school segregation freely, without any restriction and without fear." He added that the Morning News favored segregation "because we believe it to be in the best interest of both races, as shown in our editorial columns as late as last week."

Gov. Marvin Griffin, commenting on the Wilkins speech, said he would like to commend both Negroes and whites in Georgia for "refusing to follow the extreme and intemporate suggestions of outside agitators."

Va. NAACP Head Says He Was Misquoted

Richmond, Va. (ANP) — W. Lester Banks, executive secretary, Virginia Conference of NAACP branches, said here last week that Sen. Byrd (D., Va.) "misquoted" him as having said "there has been no interference whatever with respect to the right of Negroes to vote" in the state.

Banks sent a telegram to the Senator pointing out this misquotation, and the senator denied doing so.

Pass Unnoticed

The telegram said that "the few cases of racial discrimination brought to the NAACP's attention are adjusted promptly, but the majority of such cases pass unnoticed."

— Byrd's reply was that he had not "substantially misquoted" Banks, and hold that the gist of Banks' remarks was that there was no inteference with Negroes' voting rights.

The NAACP official pointed out that although inteference with Negro voting right in Virginia has not assumed "the proportions of violence which has been demonstrated in Mississippi and Alabama, jet registrars, in the black counties of Virginia, do effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens."



'GRAND' GESTURE — One half of the $2,000 pledged to the NAACP in a two-year project of the Girl Friends, Inc., is turned over to executive secretary Roy Wilkins by Mrs. Montrose Hilton, national treasurer of the group. Miss Henri Younge of the local chapter looks on at the NAACP's New York headquarters. The award was voted during the Pittsburgh conclave. Newspreek Photo

Texas Conference Of NAACP Branches To Meet In Austin

AUSTIN — Dallas Attorney W J Durham will deliver the key-note address when the State Conference of NAACP Branches convenes here June 14 through 16 in a delayed convention caused by the temporary injunction brought by the state at Tyler last year.

Convention headquarters will be set up in the Ebenezer Tabernacle at 1010 East 10th Street, where registration will begin at ten o'clock Friday, June 14. Dr H Boyd, president of the organization, will preside over the four-day conclave, and and call a meeting of the Executive Committee Friday.

At 7:30 Friday evening, Rev B L McCormick, pastor of Grant's Chapel AME Methodist Church will at the Tabernacle. City officials including May Tom Miller will bring greetings to the delegates.

The Convention Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. V C DeWitty, will furnish the music.

The Freedom Fund Dinner, with Mrs U V Christian as chairman, be in charge of a special program will be held in the Tabernacle Saturday night at 8:30 with Gloster B Current, National Director of NAACP Branches delivering the principle address.

Four panel discussions covering the important phases of the NAACP'S program will highlight the Saturday morning session.

Robert Carter, first assistant to Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall will arrive in Austin Thursday night, June 13, by plane and will address the mammoth Mass Meeting Sunday afternoon at three o'clock at the Tabernacle. A great deal of emphasis will be placed on the legal aspects of the group's work and the state membership campaign will follow the close of the conference.

Negroes were ordered to cease loitering in the area.

Commissioner Piggins said he talked with officers and civilians involved in the incident. Piggins said "the assembly was not only unlawful but constituted a breach of the peace."

"The language used by the participants was profane and obscene and had no place on the streets of Detroit," Piggins said.

"The leaders of the group deliberately attempted to incite violence and, when police officers tried peacefully to disperse the crowd, they were attacked.

"We cannot turn our backs on such unlawful conduct and no decent, law abiding citizens of any race, color or creed would expect us to do so.

"It is time for the responsible leaders of our community to speak openly and in unison against this type of conduct."

Informed of Piggins' remarks, Johnson said he stood by his criticism of police handling of the incident. He said the NAACP was continuing its own investigation.

Officials of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations said the commission also planned an investigation.

Reuther to Address 48th Annual NAACP Meeting

DETROIT. — Walter Reuther, president of the million-member United Auto Workers union, will address the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which meets here June 25-30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced this week.

Mr. Reuther's address is scheduled for June 26. Also addressing that session of the convention will be Joseph Rauh, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

The convention will open on June 25 with a keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. The closing session on Sunday, June 30, will be addressed by the association's top staff leaders, Mr. Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel.

At the session on June 28, the 42nd Spingarn Medal will be presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement.

The annual Freedom Fund dinner is scheduled for Thursday night, June 27. Branches will report on sums raised in the campaign for $1,000,000 to carry on the Fight for Freedom this year. Awards also will be made to branches for outstanding performance.

Daytime sessions of the convention will be devoted to association business and to instructional workshops for the delegates. The workshops, under the direction of experts, will deal with such aspects of branch activities as efforts to eliminate discrimination in housing, employment, recreation, transportation, health facilities as well as with public relations, fund raising, membership campaigns.

NAACP Blasts Police Action At Two Detroit Street Fights

DETROIT, July 8 — Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins today rejected a protest of an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) over police activity in two street fights involving Negroes.

Piggins made his own investigation of the fights that developed last night "out of police efforts to stop what they called an unauthorized street gathering in a Negro district on Detroit's lower east side.

Nineteen persons, including eight policemen, were injured.

Piggins said, "the officers are to be highly commended for their alertness and patience in preventing what might have been a much more serious incident." He described the fights as "unfortunate and uncalled for."

Earlier, Arthur Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, said, "from what I heard in a three-block, 20-minute survey of the scene I believe the officers were unduly violent in their attempts to make arrests and prevent these people from what they wanted to say. It was a real blunder on the part of police and we condemn it strongly."

Police said they received reports that between 200 and 300 "unruly people" were blocking a streetcorner where a Negro soapbox orator was making a speech on racial issues.

Police Sgt. Max Neuendorf said he told the speaker, Elijah Walker, 29, that no permit had been obtained for the meeting. The officer said a brawl broke out after Walker refused to halt the meeting. Twenty police cars were rushed to the scene to quell the disorders.

Police said another brawl developed two hours later when two

Probers Get Missing Data From NAACP

Edwin C. Brown legal adviser to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday turned over some previously missing financial records to the Thomson racial investigating committee.

Leslie Hall, committee counsel, was closeted most of yesterday afternoon going over records with the NAACP attorney in Brown's office at 1200 Cameron st., Alexandria. Hall said Brown turned over "some records" for the period between June, 1954 and June, 1955.

Brown was ordered last Friday by Arlington Circuit Court Judge William D. Medley to produce records of personal legal fees between 1950 and 1955, but Brown said then he could not locate the 1950-54 records.

Hall said he would confer with committee chairman James M. Thomson to determine if records produced yesterday by Brown fulfilled the committee's requirements.

Brown underwent lengthy questioning by the committee in two days of closed-door hearings last week. Brown's records were sought by the committee to see if he received fees from the NAACP for representing litigants in racial cases, Thomson said last week.

32b 1957

President Urged To Speak Against Attacks On NAACP

Amsterdam News Sat. 7-13-57 P.36

New York

DETROIT — Resolutions adopted by the delegates attending the 48th annual convention of the NAACP covered the entire range of the Association's varied activities and interests from defense of the right of the organization to continue to exist to the relief of racial and religious tensions.

Before the six-day convention closed here on June 30, the delegates went "on record as condemning all efforts to destroy the NAACP's existence and effectiveness in various states." They resolved "to fight with every resource such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

Moreover, they called "upon the President of the United States to speak and continuously use his influence to safeguard the right of the NAACP, as an organization, to operate to bring about first-class citizenship for all citizens of the U. S. by any and all legal means at its disposal."

Pointing out that the Communist party has adopted a new line "to insinuate its program of non-communist and even anti-communist organizations," a resolution warned "the leaders and members of the Association to be even more vigilant now than ever before in preventing Communist infiltration, because Communists today operate under many disguises and false fronts."

The NAACP reiterated its demand for an open occupancy policy in housing, private as well as publicly-aided.

"Housing is a problem of great complexity," a resolution asserted. "In order to achieve our goal, the Association must concentrate its efforts upon those government agencies concerned with housing, and upon industry and trade groups which contribute to the housing supply and are concerned with the matter of occupancy."

The housing resolution asked for a presidential directive "forbidding racial or religious segregation or discrimination in all housing using any kind of government assistance."

Assaying the progress of school desegregation in the South and the stubborn resistance in eight states, the delegates concluded "that there is no longer any reason to wait and vainly hope for voluntary compliance by these eight states. We must, therefore, plan ahead with the certainty that all freedom-loving Americans of all races should by now understand that we must defend our constitutional system against open rebellion by states which defy the law of the land."

In recognition of the impact of automation upon the future of employment possibilities for Negro workers, the convention passed a resolution calling for the full utilization of the Negro potential lest the country "be denied urgently needed manpower skills and the Negro beforced into an even more marginal position in the American economy even though economic opportunity increases for other groups within the community."

To this end, the delegates adopted a resolution "strongly urging that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes."

They also called "upon municipal and state fair employment practices commissions to help to end discriminatory restrictions in technical and industrial training programs."

NAACP agent phony, says legal chief

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-3-57

NEW YORK (ANP) NAACP headquarters here has refuted and labelled as "phony," the recent charges by an ex-convict that he went South as an agent for the civil rights group to flaunt segregation by taking front seats on buses and eating in white restaurants.

Chief NAACP legal counsel Thurgood Marshall said the equality group had no record of William C. Earle, 31, who was arrested at Columbia, S.C. last Sunday on a charge of auto theft.

The ex-convict claimed he was a former preacher in Cacye but went to Baltimore a year ago and became an NAACP field representative. He said he was instructed to return here and encourage colored people to oppose the state's segregation laws by taking front seats on buses and eating in white restaurants.

Earle stated he didn't want to stir up trouble among "the good white people of the South" and turned over a list of supposed NAACP members that included colored doctors and lawyers here.

Jackie Thinks He Would Give

Interview Pittsburgh Courier 1-12

NEW YORK — When Jackie Robinson was asked, just prior to his departure for a cross country tour as national chairman of the NAACP's $1,000,000 fund campaign, whether he would seek a contribution from President Eisenhower, he answered:

"I'm not sure if I will be permitted to do that, but I'm certain if I did I would get it."

N.A.A.C.P. Calls Verdict Victory For Law, Order

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Wed. 7-24-57

New York, July 23 (AP)—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People tonight hailed the Clinton case convictions in Knoxville in a statement by board chairman Channing H. Tobias that read:

"The N.A.A.C.P. is gratified by the verdict of the jury in the Clinton, Tenn., case. The verdict vindicates our conviction that many persons in East Tennessee place observance of law and order and compliance with the Supreme Court's antisegregation rulings above whatever racial prejudices they may have.

"This is an expression of true Americanism, unrestricted by regional considerations. It is our hope that citizens in other communities will follow the example set at Knoxville and render verdicts based on the evidence and the law, rather than upon their prejudices."

NAACP

NAACP Official Finds Fear, Tension On Tour Of South

Weekly Of New Orleans, La. Sat. 7-27-57

Atlanta, July 22nd—A regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned today that the racial climate in the South looks like "the calm before the storm."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, recently returned from a field trip through the Southeastern states, told of finding a tense situation in which "everybody's afraid, and nobody knows what they're afraid of."

In an interview published in the new issue of Look Magazine, Mrs. Hurley blamed much of the South's fears on the White Citizen's Councils which, she said, have created such confusion over the integration issue "that I doubt if there are a handful of people down here, white or Negro, who can tell you what the Supreme Court actually said."

Newspapers have also clouded the issue, she declared, by emphasizing disturbances and giving little or no space to the communities that have integrated their schools successfully.

Mrs. Hurley, whose NAACP activities are described in the Look article, charged that restrictive legislation enacted by some state legislatures "is aimed specifically, and in a discriminatory manner, at the NAACP alone."

"It's bad enough to bar us from organizing and holding meetings," she said "but the real danger lies in saying we cannot even come into court and challenge the constitutionality of these laws. This deprives us of. . .all basic American freedoms."



Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary of the NAACP, looks over the text of a bill designed to restrict activities of the organization in North Carolina. With her at NAACP headquarters in North Carolina are leaders of the local branch. Mrs. Hurley said in an article in the current issue of Look Magazine that the racial climate in the South looks like "the calm before the storm." Photo by Look Magazi .

Jackie Robinson Plugs NAACP On 11-City Tour

NEW YORK—The work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People benefits not only Negro citizens but the entire nation, Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the Association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund, said here Friday, Jan. 18, prior to leaving on an 11-city tour for the NAACP.

"In the present world crisis," Mr. Robinson told newsmen at a press conference, "the colored peoples of the world have their eyes on America to see how Negroes are treated here. We are expending huge sums in giving assistance to some of these peoples abroad but their real attitude will be determined in large measure by their reaction to the way in which the race problem is handled here at home. We need the support of these people."

The NAACP, the former National League baseball star said, by helping to improve conditions for Negroes in this country strengthens the prestige of the nation among other countries. Accordingly, he asserted, "white people need to support the NAACP as strongly as do Negroes because it means as much to them as to colored people. The NAACP is an asset to the nation." He expressed appreciation for "the contributions of the Spingarns and other white persons to the NAACP cause."

Mr. Robinson said that his interest in the NAACP stemmed from his observation of the work of the organization while traveling about the country as a professional baseball player. Negroes generally, he declared, "take great pride in the NAACP and its work in gaining citizenship rights."

Also participating in the press conference were Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Mr. Spingarn explained the purpose and goals of the NAACP.

Dr. Tobias said that "Negro citizens are gravely concerned about President Eisenhower's silence on the southern crisis in which Negroes are involved in a life and death struggle. As much as they admire the President," he asserted, "they cannot understand why he is more interested in taking action to combat the drought than in taking action to correct the situation in the South."

The first stop on Mr. Robinson's tour was Baltimore where he addressed a mass meeting on Jan. 20. Accompanying him on the tour (except for Boston, Philadelphia and Atlanta) will be Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel. Mr. Robinson will speak at a series of luncheon and dinner meetings as well as at mass meetings, sponsored by local NAACP branches.

In addition to Baltimore, other cities included in the tour are:

January 21, Monday, Pittsburgh; January 22, Tuesday, Cleveland; January 23, Wednesday, Detroit; January 24, Thursday, Cincinnati; January 25, Friday, St. Louis; January 27, Sunday, San Francisco; January 28, Monday, Los Angeles; February 2, Saturday, Boston; February 3, Sunday, Boston; February 12, Tuesday, Philadelphia; March 3, Sunday, Atlanta.

NAACP Official Finds Fear, Tension On Tour, Look Reveals

ATLANTA, — A regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned today that the racial climate in the South looks like "the calm before the storm."

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ISSUES CLOUDED

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Attorney Gloria Bradford To Argue NAACP Appeal

HOUSTON — Miss Gloria Bradford, a young Houston attorney, has notified District Judge Otis T Dunagan of Tyler that she will represent the National Association for e Advancement of Colored People in appealing the injunction he recently granted against the or anizatio in Texas.

Accordig to Judge Dunagan, Miss Bradford advised him through his court reporte that she had taken over the case as of last weekend and that she was mailing a motion for a 10-day extension of time in which to perfect appeal.

A telegram from New York attorneys for the NAACP was received June 12, Judge Dunagan said, and the attorneys explained that they had encountered difficulties in getting a Texas attorney to handle the appeal and requested an extension of time in which to file exceptions to the judge's ruling.

The 26-year-old Miss Bradford who is a graduate of the Uni and was admitted to the bar in versity of Texas School of Law 1954, asked Judge Dunagen for a statement of facts in the case.

The attorneys who originally represented the organization in the Tyler case, have withdrawn, it was reported. They have indicated that they were satisfied with the terms of the injunction which prohibits the group from soliciting and financing lawsuits in which it has no direct interest and from engaging in political activities.

Attorney Francis Williams, president of the Houston branch of the NAACP, said Wednesday that he had no knowledge of any action taken by the national organization to appeal the case. H wever, consideration of the move on the state level was indicated when Attorney W J Durhan of Dallas, speaking at the first NAACP conference since the injunction outlawing the organization in Texas was issued in Tyler last September, declared that with the replacement of a totally restrictive temporary injunction against the NAACP in Texas, the organization "will file a lawsuit if any citizen comes to us and asks us to do lo so, telling us that hi civil rights have been violated."

Local memebers of the organization have been hesitant in urging an appeal of the case because of a fear that the old injunction which banned the organization completely might be reimposed.

Judge Dunagan said that he could grant only a 10-day extenstion and that if more time is desired the request would have to be made to the Court of Civil Appeals.

Miss Bradford was the first Negro woman lawyer to try a case in the Harris County criminal courts.

Office of N.A.A.C.P. Gets 24-Hour Guard

New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—Police have placed a 24-hour guard over national headquarters of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

This was learned Friday as the second fake bomb scare in as many days was telephoned to the headquarters in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40th Street.

Orgganizations Join NAACP On Civil Rights

New York — Principal labo civic, fraternal and minority grou organizations which, year afte year, have fought side by side wit the NAACP on all civil rights i sues, joined the Association in ur "Senate supporters of civil righ to vote for the bill in the hop that some means will be found t strengthen it in the House." Thes organizations expressed their "bi ter disappointment" that the bi had been altered by the Senat Further they declared:

"The action of the Senate in d leting Part III of the bill and a taching a jury trial amendment t Part IV seriously restricts a pr gram which was modest and mo erate to begin with."

Nevertheless, they agreed wit the NAACP that the importa thing now is to make a start. "An bill passed now will be the b ginning, not the end, of our stru gle," the joint statement assert "We shall continue to demand le islation implementing the Suprem Court's decisions against segreg tion, for fair employment practice for an anti-poll tax law and oth civil rights laws."

If finally enacted, the bill plac upon the federal government a r sponsibility to see that no qualifie citizen is denied the right to vo solely on the basis of race color. It also places upon the NAACP and other organized groups the responsibility to redouble efforts to expand the Negro vote not only in those districts where it is now restricted by discriminatory practices, but also in other areas, both North and South, to the end that Negro citizens may participate fully in the electoral process and thereby enlarge their share of the fruits of American citizenship.

32b 1957

NAACP

NAACP Plans Court Fight

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-27-57

COLP, Ill. — A legal battle looms over action of the Williamson County Board of School Trustees in allowing the detachment of a part of the Colp grade school district and its annexation to the Carterville school district.

NAACP officials and the attorney for the Colp school district charge that the action by the Williamson county trustees prevents integration and allows segregation.

They announced that the ruling will be appealed to higher courts and that they will "fight it all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Colp is a small southern Illinois Community of about 400 population. The Colp Grade School Board decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to consolidate under one roof the two grade schools in the district starting with the September term of school.

The board has four Negro and three white members. The Negro members voted for the consolidation and the whites opposed the action.

2 GRADE SCHOOLS

There have been two grade schools, one the Attucks school attended by 60 Negro children and the Stardard school attended by about 45 white puplis. The consolidation move provded for full integration of both the student body and the teaching staff.

The Williamson county school trustees allowed a petition signed by 222 whites to detach a portion of the Colp district and annex it to the neighboring all white Carterville district.

The board sat through four hours of testimony in the court room at Marion and then took about 15 minutes to approve the petition.

The area approved for annexation to the Carterville district includes all pupils who attended the all white Standard school and a few Negro families as well.

CONTROL BOARD

W. Troy Barrett, Carbondale, a white attorney for the Colp School District said the Negro controlled Colp Board would appeal the decision to the Circuit Court.

He was supported by Rev. Lewis Dawley, president of the Jackson County branch of the NAACP and pastor of Bethel AME church. Dawley said the NAACP will support the appeal all the way to the Supreme Court if need be.

Barrett said that the detachment would mean, a loss of the Colp district's gymnasium, 45 per cent of the students and 75 per cent of the assessed valuation. The detachment would include all white families now in the Colp district.

Wade Rowatt, Elmer Kerley and Raymond Romines, white member of the Colp school board claim the proposed shift is only to improve the educational advantages for the children.

TOUCHY SUBJECT

Raymond Talley, president of of the Williamson county school trustees made repeated efforts to steer the testimony away from the question of integration.

"This is not a segregation problem," Talley said, "but a school problem."

But Rev. Dawley continually returned to the question of integration by questioning the witnesses as to whether any "Caucasians" attended the Attucks School or whether "non-Caucasians" attended the Standard School.

Taft Baker, superintendent of the Carterville schools and Ray McClauskey, president of the Carterville school board, testified that the decision to accept "about 50" students from the Colp area and not the entire school district was du to building liminations and not to "race, creed or color."

BAR NEGROES

But Archibald Mosely, principal of the Attucks school, said Frank Powers, one of the Negro board members, reported after conferring with Carterville officials that "they wouldn't have us niggers over there."

At the close of the hearing 21 Negro residents of the school district went to the witness stand to answer "No" to the question: "Have you ever been approached on the question of a change of boundaries of the district?"

James Bleyer, Marion attorney for the white petitioners, denied a charge by Rev. Dawley that the area seeking annexation was "gerrymandered" to exclude Negro residents.

A meeting of the NAACP in Carbondale approved appealing the case. Rev. Dawley was named chairman of the appeals committee. He named a finance committee of Ben Deal, Murphysboro, chairman and William Hatchett, jr., Georgia Baker and Eugene Keithly, all of Colp to raise funds for the appeal.

Dawley said the appeal will be filed in the Williamson county circuit court as soon as a transcript of the hearing is received.

Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the NAACP stated that "the full moral and financial support of the NAACP in Illinois will be given to the fight to secure integrated schools in the Colp district and all other places in the state where all Negro schools may still exist."

NAACP Starts Fight For Housing

Advocate
Jackson, Miss
Sat. 7-6-57

Convention Told Of New Bid To Achieve Open Market In Homes For Negroes

Detroit, Mich., June 27 — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning new offensives aimed at achieving an open housing market for Negroes.

32b

Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing of the association, said today that branch organizations were being urged to emphasize, next year, efforts to gain passage of state and local legislation providing for non-discriminatory housing.

At the same time, he suggested that local NAACP leaders establish close liaison with their city planners to insure open cities and elimination of Negro ghettos.

Mr. Jones led discussion during workshop sessions today on open occupancy housing at the annual convention here of the NAACP. He also discussed the problem in an interview. The six-day meeting, attended by nearly 1,000 delegates from all over the nation, will continue through Sunday.

Although the association has won several court victories in its drive against segregated public housing, Mr. Jones said there was no clearly enunciated and enforced government policy of open occupancy in housing built with public assistance. The Administration in Washington, he declared, should make a pronouncement to the effect that housing built with government assistance should be open to everyone regardless of color.

Mr. Jones contended, however, that a truly free market in private housing could not be achieved unless mortgage bankers, real estate brokers and home builders were convinced that people should live in desegregated housing.

He singled out the real estate field for criticism over the Negro housing problem.

"Real estate groups are acting arbitrarily," he declared, "when they say that people can't live together. They raise the specter of loss of value and property depreciation in order to maintain lily-white communities."

He urged the association's branch housing committee to meet with local representatives of the bankers, real estate brokers and home builders in an effort to gain support for integration in housing.

In such meetings, he said, the NAACP leaders should try to demonstrate that the Negro today is a good mortgage risk and that the presence of a Negro family in a white area would not depreciate property values unless the whites fled in hysteria from the neighborhood.

Rivers Charges NAACP Behind Jury Defeat

Courier
Sat. 6-15-57

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 14 — Rep. L. Mendel Rivers charged on the House floor today that the whiplash of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) was on the backs of members refusing to vote for a trial by jury amendment to the Civil Rights Bill.

The Charleston Congressman was the only South Carolinian heard today in defense of the amendment to guarantee trial by jury on contempt citations arising from violation of civil rights injunctions. The amendment was defeated, 167-199, in a teller vote.

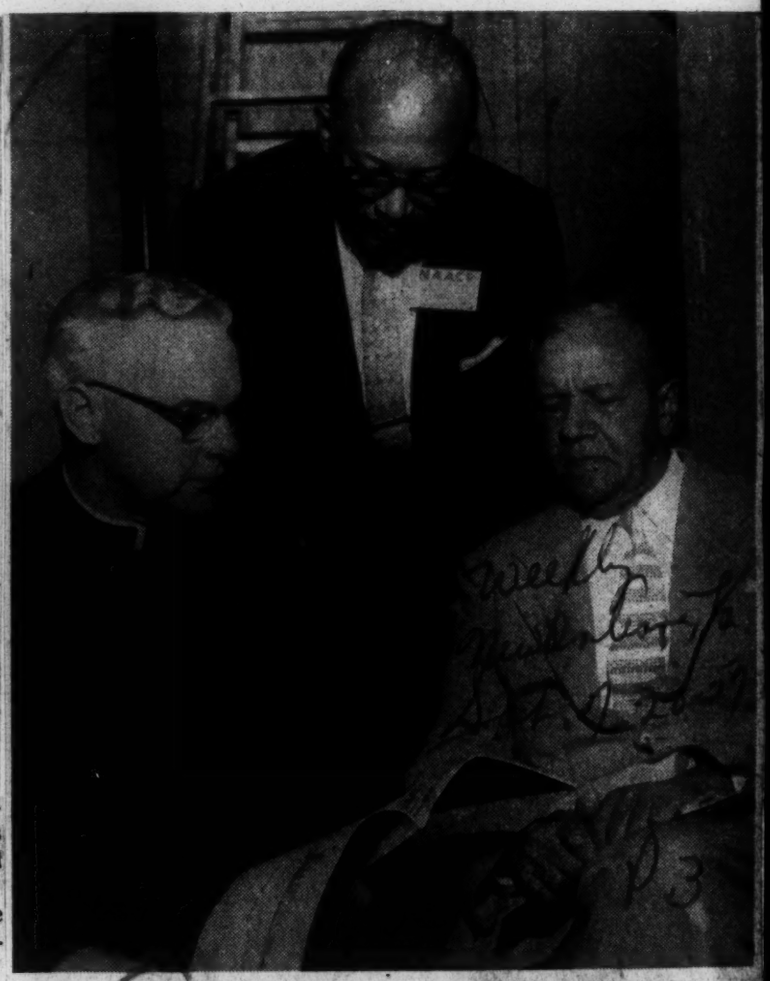
One colleague, Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn of Greenwood, was given time to speak on the issue but forfeited it by twice failing to appear when his name was called.

Rivers made these points in his brief talk:

1. That racial violence is by no means confined to the South; although those who would deny jury trials in civil rights contempt cases always refer to the South when they charge that juries would not convict in such cases.

2. That, despite charges that Negroes in the South have been denied the right to vote, Negroes have voted in South Carolina elections and, he asserted, "carried Charleston and Beaufort counties for (President) Eisenhower" in the last election.

3. That although jury trials might take more time and cost more than sentencing by a federal judge, the country long has "set much store" by the jury system and would not want to see it abolished because of those factors. "Yet you now would take away the right of trial by jury because of your backs is the whiplash of the NAACP," Rivers charged.



AT NAACP CONFAB--The Rev. Robert F. Allen (left), director of social action, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit; Clarence Laws (standing), NAACP field secretary; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman NAACP Board of Directors, look over souvenir program convention in Detroit.

A Perspective On The NAACP

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

The basic legal groundwork for ending racial inequality in the United States has now been laid, says Dr. Channing H. Tobias. It now behooves the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stress a program of action aimed at winning friends to the Negro's cause.

Dr. Tobias is a Methodist minister who for many years has been head of the Colored Men's Section of the Young Men's Christian Association and has served also as an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. He is currently chairman of the NAACP board of directors. And it was this organization's 48th annual convention which offered him the occasion to express these policy views a few days ago.

The convention also offered Americans an occasion to get a perspective on the NAACP. There were speeches on either side of Dr. Tobias'. There were rebukes to both major parties and to several congressmen for more words than action. There was the call to persist in the struggle for Negro rights by the use of nonviolence and "with love in our hearts" from Montgomery's Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Laying the groundwork for the Negro's legal rights is the task that long ago devolved upon the NAACP. Such a task frequently calls for initiating litigation which has earned much hostility in the Deep South and the epithet of "outside agitator." It is doubtful, howveer, in many localities whether infringement of Negro voting and other rights could be seriously challenged except by an organization with a nationwide base for its support.

As to filling the chasm between the races with a sense of brotherhood and mutual respect — such organizations as the Southern Regional Council, the Urban League, the YMCA, and the churches in the South are by function better fitted for this part of the task.

Murray Asks Airing of Charge By NAACP

Police Chief Says He'll Reply With 'Facts and Truth'

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG

Washington Police Chief Robert V. Murray today asked the Commissioners for a public hearing to meet charges leveled against him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At an early morning meeting with Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, the chief presented a letter calling the NAACP charges "libelous" and stating his desire to refute them publicly "with the facts and the truth."

The charges were first aired on June 6 by Eugene Davidson, president of the District Chapter of the NAACP, who called for Chief Murray's removal.

The next week, the District chapter, acting on Mr. Davidson's recommendation, voted unanimously to ask for a hearing before the Commissioners.

"Toleration of Brutality"

The NAACP specifically charged that "any police administration which bases its alleged efficiency on the toleration of brutality by police officers is dangerous to the maintenance of democratic government."

The NAACP said if it failed to obtain a hearing from the Commissioners, it would appeal to the President and to Congress.

Chief Murray, who had been awaiting the return of Commissioner McLaughlin, made it clear he is equally anxious for the hearing.

At the same time, he asked for a "bill of particulars with names, dates, times and places, so that I will not have to deal with generalities."

Text of Letter.

His letter to Commissioner McLaughlin follows:

"During your absence from the city a matter was brought to the attention of the public through the local press that prompts me to write this letter.

"Mr. Eugene Davidson, president of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made very serious and in my opinion libelous charges against me. These charges have been carried in the local newspapers and accuse me of "condoning police brutality," "personal racial prejudice" and prejudice in promotions and assignments of colored members of our department.

"According to newspaper stories, Mr. Davidson has written to the Board of Commissioners requesting a public hearing of his allegations against me.

"I am prepared to meet any charges that Mr. Davidson and the NAACP may make and to refute them with the facts and the truth and to make some statements of my own to let the public know the facts and the truth. Therefore, I respectfully urge the Board of Commissioners to hold the public hearing at as convenient and early a date as possible.

"In the meantime I feel that I am entitled to a bill of particulars with names, dates, times and places so that I will not have to deal with generalities."

Internal Revenue Service Studies NAACP, Defense Fund

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Internal Revenue Service has under study the relationship between the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the functions of each and the effect of changes made in both organizations, a spokesman for the Service said Monday.

Asked about an erroneous report that the Service had revoked the tax-exempt status of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund a separate body from the parent organization, the Service issued the following statement:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been exempt from Federal income tax since 1925 under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code which exempts social welfare organizations, contributions to which by donors are not deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

"The Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been exempt from Federal income tax since 1940 under a provision of the Code which exempts educational or charitable organizations, contributions to which by donors are deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

"The Service has under consideration the relationship between these two organizations and the functions of each. A number of changes in the organization and operations of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund have been made and reported to the Service. The effect of these changes is also under consideration."

NAACP Is Told To Yield Data

FARMVILLE, Va., July 6 (AP). — The president of the Prince Edward County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been ordered to turn subpoenaed material over to the Boatwright Committee or be held in contempt of court.

Judge Joel W. Flood of the 4th Judicial Circuit ordered the Rev. W. F. Griffin yesterday to turn the material over to the committee next Wednesday. His ruling came after a hearing on an NAACP motion to quash the subpoena.

A motion by Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP counsel, to stay the ruling was overruled by Judge Flood.

The ruling came after the judge listened to two hours of testimony and two more of arguments by attorneys.

Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, committee chairman, testified that "what we want here is to learn the method and means of conducting this barratry," which he said the committee was convinced had been practiced in the Prince Edward County school segregation case. "We need such information to report properly with the full facts to the General Assembly."

The special session of the General Assembly last fall passed laws prohibiting barratry, maintenance, champerty and running and capping. All mean, more or less, stirring up or supporting litigation in which one is not involved.

Mr. Hill said, "We admit that the NAACP paid attorneys in the various school segregation suits. . . . We admit that what we have done, if done now, would be in violation of the 1956 special legislative laws relating to offenses such as barratry and maintenance, but that does not apply to actions now five or six years old."

He added the NAACP doesn't contend "the Boatwright Committee doesn't have the right to investigate barratry, champerty, running and capping. What we're saying is that we're not guilty of them . . ."

Purchase Of Riot Home Is Denied

NEW YORK — The rumor that the NAACP "put up $18,000" to enable William E. Myers to purchase a home in Levittown, Pa., was branded as "false and ridiculous" yesterday by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Wilkins also ridiculed another rumor that the NAACP "owns four more houses in Levittown which it will sell to Negroes."

The rumors were started by questions which a newspaper reporter addressed to William E. Myers, whose purchase of a home in the development has caused a disturbance necessitating the assignment of state police to keep order.

Myers, a veteran and father of three children denied that the NAACP had given or loaned him any money, but since the questions were asked in the presence of a small gathering, the rumors started at once.

"The story is false and ridiculous," Wilkins said. "The NAACP is not in the real estate business, is not in the loan business, and does not have any funds with which to purchase homes in Levittown or anywhere else.

"This is just another attempt to point the Levittown situation and similar ones over the country as an organized invasion of neighborhoods instead of recognizing that Negro families are just exercising their right to buy a decent home in a decent neighborhood according to their ability to pay.

"Negroes have been in America for 338 years and will be here for some time to come. Other citizens will be more comfortable if they accommodate themselves to this fact," Wilkins said the NAACP

32b 1957

NAACP



Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-11-57 P. 22

MJQ Awarded The Modern Jazz Quartet is shown receiving the NAACP's first annual award for cultural contributions in the field of music from John Killems. The group, composed of Milt Jackson, John Lewis, Connie Kay and Percy Heath, will perform at Town Hall in New York under the baton of famed conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, Sunday, May 12.

Judge Says Anti-NAACP Laws Threat To Nation

Journal & Guide P. 1 Sat. 5-11-57

NEW YORK Judge David A. Rose of Boston, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, scored "restrictive legislation and administrative measures" adopted in several Southern states because of the desegregation issue which he declared "threatened the existence of all voluntary organizations concerned with public affairs."

In a report to the National Executive Commitee of the League, he said that the state actions in the first instance aimed against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People creates "a dangerous precedent which in the futre might be used against organizations of other racial and religious groups."

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SOME STATE legislatures have authorized investigations designed to force the NAACP to disclose its membership and those who financially support it, Judge Rose said. Other states have utilized existing laws against lobbying activities and laws dealing with out-of-state corporations to subject registration.

Judge Rose noted that "in Louisana, ironically, a law enacted originally against the Ku Klux Klan has been the basis for action by which the NAACP was enjoined from operating in that state unless it filed its membership list."

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IN SOME states, he added, laws were passed prohibiting school teachers from being members of the NAACP. The Texas House of Representatives approved a bill barring NAACP members from all public employment in the state.

Acting on Judge Rose's report, the League adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to such measures "that tend to inhibit the rights of any organization to take action in the furtherance of its program in conformity with the U. S. Constitution for the defense and expansion of civil rights."

The Civil Rights Bureau

Herald-Tribune

TO the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

Yesterday's newspapers carried the item that Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had said that the forty-seven branches of the NAACP in this state had sent telegrams to Albany opposing the creation of a civil rights bureau in the Attorney General's office. This surprised me since I knew that none of the Rockland County branches of the NAACP had sent such telegrams. A quick spot check of other branches upstate reveals that few, if any, of them have sent such telegrams.

Great diversity of political opinion exists among the members of NAACP branches and on very few issues is there unanimity of view. Most of us recognize that Charles Abrams as head of the State Commission Against Discrimination has done an outstanding job within his legal limitations. It is unfortunate that the power to initiate complaints was withheld from his agency.

But it is difficult to conceive how setting up a Civil Rights Bureau in the Attorney General's office would adversely affect the struggle against discrimination and for fair opportunity for all. If the bureau failed to do a job and did not affect changes for the better, its record would be subject to review in the next session of the Legislature. Republicans are at least as economy-minded as Democrats about government and if the new assistant attorneys general were to be found twiddling their thumbs, the bureau would probably meet sudden death.

It is hard to escape the suspicion that the organizations objecting to the Attorney General's bill are anxious to keep a monopoly on governmental advance on civil rights. Is it not likely, however, that competition in this area also may bring healthy progress?

CONRAD J. LYNN,
Pomona, N. Y., March 31, 1957.

Church Pays Libel Action For NAACP

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-11-57

Norfolk, Va.

Assist Ministers, Members Under Klan Pressure

P. 1

CHICAGO — The Presbyterian Church USA paid off a $10,000 libel suit against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Sumter, S. C., and authorized its officers to go to the aid of any of its ministers or members who get into difficulty because of the church's position against segregation.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, head of the Northern Presbyterian Church, stated that the church went to the assistance of the NAACP in the libel case under the authority of the General Assembly "which asked me to go to the aid of any of our ministers or members who got into dificulty because of taking a position for desegregation as adopted by our church."

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DR. BLAKE added, "This support will be given to any of our ministers or members on each and every occasion it is needed."

The libel suit was brought against the NAACP by Sumter Attorney Shepard K. Nash, who originally asked for $120,000. He later agreed to accept a $10,000 settlement from the organization.

The attorney brought the suit on the basis of published remarks of the NAACP concerning the withdrawal of some names from a petition requesting integration of the schools in the county.

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ATTY. NASH banked the money and offered to return it if furnished a list of contributors within six months and if no integration suits would be brought for 10 years.

The six months deadline expires about May 20, and if the offer is declined, Nash said the money will be divided between the Shrine's Crippled Children's Hospital and a church.

Dr. Blake said the money was repaid by the Negroes of South Carolina and by additional gifts made by individual Presbyterians from throughout the country.

NAACP asks U.S. to launch Calif. probe

Baltimore Md. Afro-American Sat. 5-25-57

SAN FRANCISCO — Lester Bailey, NAACP field secretary, last week said he had received no reply to a request to Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to launch a probe in northwest California.

The request was made by the West Coast Regional office following an attempt by unidentified white men in McKinleyville to force two colored families to vacate a duplex they had rented.

A sereis of threats have been made against the families of Otha Thomas and James Martin who rented the quarters from Charles Thompson, white, of Reo Dell. They were first forced to leave, but came back under police protection.

'Operation Southern Story' to tell of Dixie persecution

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 5-22-57

NEW YORK— "Operation Southern Story," a narrative of cross-burnings and persecution of the NAACP is being related to the Association's northern branches by southern NAACP leaders this month and next.

The first-hand reports are part of the Association's spring membership campaign.

The narrators and their speaking engagements include the following:

Dr. F. B. Henderson of Falls Church, Va., president of the Virginia State NAACP—Bluefield, W. Va., June 2;

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Tallahassee, Fla., NAACP branch—Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19;

The Rev. Frank Gordon of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Church Workers Council, organized in Atlanta in March to support the program of the NAACP in the South—Minneapolis, May 15, Des Moines, Ia., May 19, Omaha, Neb., May 22;

Mrs. Dorothea Combre of Lake Charles, La.; president of the Louisiana State NAACP—Milwaukee, Wis., May 17;

Miss Osceola Dawson of Paducah, Ky., secretary of the Kentucky State NAACP—Charleston, Mo., May 26;

Mrs. Rose Parks, former secretary of the NAACP branch to a white man led to the Montgomery bus protest—St. Louis, fusal to relinquish her bus seat May 21, Kansas City, Mo., May Mo., May 20, Wichita, Kans., 22, Kansas City, Kans., May 24, Arkansas City, Kans., May 26, Montgomery, Ala., whose re- Wllington, Kans., May 27, St. Joseph, Mo., May 29.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, also will participate in the "Operation Southern Story," speaking in Phoenix, Ariz., May 23, Albuquerque, N. M., May 24, Las Vegas, Nev., May 25, Los Angeles, Calif., May 26, San Diego, Calif., May 28, Denver, Colo., May 29.

Lake Claims Bill Directed At NAACP Is "Too Broad"

Wed. 5-22-57

Legislation backed by Gov. [illegible] aimed at making the NAACP open its financial records was lo[illegible]ated yesterday by the acknowledged leader of extreme pro-segregationists in the State.

Former Assistant Attorney-General I. Beverly Lake told the House Committee on Corporations that the administration-backed legislation was "too broad" and there was "serious doubt" whether it would cover the NAACP.

Lake said, however, the organization "would clearly come under the provisions" of an act he authored and which was sponsored by nine House members.

The Lake-drawn bill would require corporations engaged in "advancing" the interests of people on the basis of color, race or creed to file membership lists and financial statements with the Secretary of State.

The Hodges-backed bill would require persons, groups or corporations working for or against segregation in public facilities to file financial information.

Lake said his bill would not "impose unusual burdens on the organizations affected" and that the penalties included "were reasonable."

Several members of the committee questioned whether or not certain religious groups would not be included under the provisions of Lake's bill. Dr. Lake stated he didn't feel they would and even if they did they would only need to file the information if they were incorporated.

Dr. Lake added he had gone to the charter of the NAACP to obtain the correct wordage in the bill to insure that organization would clearly fall under the provisions.

NAACP Queen



LOUISE STEWART

Yesterday's Tri-1
Thurs. 5-23-57
Des Moines Iowa Sun

Louise Stewart, 17, North High School senior and honor student, Sunday was named "Miss NAACP" by the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Miss Stewart, of 1317 Second ave., was elected by vote of those who bought memberships in the Des Moines branch during the current membership drive.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine Stewart, and granddaughter of Mrs. Oscar L. Glass.

Runners-Up

Four runners-up in the balloting were Joyce Taylor of East Tigh School, Alberta Miller of Valley High, West Des Moines, Helen Owens of North and Mary McCracken of Tech.

Robert A. Wright, chairman of the membership drive, said 930 memberships have been purchased, with another report meeting scheduled for Tuesday. The goal is 1,000 members.

Speaker Failed

Scheduled as guest speaker for the program was the Rev. Frank Gordon of Knoxville, Tenn., who failed to arrive. A reception committee waited at the municipal airport, while an audience waited at Wilkie House until 6:45 p.m.

JEWISH GROUP DEFENDS NAACP

Times-Picayune
Mon. 5-20-57

Says Dixie Acts 'Threat to Liberties of All'

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The American Jewish Congress charged Sunday that "the continuing attack by the Southern states upon the National Association of Colored People is a serious threat to the liberties of all Americans."

"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended even by those who disagree with its purposes," the AJC said.

The charge was detailed in a study prepared by the AJC committee on law and social action and submitted by its chairman, Shad Polier, to a meeting of the congress' national administrative committee.

In submitting the report, Polier said the attack on the NAACP is an extension of the efforts by Southern states to "defeat or delay effectuation" of the U. S. supreme court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

"The unhappy story of those efforts to annul the constitutional guarantee of equality has been widely told," Polier said.

"Less attention has been given, however, to the recent ominous change in the nature of the attack. A widespread assault has been made upon the constitutional right to freedom of association on which all of our liberties depend. That assault flows from the fact that the struggle against racial segregation has largely been organized and made effective by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The report said voluntary associations have become an indispensable part of the struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarianism, and pointed out that NAACP "is an association of Americans freely joining together to protect Negro rights and to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

"Practically every instrumentality of law and government in the South has been used to persecute and oppress the NAACP," the report charged. "Legal processes and procedures have been used and abused to frustrate its legitimate activities. Trumped-up charges have been leveled against it. It has been compelled to expose its membership lists and thus subject its members to the threat of physical injury and economic duress. Registration and tax laws have been invoked against it. In general, it has been the object of what is clearly a determined effort to destroy it."

The AJC called upon all Americans to join in achieving:

"1. Action within the Southern states leading to repeal of legislation aimed at the NAACP.

"2. Exercise by the President of the United States of the vast potentialities for moral leadership inherent in his office by condemning publicly the campaign of oppression.

"3. Action by the U. S. department of justice to determine whether federal laws have been violated and to intervene in behalf of the NAACP in the various proceedings in the Southern states.

"4. Action by the U. S Congress to investigate the extent to which constitutional freedoms are threatened by these attacks, and,

"5. Action by all individuals and organizations concerned with the maintenance of constitutional liberty to come to the defense of the NAACP."

Nat 'King' Cole Supports Benefit Dinner For NAACP

World Telegram
C-I - Sat. 10-12-57

NEW YORK — A telegram from Nat 'King' Cole, popular entertainer, ordering one thousand dollar's worth of tickets for the NAACP Freedom Fund dinner to be held here on Nov. 22 was received at Association headquarters this week, Jackie Robinson, chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Freedom Fund campaign and of the dinner com-

[illegible] announced here today. The Freedom Fund dinner is expected to [illegible] persons from all sections of the nation, who will pay a minimum of $100 per cover. Mr. Robinson said.

Purpose of the benefit event is to raise $100,000 for the NAACP's [illegible] to eliminate discrimination in [illegible] Association's membership campaign, and to honor Roscoe Dunjee, [illegible] Dr. Lorenzo Greene, [illegible] Brooklyn Baseball Club and Duke Ellington composer and orchestra leader. Credit for an initial pay a nationa[illegible] sponsoring committee for dinner has been formed. Among the dinner has been formed. Among ment on an $500 NAACP life mem- the committee are bership will be given each ticket those serving on the committee are Mrs. Ruth Ellington James Rabbi Edward B. Klein of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New York Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Mrs. Robert Mac- gunn, and Mrs. Benjamin A. Cohen

Mr. Robinson announced also that purchaser, Mr. Robinson explained. In addition to Mr. Cole, well-known persons who will attend the dinner include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Oscar Hammerstein, II, and Miss Jinx Falkenburg. Rev. Allen, who has a television program, will serve as master of ceremonies.

Southern violence ups NAACP bill

NEW YORK—Since the start of the school desegregation disorders in several southern states earlier this month, the NAACP national office has received a large volume of contributions by mail.

Each contribution contained a letter expressing the sender's distress at the attacks on school children and their guardians in the South.

The situation in Little Rock, where National Guard troops were sent by the governor to prevent the entrance of colored pupils into the high school, drew the greatest number of letters and checks.

ONE WOMAN in Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosed with her donation a copy of a letter she had sent to Elizabeth Eckford of Little Rock.

"Dear Elizabeth," the letter began. "It was after a harrowing day that I walked to the TV. . . And then, Elizabeth, I saw you, a 15-year-old girl, walk past a shouting, jeering mob to enter a school you had every right to enter. I saw you stopped by a National Guardsman, his gun much in evidence.

"How many of that ugly-faced mob would have the same courage? I will tell you, Elizabeth. Not one of them. They only shout, jeer and raise fits when they are in the majority."

Wilkins asks restoration of Part 3 to rights bill

NEW YORK—In letters addressed to all non-southern senators, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, cites the developments in Little Rock, Ark., as dramatic proof of the need to restore Part 3 of the recently enacted Civil Rights bill.

This section of the bill which empowered the U.S. Attorney General to act in school desegregation and other civil rights cases was stricken from the original measure by the Senate following an impassioned plea by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Russell charged that the federal court could enforce civil rights "at the point of bayonets" with Part 3.

"IT APPEARS," Mr. Wilkins pointed out in his letter "that instead of federal bayonets pointed at the South, we have Arkansas National Guard bayonets pointed at the Federal Government and at colored high school students."

"Gov. Marvin Griffin has stated for the press that he would do the same thing that Governor Faubus has done, so. . .Senator Russell may have opened the door for his governor to point bayonets at the Federal Government and colored children."

$100 Per Couple Benefit Dinner Slated For NAACP

New York — A national benefit dinner for the NAACP, to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt here in November, is expected to attract 1,000 persons from all sections of the nation, Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's 1957 Freedom Fund campaign and of the dinner committee, announced here today.

Mr. Robinson explained that the Freedom Fund dinner will have a threefold purpose: to honor Branch Rickey, Sr., who, as general manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, opened the door to Negroes in professional baseball, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader; to stimulate participation in the Association's life membership campaign; and to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget.

Admission to the Nov. 22 event has been set at "a minimum of $100 per couple," Mr. Robinson continued. Credit for an initial payment on a $500 NAACP life membership will be given each ticket purchaser, he noted, in order to stimulate interest in the purchase of life memberships.

Among persons serving as co-chairmen of the dinner committee are the following: Mrs. Effie A. Gordon, Rye, N.Y.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Kivie Kaplan, Boston; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Detroit; Dr. Cecil Marquez, Pound Ridge, N.Y.; Oscar Hammerstein II, the Hon. George Gregory, Miss Rose Morgan, Dr. C.B. Powell, the Rev. James H. Robinson and Cornelius McDougald, all of New York City.

Mr. Robinson said that persons in various sections of the nation are being asked to serve on a sponsoring committee of 100 persons.

Wilkins Says Events Of Past Have Shamed U. S.

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has again called upon President Eisenhower for a conference to discuss "the continued persecution of Negro citizens in certain areas of the South."

In a telegram dispatched on September 18 to the President at the summer White House in Newport, R. I., Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, recalled earlier requests for such a conference between the nation's Chief Executive and the leaders of Negro Organizations.

The Association sought a meeting with the President following the Emmett Till murder and other outrages in Mississippi in 1955. The request was renewed last year with the outbreaks of hostilities in Kentucky and Tennessee.

AMERICANS "SHAMED"

"Events of the past three weeks," Mr. Wilkins told the President in his Sept. 18 wire "have shamed all Americans who love their country and have humiliated the United States before the family of nations. Leaders in the NAACP in all sections of the country report that these degrading spectacles have also embittered 16,000,000 Negro Americans, many of whom are being driven to the conclusion that they may expect no hearing of their grievances on any level and no succor from any source."

The NAACP leader reminded the President that he had granted audiences to the leaders of the resistance movement in the South but had not offered to the spokesmen for Negroes "an opportunity to be heard."

DESERVES TO BE HEARD

These citizens, he said, "do not relish the debate and settlement of their destiny by others while they sit in anteroom. We believe you will agree that they deserve to be heard through an adequate cross section of their representatives."

In addition, to direct requests to the President for an audience, Mr. Wilkins, together with Jackie Robinson, conferred on September 11 with Vice President Nixon and enlisted his assistance in efforts to set up a conference with the President and a representative group of Negro leaders.

The Meaning of The Civil Rights Bill

Black Dispatch

Ex. 8-16-57 P. 6

By ROY WILKINS

Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

For the first time in 87 years a civil rights bill has been passed by the United States Senate. During this long period, many civil rights measures have been passed by the House only to succumb to a Dixie filibuster in the Senate. That this bill met no such fate is in itself significant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The fact that no filibuster developed on the motion to take up the bill (where it has always developed in the past) is a tribute to Negro voters in the November election who demonstrated their flexibility and determination to support issues rather than blindly to support parties. The November election shift, coupled with the pressure for a change in the Senate filibuster Rule 22 last January, awakened both parties to the foolhardiness of a filibuster against taking up the bill. The Negro voter can thank himself for the fact that there was no filibuster.

As passed by the Senate the bill is not as strong a measure as we of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People want and believe the people are entitled to. It has been shorn of its most effective elements. However, even in the Senate version there are residual potentialities for (a) increasing the number of Negro voters in the South; (b) discovering whether, as has been claimed, the vast majority of voting cases will be disposed of in civil actions without a jury; (c) determining whether or not, for the official record, southern juries can render verdicts in voting cases on the basis of the evidence and the law; (d) investigation and exposure by the federal government of the deprivations of voting rights; and (e) establishment of an effective and fully manned civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

When I testified, on behalf of the NAACP and 25 other organizations, in support of the bill before the subcommittee on constitutional rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 25, 1957, I said:

"Our immediate and overriding interest is in making a start, in taking a first step toward breaking the congressional stalemate through the enactment of a minimum meaningful bill."

The bill which the Senate approved is not that bill. It is obviously minimum; yet it is still meaningful in that it gives congressional recognition to the right to vote and provides the federal government with the instruments with which to enforce that right. Neither the Senate nor the House version of the bill confers any new right. The bill, as it stands today, merely confirms constitutional rights and promises wider implementation of these rights.

It is noteworthy that the principal labor, civic, fraternal and minority group organizations which, year after year, have fought side by side with the NAACP on all civil rights issues, joined the Association in urging "Senate supporters of civil rights to vote for the bill in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the Touse." These organizations expressed their "bitter disappointment" that the bill had been altered by the Senate. Further they declared:

"The action of the Senate in deleting Part III of the bill and attaching a jury trial amendment to Part IV seriously restricts a program which was modest and moderate to begin with."

Nevertheless, they agreed with the NAACP that the important thing now is to make a start. "Any bill passed now will be the beginning, not the end, of our struggle," the joint statement asserts. "We shall continue to demand legislation implementing the Supreme Court's decisions against segregation, for fair employment practices, for an anti-poll tax law and other civil rights laws."

If finally enacted, the bill places upon the federal government a responsibility to see that no qualified citizen is denied the right to vote solely on the basis of race or color. It also places upon the NAACP and other organized groups the responsibility to redouble efforts to expand the Negro vote not only in those districts where it is now restricted by discriminatory practices but also in other areas, both North and South, to the end that Negro citizens may participate fully in the electoral process and thereby enlarge their share of the fruits of American citizenship.

VOTE DRIVE ANNOUNCED

NAACP Hopes To Register Three Million Negroes

Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17. —(AP)— A Southwide drive to register three million Negro voters in 11 Southern states by 1960 was announced Sunday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A committee on implimentation was appointed to see that the program reached every Negro household in the area.

The plan was worked out at a two-day conference of Southern NAACP leaders directed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national organization, and Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's national legislative office in Washington.

"We don't look for any miracles, but we do look for substantial improvement," Wilkins told a news conference after the sessions adjourned.

Syria's four million people live in a 70,000-square-mile-area —about the size of North Dakota

Senator Urges South Combat NAACP Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sen. Olin Johnston (D-SC) urged today that Southern states raise several million dollars to investigate what he termed a drive by Communists and fellow travelers to force integration, discredit the South and set up a dictatorship.

In a letter to Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, Johnston said such subversive elements support the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) "both physically and financially."

"The South needs to show in solid evidence that organizations causing such situations as have occurred at Little Rock, and which will be caused to occur in other places, are subversive in nature and have Communistic backing," Johnston told Collins.

"The South needs such a program to counteract the propaganda of the NAACP and other elements and organizations which are constantly besmirching the people of the South."

Johnston said that deeper than the goal of complete integration, subversives seek "to completely destroy the power of state governments and to establish a dictatorship."

"The powers being assumed today by (President) Eisenhower will be used in the future by more intelligent ones than he to take over this nation for other reasons than to enforce integration," Johnston wrote.

He said that the NAACP operates in a surreptious manner in Southern states with the encouragement of the Justice Department. He reiterated that it is supported by subversive elements.

"Unfortunately," he said, "for political reasons, only Communists and alien forces dealing in direct military spying are dealt with by the Justice Department, leaving those who roam the country stirring up social and racial division and other hates . . . free to operate in the names of the NAACP and similar groups."

Therefore, he said, he urged Collins to take up with the Southern Governors' Conference the idea of raising several million dollars if necessary to set up a conference to investigate subversive forces and money "being used to discredit the South, stir up trouble, force integration where it is not wanted and whip up frenzied programs against the South."

Johnston said most governors could make available money from contingent funds to allow an immediate start on organizing such a conference. He added that the Southern state Legislatures meet next January and could appropriate additional funds needed.

U. S. studies tax exempt NAACP fund

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 —(AP)—The Internal Revenue Servise said today an investigation is continuing into the tax exempt status of the legal defense and educational fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman for the service said there is no indication when the inquiry might be completed.

The spokesman said a number of changes in the organization and operation of the fund had been reported to the service. These changes, he said, have been under active consideration since early in the year to see whether they affect the fund's tax exempt status and, if so, how.

Also being studied, he said, is the relationship between the NAACP and the fund, and the functions of each. He emphasized, however, that the primary investigation concerns the fund.

The NAACP gained tax exempt status as a social welfare organization in 1925. The fund, set up as a separate organization, was granted the same status in 1940 as a charitable and educational organization.

The spokesman said a mass of material has been submitted on both the NAACP and the fund and there is no way of saying now when the studies might be completed.

Aside from the tax exempt status on property and any earnings of the organizations themselves, those who contribute to the fund may deduct the amount of their contributions when computing their income taxes. Contributions to the NAACP itself are not deductible because it is classed as a social welfare rather than a charitable, organization.

NAACP Asks For Florida Probe

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Authorities at Maplesville and Evergreen, Ala., are investigating two mass floggings by Ku Klux Klansmen.

Four Negroes, including two ministers, were accosted on a highway near Evergreen, kidnaped and beaten two weeks ago. The attacks came to light late last week.

At Maplesville, Negro families are reported living behind locked doors in fear of a return visit by Klansmen who flogged six Negro men.

Meanwhile, the NAACP has asked Florida Governor Leroy Collins for a complete investigation of racial incidents.

A mill worker at Jasper, Fla., was flogged recently. And at Dade City, a shot was fired into a car in which white and Negro baseball players were riding together. A white pitcher for the Tampa Tarpons was injured slightly.

Illinois NAACP Calls Conference To Help Eliminate State Segregation By Education

Carbondale, Ill. (ANP) — The second in a series of conferences called by the Illinois Conference of Branches of the NAACP on segregation, discrimination and integration in education in the state will be held here on Saturday, August 17, at the Bethel AME Church.

The conference will survey the extent and effect of racial segregation and discrimination in education in Illinois and may out plans for community action, education, legislative and legal action to bring about full integration and equality of educational opportunity in educational institutions throughout the state.

The conference will direct its main attention to the all-Negro schools located in southern Illinois. NAACP officers noted that there are still all-Negro schools in the following southern Illinois counties: Alexander, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Massac, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Clair, Saline an Williamson.

In these counties there are seve high schools and 56 elementar schools with all-Negro enrollment Elsewhere in the state outside Chicago there are 17 grade school in five counties with all-Negro student bodies.

NAACP approves rights bill stand

NEW YORK — The NAACP board of directors voted, with only one dissent, "full approval" of the actions of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau, director to secure Congressional enactment of the civil rights law.

Board members gave their approval only a few hours after President Eisenhower signed the bill in Newport, R.I., on Sept. 9. It was the first meeting of the Board since June when it met in Detroit. The vote followed extended reports by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Wilkins reviewed the association's role and the political maneuvering which developed following the Senate's adoption of the jury trial amendemnt.

In the name of demanding a "strong" bill, he said, the Republicans adopted a policy which would have led to interment of the bill in a House-Senate conference committee.

* * *

"SINCE it did not appear to experienced legislative agents of the organization working for the bill that a no-jury-trial version would be returned by the House to the Senate and passed, . . . a decision had to be reached. . . ."

"A delay in this decision until after the bill was received and acted upon in the House," Mr. Wilkins continued, "would have meant burial because commitments would have been made and the machinery would have been functioning . . . .

"So the decision was made to deplore the weakness of the Senate version, but to ask that it be passed by the Senate 'in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House' . . .

"The upshot of the political maneuvering between Aug. 7-when agreement was reached, was that the Republicans did discover a formula for softening the jury amendment and that a bill was passed which was stronger than the Senate version."

* * *

IN HIS report to the board, Mr. Mitchell reviewed the history of the bill from its original introduction in the 84th Congress.

"In due time," Mitchell said, "this legislation will make the Congress itself a more realistic reflection of the American scene. . .

"After the stern restraint of a federal injunction has been applied, those who used force, economic restrictions, and deception to keep the voting lists lily-white will realize that the vote must be given to all without regard to race.

"We who assisted at the birth of this legislation," Mr. Mitchell told the board, "and who have worked without many of the tools that we needed for success understand that we now have a new weapon against jim crow.

"We shall see to it that the race issue is blasted from southern politics."

NAACP Branch Under Fire

Political Fight In St. Louis Splits Negroes

Courier Sat. 8-17-57 P1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS—Crank calls throughout the night, poison pen letters and Fascist-type haranguing of public meetings have marked the recent campaign in St. Louis to defeat a proposed City Charter.

The fight has all but split the Negro community with dissention swelling within the ranks of the all-time membership high of the local NAACP branch.

Recipients of several derogatory letters were a group of 23 outstanding St. Louisians who announced publicly for the Charter. This was in opposition to a group of professional politicians who stood to lose their political influence if the Charter had not failed.

■

AMONG THE 23 were Mrs. Parker H. Word, who served as co-chairman of the women's division for the Charter; Mrs. Valla Abbington, a member of the executive committee of the NAACP and the plaintiff in the teachers equalization salary suit in Louisville, Ky.; Bige Wyatt, president of the New Age Federal Savings and Loan Association and a member of the national YMCA board; Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, president of the St. Louis Argus Publishing Co.; Howard B. Woods, executive editor of the St. Louis Argus; Joseph W. B. Clark, member of the NAACP executive committee; Mrs. Frankie M. Freeman, NAACP executive committee member and associate counsel of the St. Louis Housing Authority; Mrs. Herbert J. Erwin, wife of the chief of the department of psychiatry, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, and C. B. Broussard, one of the 13 Freeholders who wrote the Charter.

DAVID M. GRANT, widely known lawyer here, had admitted authoring and paying for the printing of one of the letters. He denies having mailed any, however. He said he distributed them in restaurants and in filling stations.

Most of the pro-Charter leaders received letters which accused them of "selling out the race for 30 pieces of silver."

The letter authored by Grant was addressed to "Uncle Tom and Aunt Dilcy" and signed your "bent knee Nephew and Niece Ephraham and Sarylou Maybelle by and through David M. Grant, their attorney and counselor, 11 N. Jefferson, Room 310, St. Louis 3, Mo."

In another development, much criticism has been leveled at the NAACP for its "active" role in the Charter campaign. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed in the campaign bearing the name of the NAACP. Even sample ballots bore the NAACP name.

■

PROPONENTS of the Charter declared that the NAACP was "delivered" to the ward politicians and the local Teamsters Union to fight the Charter. They declare that the NAACP otherwise has no program and that there was no NAACP issue in the Charter fight. Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis branch, is research director of the Teamsters Union here.

Calloway denies the NAACP was "delivered" and points to the widespread support the branch received in the Charter campaign.

Calloway's opponents charge the NAACP executive board of over 30 persons is "weighed down" with professional politicians who would manipulate the branch at will.

The national office has directed the St. Louis branch to make a full report on its activities in the Charter campaign.

1,300 Hear Harriman, Rickey, Ellington Plead For NAACP Aid

NEW YORK — Addressing 1,300 guests at an NAACP Freedom Fund dinner here, Governor Averell Harriman joined Branch Rickey, Sr., Duke Ellington and Jackie Robinson in calling for increased support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation.

The dinner, held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt on Novmeber 22, took in nearly $70,000 for the Association and added 400 persons to the list of NAACP life membership subscribers. Honored at the dinner were Mr. Ellington and Mr. Rickey, each of whom received a scroll.

In attendance at the brilliant affair was a representative cross section of the leaders of the civil rights struggle throughout the nation from New York to California. Includeed were national, state and local NAACP leaders, prominent political figures, churchmen labor leaders, major league baseball players, outstanding personalities from the theatre, representatives of women's organizations, business and professional men and women, and many others.

THRILLING OCCASION"

Expressing the thanks of the Association to the guests and to the members of the dinner sponsoring committee headed by Mr. Robinson NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called the evening "a thrilling occasion" and told of his regret that his predecessor in office, the late Walter White, and so many others who have worked for the cause, could not be present.

Also expressing thanks was Mr. Robinson, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund drive. In his concluding remarks, the former Brooklyn baseball star cited recent difficulties encounted by Willie Mays and Nat King Cole as indications of the need for a strong NAACP to combat racial discrimination. "No one is really safe as long as anyone is in danger of discriminatory treatment," Mr. Robinson said. "As long as any of these things can happen to any of us we need the NAACP."

Presentation of the scroll to Mr. Ellington was made by the Association's president, Arthur B. Spingarn, who hailed the talented composer and orchestra leader not only for his musical achievements tub also for his support of NAACP efforts "to rid our country of divisive racial discrimination and segregation."

In response, Mr. Ellington thanked the NAACP for the award and urged the dinner guests to "tell all the people you know that they should become members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

RICKEY PRAISED

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, made the presentation to Mr. Rickey whom he characterized as a man of "both courage and faith," who, by breaking down the color bar in major league baseball, "dared to test our national claim to fair play."

In an eloquent response to this tribute, Mr. Rickey challenged the white people of the country to support the NAACP because, he asserted, "it is not fair to expect one-tenth of the population to carry the burden of a great national problem which properly belongs to the other 155,000,000 American. If ever there was a time to come to the support of the NAACP it is today."

The NAACP, Governor Harriman pointed out in his address, "is under vicious attack in many states and is itself suffering discrimination and oppression. It is just as important that the civl rights of a fine organization be protected in its legitmate activities as the civil rights of an individual. More than ever, the NAACP deserves the encouragement and support of all citizens who believes in the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Steve Allen, of television fame, served as master of ceremonies. Miss Margaret Tynes, accompanied by Billy Strayhorn sang a selection from Mr. Ellington's recent composition, "A Drum is a Woman." The invocation was by the Reverend James H. Robinson and the benediction by Dr. Algernon Black.

32b 1957 NAACP

Watch On The Potomac

Journal + Guide P.8

Assault On The NAACP

Lot. 8-3-57
Norfolk Va.

By ROBERT G. SPIVACK

WASHINGTON—The right of freedom of assembly and freedom of association is guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution. The men who founded this nation reduced those guarantees to writing in the First Amendment, which has come to be regarded as the cornerstone of the Bill of Rights.



SPIVACK

The right of free association is now under severe attack in several of the southern states. The attack is directly primarily against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in retaliation for its effective work in breaking down bias and segregation.

32b

The severity of the attack and the violence it does to American constitutional guarantees is being overlooked these days as the Great Debate over civil rights continues in the U. S. Senate.

Those who are concerned with civil liberties, as well as civil rights, are, therefore, indebted to the American Jewish Congress for compiling all the available data in a booklet entitled, "Assault Upon Freedom of Association."

Attack Begins

The story begins in the spring of 1956. The Attorney General of Alabama started a lawsuit against the NAACP. He charged it with failure, as an out-of-state organization, to register a copy of its Certificate of Incorporation and with having broken other Alabama laws.

OF COURSE, what he was really concerned about was the NAACP's work in the Autherine Lucy case and later in the Montgomery bus boycott. The organization was found guilty of contempt (without a jury trial) and fined $100,000.

From Alabama the efforts to "get" the NAACP spread through the South. In January, 1957, the Arkansas legislature passed two bills designed to "frustrate" anti-segregation activity. They were signed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus.

Gestapo Methods

Although Faubus is considered a liberal on many issues, his liberalism was not apparent this time. Winthrop Rockefeller, who is very powerful in Arkansas politics, warned Faubus that the state anti-NAACP laws "would set up what you might call an Arkansas gestapo. No organization would be safe from embarrassment of an investigation and behind closed doors, too."

• • •

THIS IS WHAT has happened in other states:

FLORIDA — The Governor was given new "emergency" authority under which he could cancel a peaceful NAACP meeting called to discuss school integration.

• • •

GEORGIA — The attack here has been via tax statutes. Although incorporated as a non-profit organization, Georgia Revenue agents raided the NAACP's office, demanded all records, including membership lists, presumably to find out if the organization "owed any state taxes."

LOUISIANA—The NAACP was accused of failing to register under a 1924 law that applies to "fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, scientific, athletic, military or social organizations." The law has never been invoked against the KKK.

• • •

MISSISSIPPI—The Legislature established a 12-man State Sovereignty Commission which Gov. Coleman said would "enable us during the next two years to maintain a successful fight for preserving separation of the races in this State." It's budget is $250,000.

The Scapegoat

Few southern politicians ever blame themselves or Dixie's "know-nothings" for racial tensions. It's all the doing of those "outside agitators".

• • •

IN THIS connection we are inclined to agree with the Rev. Eugene C. Blake, president of the National Council of Churches of Christ:

"No one who knows the facts can blame the NAACP for the racial problem in our country or think of this organization as made up of extremists of one sort to be set opposite the extremists on the other side who make up the White Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan."

New Setback To NAACP Put in Bill

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 8-3-57

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—After making one more concession to southern forces, the Senate today completed action on all amendments to the civil rights bill and cleared the way for probable passage of the bill itself next Wednesday.

P 1

Adopted without objection was an amendment striking from the House bill a provision that would have empowered a civil rights commission to use the services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel.

Georgia's Sen. Russell first objected to this provision weeks ago on the grounds that it would permit the commission to use the partisan services of the NAACP and ADA.

KNOWLAND'S IDEA

Republican Senate leader Knowland agreed to its deletion and offered the amendment himself today.

This concession followed a major Southern victory in a dramatic Thrusday midnight vote when the Senated adopted a jury trial amendment to the bill by a 51-to-42 vote.

That was accomplished over the objections of President Eisenhower who today issued a sharply-worded statement, denouncing the jury trial amendment.

Having won two major victories — first by confining the bill to a protection of voting rights, and then getting a jury trial proviso, the Southerners made no serious effort to get further senate concessions today.

GOP CLOSING RANKS

The reason was, Russell said, that the Republicans were closing ranks and that the Southerners also got wind of a northern liberal plan to try to restore some provisions of part three of the bill.

That was the section the Southerners knocked out a week ago when they confined the bill to a voting measure. It would have authorized the attorney general to seek federal injunctions to force race-mixing in the South.

The Dixie Forces wanted no part of any move to revive any part of section three. So, they shrewdly hastened action today to complete action on all amendments.

Constitution

They did not even call up some amendments they originally had proposed to part one of the bill, creating the commission to investigate voting right violations. And they agreed to a limitation of debate on amendments already before the Senate.

Atlanta Ga.

Sen. Ervin (D-N.C.) made a token effort to get three other amendments, one of which would have required state administrative remedies to be exhausted before federal court action could be taken in voting right cases.

But Ervin's proposals were defeated by either voice votes or unrecorded standing votes.

The Southerners then turned around, and with help from westerners and northern moderates, defeated three attempts by civil rights extremists to strengthen the bill.

Lot. 8-3-57

One of these was a proposal by Sen. McNamara (D-Mich.), to cut down representation in the House of states which denied Negroes the right to vote.

McNamara failed to get a roll-call vote on his amendment and it was shouted down. He then called for a division and a standing vote.

NAACP

The Michigan senator was joined by only eight of his northern liberal colleagues in voting for his proposal, and they were promptly tagged in the Senate press gallery as "McNamara's little band of South Haters."

His supporters included Sens. Javits (R-NY), Douglas (R-Ill), Clark (D-Pa), Morse (D-Ore), Case (R-NY), Neuberger (D-Ore) and Potter (R-Mich), who spoke for his amendment.

Shouted down was an amendment by Sen. Potter that would have given deferment from military service to any person denied the right to vote.

The same fate met a more serious amendment by Sen. Javits that would have restricted the right of trial by jury for criminal contempt to voting cases only.

Javits' amendment would have reversed part of the Senate's action of the night before in adopting a jury trial amendment applying to all federal criminal contempt cases, not just those involving voting rights.

Sens. Knowland, Clark and Lausche (D-Ohio), supported it, and Knowland said it was a change that should be seriously considered by a House-Senate conference committee.

Police Probe Of NAACP Cases Vowed

Post + Times Herald P.1
Wash. D.C. 7-14-57

Murray Promises Investigation of Brutality Charges

Police Chief Robert V. Murray said yesterday he would conduct a thorough investigation of charges of brutality and discrimination by his department and take disciplinary action if it was found indicated.

Murray said he had not yet received a bill of particulars from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said he had read news

Suspect accused of hitting policeman with nightstick. Page A3

paper accounts of the "partial documentation" sent to the District Commissioners by the District Branch of the NAACP in support to its charges.

In all probability, Murray said, each case cited by the NAACP would be referred to the three-man civilian Complaint Review Board set up in 1948 to hear complaints from civilians.

One case cited by the NAACP involving a complaint against a 14th Precinct policeman already is pending before the Complaint Review Board. The Board consists of two white men, Floyd D. Akers, Washington automobile agency executive, and William J. Mileham, a venetian blind dealer, and one Negro, Garnet C. Wilkinson, former assistant superintendent of schools here.

Post + Herald P.1-2

The function of the Board is to investigate complaints referred to it by the Police Chief to determine if there is sufficient cause to warrant trial board action against policemen.

Murray made it clear that he would take full responsibility for the actions of his department.

In filing a three-page summary of the NAACP complaints, Eugene Davidson, local NAACP president, emphasized the charges were not brought against Murray personally, but that Murray should be held responsible for any derelictions of his subordinates as well as for their efficiency.

"I don't think I'll comment on the charges in detail before I get a bill of particulars," Murray said last night. "But when I do get it it will be thoroughly investigated."

Murray said he recognized a "good many" of the complaints as cases which previously had been investigated. A couple involved cases taken to the grand jury and ignored by the jury, he said.

"Some of the cases are complaints I don't recognize," Murray said. "It is fair to say that a full investigation will be made of each case.

"I don't contend that all policemen are perfect. If I feel thy are wrong, disciplinary action will be taken.

"I feel we have a better police force because of the way we have enforced discipline during the last six years. Some policemen have been dismissed because of trial board actions and some have gone to jail.

"As for the cases mentioned by the NAACP, we probably will refer each of them to the Complaint Review Board. At least, that's well worth considering. The individual complainants would then be given an opportunity to make their complaints before a civilian board."

Davidson has asked the District Commissioners to disqualify themselves as a hearing board on the complaints and requested a hearing before an "impartial tribunal" of citizens.

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, supervisor of police affairs, has said the Commissioners would study the NAACP complaints at the Board meeting Tuesday and then decide the next action.

The NAACP complaint now pending before the Complaint Review Board involves Claude H. Anderson, 1116 Carrington ave. ne., a former District policemen who claims he was beaten by Pvt. William Dankos, of the 14th Precinct, on March 30.

Charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting a policeman against Anderson were dismissed in Municipal Court.

The NAACP's charges of brutality and discrimination against Negro policemen in promotions and assignments have been denied and called libelous by Murray, who has asked for a speedy hearing. Numerous civic groups have rushed to Murray's defense while others have asked for a full hearing.

The Civil Liberties League of the District, representing all Colored Elks Lodges and Temples in the District, made public yesterday a letter asking the Commissioners for a public hearing before "an impartial group of reputable citizens."

The Chevy Chase Citizens Association also disclosed it had written the Commissioners commending Murray and his department for "outstanding examples of police work." The group also commended the Commissioners for insisting the NAACP's "disruptive charges" be documented.

State NAACP Launches Tour Of Ky. Cities

Defender 4 Thurs. 7-25-57 Louisville Ky.

According to Attorney James A. Crumlin, president of the Kentucky State NAACP, the civil rights organization is preparing to launch an extensive tour of all NAACP branches in the state for the purpose of impressing upon Negroes the importance of voting.

Stating that he will appear in Shelbyville on August 4, Crumlin said that along with placing stress on voting, the NAACP will also press for improvement in housing and employment, school desegregation, and teacher integration. One project that the organization is vitally interested, according to the attorney, is the urban renewal project.

In discussing the stand on the civil rights bill in the Senate, Crumlin revealed that the Kentucky NAACP sent letters to both Senators Cooper and Morton asking them to resist any amendments to the bill and to speak out boldly for passage of a meaningful measure.

Chief Denies Police Fear NAACP Anger

Post + Times Herald P. 1-L Wed. 7-31-57 Washington D.C.

By John J. Lindsay
Staff Reporter

Metropolitan Police Chief Robert V. Murray denied yesterday that police fail to arrest some Negroes because of fear of repercussions from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Murray made the denial after the District Commissioners received a letter from Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) which said in part:

". . . I have heard many reports that our police officials hesitate to arrest colored lawbreakers because of the possibility of interference from the NAACP."

Murray declined comment on Broyhill's letter, but in response to questions from a reporter he said he "never heard of and officer fearing to arrest an lawbreakers because of the NAACP."

Broyhill urged the Commissioners to expand their investigation of NAACP charges of racial discrimination in promotions and assignments in the police department. He said it should also include consideration of Murray's counterclaim that NAACP attacks have "seriously interferred" with law enforcement.

Meanwhile six local organizations joined yesterday to urge that the Commissioners appoint two committees to investigate NAACP charges that police have mistreated citizens and that the Department practices racial discrimination.

The six organizations are the American Council for Human Rights; Washington Chapter, Americans for Democratic Action; Washington Friends Joint Social Order Committee; Washington Pacifist Fellowship; The Sportsman's Guild, and the District Area Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The NAACP brutality charges made public by Eugene Davidson, the local chapter president, will be investigated by the Justice Department. The Commissioners will investigate charges of discrimination.

The six organizations proposed that one committee inquire into District government employment practices to see whether the policies of the Commissioners are being followed. A second committee of sociologists and criminologists would study the charges of police brutality.

Study Bias In Illinois

Defender Sat. 8-17-57 Chicago Ill.

CARBONDALE, Ill. — The second in a series of workshop conferences called by the Illinois Conference of NAACP Branches on problems of segregation, discrimination and integration in education in the state will be held Saturday, Aug. 17 at Bethel AME church here at 10 a.m.

The conference will survey the extent and effect of racial segregation and discrimination in education in Illinois and map out plans for community action, education, legislative and legal action to bring about full integration and equality of educational opportunity in educational institutions throughout the state.

The conference will direct its main attention to the all-Negro schools located in southern Illinois. NAACP officials noted that there are still all-Negro schools in the following southern Illinois counties: Alexander, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Massac, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Clair, Saline and Williamson.

In these counties there are seven high schools and 53 elementary schools with all-Negro enrollments. Elsewhere in the state outside Chicago there are 17 elementary schools in five counties with all Negro student bodies.

Special attention will be given to the situation in the Colp grade school district where the majority of the school board trustees with the support of the NAACP are contesting in the courts the action of the Williamson County board.

The board granted a petition to detach a part of the district and annex it to the neighboring all-white Carterville district.

Colp school trustees and the NAACP charge the action is aimed at continuing segregation and to prevent integration as planned by the Colp district school trustees.

Participants in the conference will include Illinois NAACP officers, representatives of branches and youth councils in Cairo, Pulaski County, Jackson County, Randolph County, Centralia, East St. Louis, Madison, Edwardsville, Alton and Springfield.

Also interested individuals and representatives of civic, labor, church, civil liberties, organizations and women's clubs.

Illinois NAACP officers who will serve as resource persons and consultants include: Mrs. Faith Rich, Chicago, chairman Education Committee; Robert L. Birchman, Chicago, director of publicity and research; Atty. Billy Jones, East St. Louis, chairman Legal Redress committee; Atty. Clayton R. Williams, Alton; David Owens, East St. Louis; and Rev. Lawrence Thomas, Springfield; regional vice presidents.

Also serving as resource persons will be Rev. Louis Dawley, Carbondale president, Jackson County Branch NAACP; Atty. W. Troy Barrett, Carbondale; William Hatchett, jr., Colp, president Colp District Grade School Trustees.

The conference will also consider discrimination in the employment of minority group teachers; discriminatory material in textbooks and teaching materials and the inadequate treatment of the contributions of racial minorities and nationality groups to the development of American and world civilization; and discrimination in vocational and apprenticeship trainining.

NAACP Headquarters Handed Bomb Scare

James Union P. 1

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The local NAACP headquarters had a bomb scare today. The switchboard operator told police that a woman phone caller said "the place is going to blow up in a few minutes," then hung up. Police found nothing in the way of a bomb plant when they searched the three floors occupied by the organization.

Real Target of NAACP Called Social Privilege

Constitution P. 4 Atlanta Ga. 9-16-57

Atlanta—Are you keeping up with the so-called battle of civil rights in Congress? Well, it is not civil rights that the NAACP is trying to get that will bring sizzling strife in Dixie—but social privilege, its key target.

I am wondering what that rather small bunch of highly intelligent spirits among the colored people are saying of this general scramble for social privileges.

INTERESTED.

32b 1957

"Get-NAACP" Group Now Probing Parents

Journal + Guide Sat. 4-6-57
Norfolk Va

By A Staff Writer

NORFOLK—Over 1,000 Virginia citizens expect any day to hear a knock upon their door and to admit a person or persons who will question them about whether they had the idea originally or whether it was given to them.

The "idea" involved concerns suits to end segregation in public schools.

INVESTIGATORS for the Thomson Committee, which is now probing NAACP activities, are abroad in Arlington now trying to get statements from the 22 persons who were plaintiffs in the desegregation suit there.

These investigators wish to know if the plaintiff-parents originated the idea of asking an end to the dual school system or whether the idea came from NAACP officials.

• • •

IT IS REASONABLE to assume that plaintiffs in the Charlottesville, Prince Edward county, Norfolk, Newport News and other school suit actions will be "investigated" by Thomson committee probers.

General Assembly Delegate James M. Thomson, who heads one of the two committees set up for the purpose of wrecking the NAACP in Virginia, said his group seeks the "origin of racial litigation."

• • •

AT ARLINGTON, colored and white parents who brought the school suit have been questioned by the committee's investigators. To date, none have been subpoenaed, but judging from tactics used by the Thomson and Boatwright committees in other instances, court orders for their appearances will be forthcoming.

Just this week, the United States Supreme Court refused to review a lower court's ruling that the Arlington and Charlottesville school systems begin operation on a non-segregated basis. In taking this stand, the high tribunal ruled out Virginia's argument that the state cannot be sued.

Indication has been given that the state now plans to try to initiate its student placement plan. Strangely enough only silence has come from Capitol Hill at Richmond where Gov. Stanley and Att'y. General Almond have been huddling on the school matter.

and Dr. Samuel Procter, president of Virginia Union, readily agreed to make emergency provisions to permit the students to enroll without loss of time or academic credit.

Action to aid the students was taken by the NAACP committee on administration at its regular monthly meting here on March 25. The committee voted to provide financial assistance for travel and other expenses for the remainder of the school semester.

Both of her parents, Elise M. and Austin Harkness are residents of the Southside.

During 1955 Atty. Whiting worked as Special Research Consultant for the Cook County Welfare Department in the Nursing Home Service Division. She is a member of Berean Baptist church, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Cook County Bar Association, Women's Bar Association and the Women's Board of Women and Children's hospital.

Reception Hails Atty. Whiting, NAACP Pilot

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 p.16
Chicago Ill.

Chicago paid tribute last Sunday evening to Atty. Willie M. Whiting, recently appointed executive secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at an elaborate reception in the Blue Room of the Parkway ballroom.

The affair, which attracted notables from all activities, was sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the Chicago branch.

A native of Chicago, the honoree received her elementary and high school education in the Windy City. She attended Fisk university and Roosevelt university and received her law degree from John Marshall law school.

Attorney Whiting volunteered and served in the Armed Forces of the United States for 19 months, 13 of which were served in the European Theatre of Operation with the Postal Service Unit of the WAC Detachment.

She passed the bar examination of the State of Illinois in 1951 and practiced law on the west side of Chicago where she was associated with her uncle, George J. Harkness who has been engaged in law practice for more than 25 years.

NAACP Helps Students of Alcorn College to Re-enter Other Instutions Nearby

Bystander Los Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 4-4-54

New York—Five students, expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the protest against Professor Clennon King, will receive NAACP assistanie in continuing their education elsewhere, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary announced.

Ernest McEwen who, as president of the student body, led the protest against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for The Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities will attenr Central State College at Xenia, Ohio. He will be joined at Central State by Miss Robessie Young and Charles Hibbler. The Misses Susan Owens and Ruby Hibbler will attend Virginia Union University at Richmond.

After Alcorn had refused to readmit these students, the NAACP made arrangements for their transfer to other colleges. Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State,



ATTY. WHITING

N.A.A.C.P. PROBE BY LAWMAKERS ENDS IN FLORIDA

Daily Tribune
Atlanta 3-14-57
Chicago Ill.

Tallahassee, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Records of the field secretaary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida, subpenaed by the Florida Legislature investigating committee, proved today to be "three quarters newspaper clippings," the committee said.

Mark Hawes of Tampa, questioning the field secretary, R. W. Saunders, told him, "You have not brought this committee anything but the most obnoxious literature in your files." With Saunders appearance the committee ended its interim investigation of the N. A. A. C. P. and white supremacy groups.

Henry Land, its chairman, said the group would recommend new laws dealing with barratry—the practice of encouraging lawsuits— and possibly other laws for control of agitators. He also recommended that another investigating committtee be set up for the next two years to carry on the work of the present one. The life of Land's committee expires during the 1957 legislature.

CARMICHAEL IS WRONG

Atlanta Inquirer
Baltimore, Md.

Lexington, Ky. — Dr. Omar Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville schools, accused the NAACP for the present chaotic state of affairs in the South, stating that the NAACP is too aggressive.

Colored people have waited since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation for a better place in American life. The NAACP has fought consistently for 47 years toward realization of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation.

Better education advantages, housing and jobs, the right to vote, and guarantee of justice in the courts and protection of life are far overdue.

Dr. Carmichael knows that time immediately following the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 decision, machinery was set in motion to delay unreasonably. Some communities in Kentucky are prepared to drag integration over a period of 12 years.

The NAACP has never been a rabble-rousing organization of subversive activities. It carried 33 cases to the Supreme Court.

Only one has been lost, two are pending.

(Bishop) W. H. POWELS

NAACP Fined $500 in N. C.

Courier Sat. 4-13-57 p. 3
Pittsburgh Pa.

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP)—A $500 fine was assessed upon the NAACP here for doing business in this state and failing to register as an out-of-state corporation.

The civil right group earlier contested the registration law, contending it did not apply to the organization, but later dropped a lawsuit and has since registered.

Meanwhile, Atty. Gen. George Patton said he received a check for the $500 after notifying the equality group of the penalty provision carried by the registration code.

■

Texas Will Block Employment of NAACP Members

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP)—An anti-NAACP bill, devised to force all public employes in Texas to make a sworn statement as to whether they belong to the NAACP and then to bar them from public employment, was approved last week in the House of Representatives here.

The measure, a figment of State Representative Regan Huffman's imagination, passed the House by a vote of 75-49. It then went to the Senate.

■

Virginia Committee Takes Potshot at NAACP

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—The hearings of the Boatwright committee on offenses against the administration of justice has brought out some interesting sidelights. NAACP officials, it appeared this week, are convinced the committee intends to prove that the NAACP is directly responsible for the wave of suits in the state for complete integration of the races in every walk of life.

The committee has created the impression, according to reports based on the long list of questions asked during the hearing last week, that no Negro parents or pupils would have gone to the courts for relief against segregated schools had it not been for NAACP lawyers who are using the NAACP to get cases for them.

Politics Charged

Herald
Wed. 4-3-57 p. 9

NAACP Lashes At Perjury Hint

Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (UP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People lashed back Tuesday at charges of perjury in connection with civil rights legislation in Congress.

Sen. John L. McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, said Monday two witnesses from the NAACP were accused of perjury before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee during hearings on President Eisenhower's civil rights bill.

McClellan did not name the witnesses, but said "the FBI made a check on them" and there was an "allegation" that they "committed perjury." He demanded the witnesses be recalled for further questioning by the full Judiciary Committee.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP attacked McClellan's charge as "merely another facet of the Southern tactics of delay, the purpose of which is to kill the civil rights bill."

Wilkins said in New York his organization has "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available to the Senate subcommittee."

"The record of civil rights violations is such that it does not require any exaggeration, elaboration or falsification," Wilkins said.

Southern Democrats have been seeking additional hearings on civil rights legislation in a last-ditch effort to block it.

A subcommittee approved the President's four-point "rights" program March 19 after extended hearings. A modified version of the measure is stalled in the House Rules Committee.

Justice Dept. Rejects Ex-Reds NAACP Smear

Defender Chicago, Ill. Apr. 6-57

NEW YORK — The U. S. Department of Justice has informed the NAACP that recent statements by Manning Johnson, attempting to link the NAACP with the Communist party, do not reflect the views nor the findings of the Justice Department.

The governmental agency also stated that Johnson is not one of its employes, as was reported in certain newspapers.

Johnson testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee early in March, and was quoted in the press as having said the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the government of the U. S."

Johnson, an admitted former Communist, was described in press reports as "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Following Johnson's statement about the NAACP, Roy Wilkins the Association's executive secretary, wrote to U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, jr., for clarification of "(a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Wilkins also inquired of the U. S. Attorney General whether Johnson's testimony was "reflecting in any manner" the "official views or findings" of the U. S. Justice Department.

In reply to Wilkins' inquiry Warren Olney III, assistant attorney general of the criminal division and Arthur B. Caldwell, chief of the Civil Rights Section, gave assurance that the witness was in no way connected with the Department and did not speak for it.

2 RIGHTS BACKERS ACCUSED OF LYING

Times
Tues. 4-2-57

McClellan Demands Inquiry on N.A.A.C.P. Witnesses

—Bill Bogged Down

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Senator John L. McClellean said today that wo witnesses for civil rights legislation had been accused or lying under oath.

The Akansas Democrat demanded further hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee so that they could be questioned again. He said the two had testified for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored peopled.

No action was announced on Senator McClellan's request following a closed hearing of the committee. It was disclosed that the committee had taken no action on a proposal by Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Mo. to force a vote on the civil rights bill by April 15.

New York, N. Y.

Senator Hennings, who is pushing for action, was chairman of a subcommittee that on March 19 voted 4-2 for a bill patterned after Administration recommendations.

P. 25

Senator McClellan did not identify the witnesses from the National association for the Advancemnt of Colored People who were among those testifying before the Hennings subcommittee.

32

"The F. B. I. made a check on them. They committed perjury * * * that's the allegation," Senator McClellan told reporters.

He refused to say in what respect they were accused of giving false testimoney.

Chairman Confirms Statement

The committee ended its meeting today when bells rang to signal that the Senate was in session.

The chairman Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, like Mr. McClellan a foe of the Eisenhower proposals, had little to say after the meeting. Senator Eastland confirmed that "McClellan did make that statement" about perjury. He said Senator Hennings had offered his proposal for a vote April 15 and that "The whole matter was under discussion—Senator [Sam J.] Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina talked — everbody talked."

Senator Matthew M. Neely, Democrat of West Virginia, left the meeting early. He said he saw "no more chance of a vote today than there is of this building crumbling to dust while we are talking."

Senator Neely, a backer of the bill, said he doubted that the committee ever would bring the bill to a vote. He said that if the issue was to be settled this year, the Senate will have to take it away from the committee. He added that he doubted that there were enough votes to take it away from the committee.

The Eisenhower plan would permit the Attorney General to get Federal court injunctions to protect voting and other civil rights. It also would create a Federal commission to hear and investigate complaints.

Wilkins Denies Charges

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said here yesterday that the organization had "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available to the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights." He declared:

"The record of civil rights violations is such that it does not require any exaggeration, elaboration or falsification."

He called Senator McClellan's charge "merely another facet of the Southern tactic of delay, the purpose of which is to kill the civil rights bill."

Church Wealth in U. S.

Churches, synagogues and temples have property and endowments of an estimated value of $12,200,000,000.

New York Welfare Department Raises $5,082 For NAACP

Globe-Independent
Roanoke, Texas
Fri. 4-5-57
P. 3

NEW YORK—

An NAACP membership and fund raising campaign among employees of the New York City Welfare Department closed this week with $5,082.66, Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, reported today. This was the most successful NAACP campaign ever conducted among employees of a governmental agency, Miss Black said.

The campaign was launched officially on February 7, by Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy. It was conducted under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Robert J. DeSantis and Mrs. Amanda Wilkins. Mrs. Wilkins is secretary of the department in charge of community relations.

In opening the campaign, Comisioner McCarthy told staff representatives that it "should serve not only as a fundraising drive but as n education in brotherhood for all ur staff."

Among the larger contributions ade during the effort were $100 ach by Dr. Myra E. Shimberg and he staff of Melrose Center, and 25 by the Ozanam Guild.

Campaign directors appointed by Commissioner McCarthy were Thomas H. Allen, Miss Mary Feely nd Mrs. Alice T. Rothholtz.

IN MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Sees Racial Integration By '63

By CLIFF SESSIONS
United Press Staff Correspondent

The National Assn., for the Advancement of Colored People opens its annual state convention here today and an official predicted the organization would accomplish racial integration in this totally segregated state by 1963.

"When you compared Mississippi to some of the other states," said state field secretary Edgar Evars, "it may not look like we're making much progress. But we certainly are. We are getting our feet on the ground, collecting information and making other preparations."

He said the organization hopes to accomplish integration in public schools within five or six years without a "Little Rock."

"I hope when we make our big move here the people will be ready for it and it will be orderly," he said.

NO COURT SUITS

Mississippi officials are committed to maintaining segregation and there have been no court suits to force integration. Petitions were filed with school boards in several cities for integration but they were ignored.

Speakers for the convention, which closes Sunday, include Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP Washington bureau; Southeastern regional secretary Ruby Hurley; and Gloster Current of New York, director of NAACP branches.

The association says there are 2,500 members in Mississippi, about four per cent of the Negroes in the state.

Evars, however, claimed there are many more financial supporters "who are afraid to actively participate because of the threat of economic reprisals."

He estimated "from 75 to 90 per cent of the Mississippi Negroes want integration."

Evars said the "older folks may be too set in their ways to make much progress" toward integration and for that reason the convention will feature organization of a state youth rally "to groom future Negro leaders."

He said the convention also will spotlight desegregation and voting rights.

NAACP Has Integration Workshops

Integration in education, recreaion and transportation was the prime topic of workshops at the 18th annual conference of state branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here yesterday.

Integration and legislative tactics were discussed in workshops conducted by Ernest D. Jackson, a Negro attorney of Jacksonville.

The conference, which ends today, elected the Rev. A. Leon Lowery of Tampa president.

Other officers and their posts are: the Rev. A. D. Coleman of the Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist Church, Jacksonville, first vice president; David L. White, a civilian employe of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, second vice president; and the Rev. R. A. King, presiding elder of the North Jacksonville District of the AME Zion Church, fourth vice president.

Ruth J. Perry of Miami Beach was elected secretary and Louise Buie of West Palm Beach was elected assistant secretary.

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, an Episcopal priest of Miami, was re-elected treasurer.

Francisco A. Rodriguez of Tampa, was reappointed legal counsel.

The following were elected to the board of directors: the Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee; G. B. Washington of Jacksonville; Warren S. Banfield, Tampa; Abraham T. Tolbert, Pensacola; the Rev. J. S. Johnson, West Palm Beach; T. J. Jones, Panama City; E. E. Broughton, Tampa; Alvin Bryant and Barbara McRae of Florida A. and M. University; William A. Fordham, Tampa; Edward Davis, Tampa; the Rev. A. Joseph Reddick, Miami, immediate past president of the organization; the Rt. Rev. S. L. Greene, bishop of the 11th Episcopal District, AME, Jacksonville; Betty Wimbush, St. Petersburg; and A. R. Berckman, a Miami woman.

Robert W. Saunders, field secretary of the NAACP, said a statement of policy would be made following today's final session at the Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1118 W. Beaver St.

Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional director of the NAACP, will be the conference's final speaker at 4 p.m. today.

Other business before delegates includes problems in turning out increased voter registrations and fund raising. Saunders said conference committee reports had not been completed last night and a policy statement would be issued today.

Quits Post



Heman Sweatt, Cleveland NAACP Board In Tiff: Quits

CLEVELAND — The eventful career of Heman Marion Sweatt was again front page news last week when Mr Sweatt, plaintiff in the famous Sweatt case which crashed racial barriers at the University of Texas, handed in his resignation as executive secretary of the Cleveland branch NAACP.

After a tiff with Cleveland NAACP officials whom he said prevented him from carrying out his duties, the former Houstonian, quit the job and will return to the Cleveland Urban League as industrial secretary, a post he resigned prior to assuming the NAACP secretaryship.

Mr Sweatt charged the administration, headed by Dr James E Levy, with hampering his actions in investigating complaints suspected of involving civil rights. For several months he complained to the board of directors that his effectiveness as an executive secretary has been hampered by officials.

He asked the board last summer to give him a clearcut definition of his duties and insisted that as executive secretary he felt that it was his responsibility to carry on the administrative affairs of the branch. The duties of the executive secretary are clarified on the agenda of the board, but Mr Sweatt contends that the agenda was always evaded.

Mr Sweatt, a graduate of Wiley College who studied at the Atlanta School of Social Work and at the University of Texas Law School, is a member of one of Houston oldest families as to residency. He served as a letter carrier in the Post Office in Houston before volunteering to test the segregation laws at the state school. He received his initial education in the Houston public school, graduating from Jack Yates High school.

Dr Levy, head of the NAACP administration charged by Mr Sweatt, has only complimentts for the resigning secretary.

"I am sincerely shocked and feel that he will be a great loss to our organization," Dr Levy said.

"I was the most surprised person at the meeting when Sweatt read his resignation," he said. Dr Levy evaded question on Mr Sweatt's charges.

NAACP Sees Troops At School 'Til 58

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (INS)—An attorney who represents the nine Negro students involved in the Little Rock integration storm said the crisis will continue until the 1958 Arkansas gubernatorial election.

Wiley A. Branton, of Pine Bluff, Ark., addressed a closing session of a two-day conference of the Illinois chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in East St. Louis Sunday.

The attorney said:

"The negro students will not leave the school and the integration crisis will continue until the 1958 gubernatorial election."

Branton, who is representing the nine Negro students involved in Little Rock's Central high school situation, said a majority of white residents of Little Rock are in accord with the school board's considered plan of gradual integration.

However, he said they are fearful of what will happen when federal troops are removed from the city.

Branton charged that some Arkansas state officials have been attempting to persecute members of the NAACP by threatening them with suits for taxes in order to obtain the organization's membership lists.

As military might enforced racial integration at Central High, an official of the NAACP denied what he termed three "current rumors" about the nine Negroes enrolled there.

Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary, said the "rumors" were that the nine were being paid to attend, that they were imported from the north and that their parents planned to pull them out of school.

The NAACP official called all three statements completely false.

Capital NAACP Charges Failure Cited As Lesson By Johnston

Wants Northern Papers To Awake

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Sen. Olin D. Johnston said today he hopes Washington newspapers will be awakened to the true character of National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People charges against Southerners by their own experience with NAACP charges against Washington officials.

The failure of the local chapter of NAACP to prove any of its charges of police brutality against Negroes and of policy of discrimination against Negro policemen on the part of Police Chief Robert V. Murray has caused all three national capital newspapers to criticize the organization.

The Washington Sunday Star carried this week a particularly severe condemnation of NAACP, accusing it of "inexcusable irresponsibility" in making charges against Murray and the police department that it could not substantiate in recently concluded hearings before the District of Columbia commissioners.

EXPRESSED IN LETTER

Johnston's hope that the Washington press has been awakened to the nature of NAACP was expressed in a letter to Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of The Star and president of the Associated Press, commending the newspaper's editorial position.

Johnston said:

"It was with deep interest that I read your editorial of Sunday, Nov. 3, 1957, entitled "inexcusable irresponsibility." I am indeed thankful that The Star has made a thorough analysis of this situation and has properly come to the defense of the metropolitan police department and its chief and has also pointed up the recklessness and irresponsibility behind the NAACP charges.

"While it was most unfortunate that the NAACP's unfounded propaganda charges were ever given so much notoriety and credit in the first place, it all may serve a most useful purpose.

"This case may serve to convince the people of the Washington metropolitan area and those of other sections of our nation who in the past have been misguided by the propaganda of the NAACP that it is a reckless, irresponsible organization.

"We in the South for years have been the subject of villification and irresponsible and reckless charges from the NAACP, and this case in Washington underlines this fact. These irresponsible charges almost invariably have been accepted and reported as fact by the non-Southern press. Charges from Southerners that the NAACP allegations against the district police department were unfounded were met with little notice earlier this year. Now they have been substantiated and the NAACP has been exposed for what it is— an organization which preys upon emotions and prejudices and which rarely deals in facts.

"Again, I wish to extend my thanks for your editorial 'inexcusable irresponsibility'."



MOVIE INDUSTRY CONFERENCE between N. A. A. C. P. officials and heads of the screen guilds held at the Beverly Hills Hotel Friday, October 25 to clear up misinterpretation of role of NAACP regarding Negro actors. L to R, seated: Maurice A. Dawkins, Los Angeles NAACP President, whose six months efforts were rewarded by this meeting; Charles Boren, vice-president, Industrial Relations, Association of Motion Picture Producers; Roy Wilkins, NAACP national executive secretary; Leon Ames, president-elect, Screen Actors Guild; B. B. Kahane, vice-president and acting chairman of the Board of Association of Motion Picture Producers, which broup hosted the luncheon conference; standing: Bill Walker, chairman of the Los Angeles NAACP Screen and TV Actors Committee and member of the board of Screen Actors' Guild.

32b 1957 NAACP

MSGR. GEORGE HIGGINS
Catholic Week

Reaction To Column On N.A.C.P.

Fri. 2-15-57.

Several weeks ago in this column we strongly objected to attempts which are being made in some of the states to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People either by legislation or by administrative ruling. We did not ask our readers to give their support to N.A.A.C.P. as such or to put their stamp of approval on its strategy and timing in the current controversy over racial integration in the public schools. We merely said that the Association's right to exist is beyond dispute and is just as inviolable as that of parallel Catholic organizations in the field of interracial justice.



It was and is our firm conviction that any move on the part of a governmental agency to nullify this right, under whatever legal subterfuge, is a clear violation of the natural law and one that should be vigorously opposed as a matter of principle by all right thinking citizens, regardless of whether or not they agree with the N. A. A. C. P.'s admittedly controversial approach to the problem of race relations.

'EMOTIONAL RESPONSE'

The spirited reaction of some of our readers to this limited defense of N. A. A. C. P. deserves another column all to itself. Frankly the reaction was rather disappointing, not because so many of our correspondents disagreed with our conclusions nor that they were critical of N. A. A. C. P. and its methods, but rather because their criticism of the Association and their disagreement with our conclusions was so fiercely emotional and more often than not was based on prejudiced and discredited sources of information.

Almost all of the critical letters we received completely ignored the basic issue which had been dscussed in the original column, namely, the freedom of association. As a matter of fact, only one or two of them seriously addressed themselves to this issue. The others tried to prove that the N. A. A. C. P. is a communist organization and, with varying degrees of courtesy, lectured the present writer about his innocence naivete in having been hoodwinked by the "pinkos" and the "reds."

Obviously there can be no objection to raising the communist issue with regard to N. A. A. C. P. or any other organization, Catholic, Protestant or non-sectarian.

But is the N. A. A. C. P. a communist organization?

In lieu of a detailed reply to this question and in the interest of saving time, we sent our correspondent a copy of an article entitled, "Catholics and the NAACP" by Father Archibald McLees, chaplain of the Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council. This article, which is based on personal acquaintance with the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. and extensive research into its program and administration, patiently demonstrates that the Association is not a communist organization.

The reaction of one of our readers to Father McLees' article was rather typical. He countered with a copy of the May 15 issue of Common Sense, which is devoted to an expose of the N. A. A. C. P. and, indirectly, to an ill-tempered attack on the Supreme Court of the United States. Common Sense, which is published in Union City, New Jersey, describes itself with a certain lack of modesty as "The nation's anti-Communist newspaper." The motto of the paper is: "Communism is treason—fight it with common sense."

'DISTRESSING EXAMPLES'

The measure of the editor's devotion or lack of devotion to this admirable motto can be guaged by scanning the front page of the anti-N. A. A. C. P. issue of May 15 which was sent to us as a rebuttal to Father McLees' article. It is one of the most distressing examples of anti-Semitism we have seen since we last happened to run across a copy of the same paper. Three of the national officers of the N. A. A. C. P. are pictured on the front page and are labelled as communists or communist sympathizers. They are also prominently identfied as Jews for no good reason except to leave the impression that there must be some connection between their ancestry or their religion and their alleged communism.

We will not stoop to reply to the specific charges made against these three men. Suffice to say that one of the accusations made against Senator Lehman — namely, that "he is a powerful man in the world communist movement"—is libelous from the legal point of view and scandalous from the point of view of morality and ethics.

Other prominent officers of the N. A. A. C. P., including Ralph Bunche of the U. N., are also accused of being communist or communist sympathizers. The "evidence" cited in support of this accusation is superficially impressive but would, I think, be rejected as inconclusive, if not irrelevant, by responsible experts in the field of anti-communism. I do not think, for example, that the officials of the F. B. I. would admit that Mr. Bunche's "affiliations and activities were such as to fill the requirements necessary for a top level operative for the Kremlin apparatus." On the contrary, I am confdent that they would regard this statement as a malicious injustice to the reputation of a distinguished public servant and a great disservice to the cause of genuine anti-communism.

There is no point, of course, in taking Common Sense too seriously, for it has long since forfeited its credentials as an objective and reliable source of information on the subject of communism. Probably the best way to counter its anti-Semitic trash is to ignore it completely. The frightening thing, however, is that so many good people continue to turn to it with blind credulity as though it were the official anti-communist bible. (NC Features.)

Advisory Group Formed To Assist Freedom Fund

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-2-57 P. 19
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—The church, business, the theatre, the professions and organized labor are represented among prominent citizens of both races who have agreed to serve on the NAACP National Advisory Committee under the leadership of Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund campaign.

32b

Among those who have joined Mr. Robinson in this campaign are Bishop Edgar Love of the Methodist Church; George Beavers, chairman of the board of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company of Los Angeles; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, prominent Detroit physician; the Rev. Ernest S. Estell, pastor of St. John's Baptist church, Dallas; Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers; Miss Lena Horne, talented singer and screen star; Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, member of the New York State Asembly.

* * *

ALSO DR. C. B. POWELL, physician, businessman and editor of The New York Amsterdam News; Oscar Hammerstin II, composer and producer of Broadway hits; Dr. John E. Walker, physician and businessman of Memphis; Charles H. Mahoney, Detroit businessman; Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Detroit; Earl Dickerson, president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago; Charles Zimmerman, vice-president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Edward R. Merrick, Durham, N. C. businessman. Archibald Carey, clergyman and attorney of Chicago; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, retired educator, Oak Bluffs, Mass.; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary, New York City Board of Estimate; and Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, educator and journalist.

"All over the world our American dollars are fighting for freedom for all men," Mr. Robinson said in his letter inviting membership on the committee. "Here at home we seek a fund to make democracy real for our largest minority group. I am certain that with your inspiration and advice as a committee member we cannot help but go over the million-dollar goal."

The committee is seeking a fund of $1,000,000 in 1957 to enable the NAACP to carry on its organized efforts to end racial discrimination and segregation. The Association has set Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as the target date for the elimination of all legal restrictions based upon race or color.

One NAACP Group to Bow to Subpoena

Post Times Herald

RICHMOND, Feb. 16 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Education Fund has said it will comply with a subpena directing it to produce its records before a legislative committee.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the fund, said by telephone from New York yesterday the organization would supply the information sought in a subpena served Thursday.

Three subpenas were issued Thursday, against the fund, the NAACP and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches. The three organizations were directed to bring their records before a meeting of the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice at 10 a. m. Wednesday.

The other two organizations, meanwhile, have not given any definite word what course they will take. Attorney Oliver W. Hill, speaking for the state conference, declined comment on whether it would seek to quash the subpenas or go into federal court and seek an order to set aside the state court subpenas.

Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, chairman of the assembly committee, asked for the subpenas on the ground the three organizations had refused to furnish information the committee needed.

The special session of the legislature last September set up the committee to study whether new legislation was needed to deal with improper promotion or support of court litigation by persons who are not parties to the litigation.



HERLONG

ple is "Communist-inspired."

Furthermore, he said, the NAACP "inadvertently has done a greater disservice to the Negro than all the Simon Legrees put together in the history of our country ever have done."

Herlong's charges were contained in a statement filed with a House judiciary subcommittee, that was billed as its "positively final" round of hearings on proposed civil rights legislation.

Jula. 2-26-57

Govs. Price Daniel of Texas and Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Sen. Herman Talmadge, Georgia Democrat, Reps. John Bell Williams, Mississippi Democrat, and James C. Davis, Georgia Democrat, and Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett of Arkansas were among those scheduled to testify.

The hearings, originally planned to run only four days, were extended twice when Southerners pleaded for more time to present their case against new civil rights legislation.

Miami, Fla.

Chairman Emanuel Celler, New York Democrat, will call the group back into session on Wednesday to begin drafting a civil rights bill. He hopes the drafting can be completed in one day.

P. 16

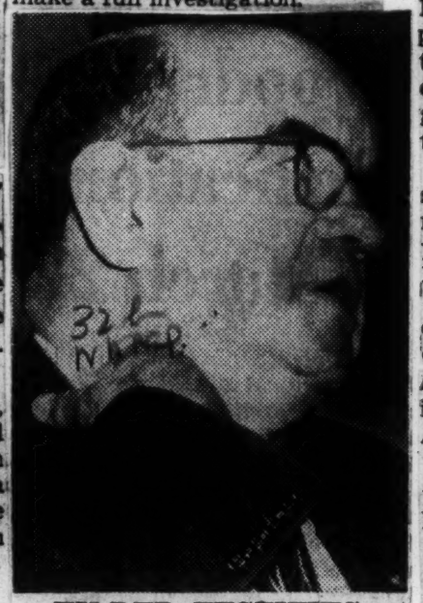
Herlong accused some backers of civil rights bills of making "extravagant statements" about conditions in the South.

cited for the need of such legislation is the bombing of a Negro's home which occurred in his district at Mims, Fla., in July of last year.

He referred to a statement by Rep. James Roosevelt, California Democrat, that the state of Florida did nothing about the bombing and the FBI was powerless to investigate it.

"Herlong "categorically" denied Roosevelt's statement.

He furnished the subcommittee a letter from Florida Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin. Ervin wrote that state and local authorities "zealously" tried to apprehend those responsible for the bombing and death of Harry Moore, Florida NAACP leader, and that "the FBI was invited in and did make a full investigation."



EX-RED TESTIFIES
Kornfedder

Reds Going All-Out To Win NAACP, Says Ex-Communist

Constitution Thurs. 3-8-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 3

BATON ROUGE, La., March 7 (AP)—A former Communist leader said today "the whole force of the Communist party is concentrated on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," and is trying to gain control of NAACP.

"They have infiltrated it," said Joseph Z. Kornfedder of Detroit, who helped form the Communist party in the United States, "but that doesn't mean it is controlled by the Communist party.

"To have control they must have penetrated sufficiently to to have a deciding voice in the upper councils. That isn't the case yet with the NAACP. It could be the case, however, if the leadership does not become more alert."

Kornfedder, testifying before a Louisiana legislative committee probing sources of racial unrest in the nation, said Communists tried everything from Negro front organizations to religion to penetrate the Southland.

"Moscow just couldn't understand the South; it was a hard nut," he said. He said he began party work with Negroes in the 1929s.

Now, Kornfedder added, only one Negro front group still operates, the Counsel on African Affairs, and "its main objective is to foster Negro nationalism in Africa."

Kornfedder estimated half of the approximately 600 Americans he said were trained for subversion in Moscow in the last 30 years were Negroes.

Kornfedder slowly gave what he said was a step-by-step story of Communist efforts in Dixie, concentrating on Negroes. He described one front group, which he called the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, which used religion to gain Southern Negro interest.

Then, he continued, the Southern Conference on Human Rights was developed, after the Commies found they were using too many Northern groups in the South.

Attending the hearing were Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia and a legislative delegation from Mississippi headed by Sen. Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg, Miss.

NAACP Told World Scans Rights Fight

Times P. 16-A
Washington, D.C.

The struggle for civil rights in the United States has attracted world-wide attention, the president of the Virginia Congress of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said last night.

"The whole world is on our side, "Dr. E. B. Henderson told the Alexandria branch of the NAACP.

"Those judges knew the world was watching to see if democracy really works in this country," said Dr. Henderson, referring to the Supreme Court school integration decision of May 17, 1954.

"Segregation is an evil just as great as any listed in the Ten Commandments," he said. "If the Red Cross or the tuberculosis association do anything to stand in the way of integration, I say let them suffer for it."

"The greatest thing the NAACP is doing in Virginia is to make every Negro realize he doesn't count unless he votes," Dr. Henderson told about 500 NAACP members and guests at a dinner in the Pendleton Street Recreation Center.

NAACP Red-Inspired--Herlong

Herald

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Rep. A. S. Herlong Jr., Florida Democrat, charged Monday that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

He said they do not have "the slightest idea" of actual conditions "but simply listen to what the Communist-inspired NAACP tells them are conditions in the South."

Herlong said "the very premise which is set up by proponents as a foundation for need of new civil rights legislation 'is false.'"

He said one of the reasons

NAACP Delegates Pledge To Work For Rights, Democracy

World Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 3-6-57

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

Delegates to the fifth annual Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP went on record Saturday afternoon, dedicating themselves "to the democratic way of life and determination to gain for Negro citizens of the southeastern region, all the rights and privileges guaranteed them and all people by the U. S. Constitution."

Spelling out the statement, the delegation of 131 persons from seven southern states, representing 44 branch NAACP's said, "recognizing the unequalities in existing status, we are prepared to seek elimination through peaceful, calm and reasonable means" racial discrimination and segregation in public transportation, housing, political action, education, labor and industry and inter-group communications.

Each branch was called upon to begin a concerted effort to obtain the above civil rights by lawful means.

In transportation, the statement revealed that the goal is to completely eliminate racial segregation.

In the area of housing, the conference will seek to have the Federal government to investigate the existing practices whereby mortgage institutions and real estate brokers maintain strict segregation. They urged participation on local community planning commissions and housing agencies, particularly where urban renewal is concerned.

The statement advised each branch NAACP to implement a "get out-the vote" campaign, with a goal to triple the registered voters in every area. Each State Conference was advised to set-up a Constitutional Political Action Committee immediately. The members were also urged to participate actively in all local governmental functions on the discussions and planning levels.

Efforts to impede freedom of thought and to restrict civil liberties among public school teachers and state support colleges and universities, was denounced. Negro students were encouraged to apply for enrollment at all tax supported educational institutions.

Under the heading of labor and industry the conference promises to urge industry to cease racial discrimination and ask for "on-the-job" training and other means of preparing individuals for better jobs.

They condoned trade unionism and collective bargaining and asked each branch to seek aid from labor unions. The AFL-CIO and all other organized labor groups will be called upon to enforce the "equal rights" clause in their national constitutions.

Members were urged to create good lines of communications in all areas of community life by inviting members of white organizations to forums, panels and other meetings. As well as build-up good relations with newspapers, radio and television stations.

Earlier in the afternoon three panel discussions were conducted. On the first panel were Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary and Dr. D. L. Boger of Morehouse college; Presiding was J. A. Brown. The topic was "Developing Technical and Industrial Skills."

The second, "Organizing and Developing a Program with Young People," was led by Herbert L. Wright of New York, NAACP Youth Secretary. He told how youth can promote integration through employment, community participation and education.

He pointed to the students who were instrumental in the bus boycott in Florida. And how youth brought about a economical squeeze on products handled by the White Citizens Council. He urged Negro youth to become better prepared for jobs through education and participation with white youths in discussions."

The last panel was "Government of, by and for the People." Participation were E. M. Alexander of North Carolina, Dr. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta, C. A. McLean of North Carolina and Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP Washington bureau.

Earlier in the day, the youth group were addressed by Mrs. Jessie Snaback, director of the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation. She told the youngsters about the opportunities opening up in industry and technical fields for young Negroes.

The Youth Council elected the following persons for the 1957-58 term.

James A. Scandrick of Tennessee, president; Amos Brown of Mississipi, first vice president; Grover Thornton of Georgia, second vice president; Willie Douglas; of North Carolina, third vice president; Miss Virginia Smith of Georgia, secretary; Miss Geraldine Hillard of South Carolina, treasurer; and Carl Middleton of Georgia, reporter.

The next annual conference will be held in North Carolina, sometime in Feb. 1958. The North Carolina NAACP State Conference will decide the city, said Westley Wallace Law of Savannah, who was presiding at the closing session on Saturday.

NAACP unit sets record

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 3-9-57

DETROIT — The Detroit NAACP branch set a new record in 1956 for memberships and contributions received by a local NAACP branch during one year, it was announced here this week.

Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the branch, and M. Kelley Fritz, treasurer, made the announcement in a joint statement.

The Detroit branch is the largest NAACP unit in the nation with 18,316 members. It had a total income in 1956 of $93,807.60, some $38,648.65 of which was apportioned to the national office.

Witness Cites Influence Of Reds In NAACP Ranks

Advertiser Sun. 3-10-57 Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 9 (AP)—Sgt. Hubert Badeaux, a New Orleans police expert on communism, said today he had evidence "enough to convince even the most skeptical" of charges that the Communist party had penetrated the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a three-day hearing which ended today, the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation sought to show Communist influences behind racial disturbances.

Badeaux, head of the intelligence division of the New Orleans Police Department, said he had "thousands of documents to support the charge of penetration of the NAACP by the Communist party."

In New York, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall denied any infiltration, saying, "The Communists tried desperately to infiltrate . . . but failed miserably."

Badeaux, a white officer, read from a number of documents seized in a raid on a New Orleans Communist organizer.

"I am appalled at the attitude of some persons inside the Church who don't think Communists would come within 50 miles of the Catholic Church," commented Badeaux, a Catholic himself. "They —Communists— would go right inside the Church and get themselves ordained a bishop if they thought it would help their cause."

The Catholic Church has declared racial segregation morally wrong and ended segregation in some of its activities.

An earlier white witness, Mrs. Martha Edmiston, told legislators she and her husband entered the Communist party in 1940 at the request of the FBI.

Mrs. Edmiston, now a reporter on the Middletown, Ohio, Journal, told of the "pitiless exploitation of the Negro people" by the Reds.

Ministers organize to back NAACP

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA—A score of clergymen attending the fifth annual Southeast regional conference of the NAACP here last weekend organized a Church Workers Council to support the program and activities of the NAACP throughout the region.

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* * *

OTHER OFFICERS chosen were the Rev. Newman, Charleston, S. C., vice chairman; the Rev. John Mangrum, Tougaloo, Miss. College, secretary; and Daniel Speed, Tallahassee, Fla., assistant secretary.

In a statement issued by the council, the clergymen invited "all members of the Christian ministry to unite with us in urging persons to both join and financially support the NAACP"

* * *

THE STATEMENT further deplored "acts of violence commited against persons of patriotic zeal and righteousness."

In such a climate, the statement continued, "it is imcumbent upon the Christian church to speak out against such un-American acts as bombings, economic pressures, vandalism, illegal arrests, unjust injunctions, even kidnappings and cold-blooded murder."

South-wide Church Group Backs NAACP Program

Journal & Guide p. 1
Sat. 3-16-57

Special To Journal and Guide

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state which fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court (in the school segregation cases of 1954 and 1955)."

This language, or some variation of it that accomplishes the same purpose, is more urgently needed now than it was a year ago.

Since the May 17, 1954 decision, at least 97 cases involving segregated public education have been initiated.

In four states, five cases have been instituted indirectly questioning the legality of segregated schools by challenging the validity of bonds and the condemnation of land for building such schools.

Twelve cases involved efforts of pro-segregationists to enjoin or otherwise prevent the effectuation of nonsegregated education.

Suits have been brought against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as well as its officers and members for the purpose of preventing desegregation.

The end is not yet in sight but already the cost of the aforementioned litigation to the victims of discrimination is expected to reach a half million dollars.

Eight states have passed restrictive laws in the legislature for the purpose of penalizing individuals and whole communities that seek to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases. These states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

In 1954 the State Legislature of Louisiana passed three segregation bills. One was described as a measure to maintain school segregation under state police power to protect "health, morals, better education, and peace." Another provides for cutting off state financing to any public school that eliminates racial segregation.

That same year, the Mississippi State Legislature met in a special session and approved a constitutional amendment which would give the legislature power to abolish public schools.

That year, also, the State of Georgia adopted a constitutional amendment to permit the establishing of private schools for the purpose of maintaining segregation. Gov. Marvin Griffin pledged that "come hell or high water races will not be mixed in Georgia schools." Georgia Attorney General, Eugene Cook, said, "Surely the court cannot be so naive as to have failed to take cognizance of the various plans under consideration in our respective states, the sole aim of which are to frustrate, rather than assist, the implementation (of the decision)."

North Carolina has adopted a so-called Pearsall Plan which permits the state to maintain segregation through private tuition payments and local option school closings.

Virginia passed 23 laws in 1956, including those giving the Governor authority to take over an integrated school, reassign its pupils, and reopen it on a segregated basis. A series of laws were passed making it more difficult for organizations that favor integration to operate.

Seeking an amendment to protect persons against discrimination on the basis of race is not new with our organization. The 1923 Annual Report of the NAACP states that we were then urging Congress to include safeguards against discrimination in proposed education bills.

Finally, a question has been raised about what Southern colored people themselves think. Mississippi's former Governor, Hugh White, could answer that question. He called a state-level bi-racial meeting in July of 1954 to get support for a voluntary segregation plan. The plan included a building program to wipe out what was described as the $115-million disparity between white and colored school facilities. The colored leaders invited to the meeting by the Governor rejected the plan.

CLARENCE MITCHELL,
Director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: Statement before the House Subcommittee on General Education, Feb. 26, 1957.
Washington.

NAACP School Policy

Post-Tribune, Hammond, Ind.

We ask that any bill for school construction reported out by the House Subcommittee on General Education include safeguards that will prevent the expenditure of Federal funds for racially segregated schools.

Washington, D.C.

On July 5, 1956, the House adopted by a vote of 225 to 192, the following amendment offered by Representative Adam Powell to the pending school construction bill: "There shall be no Federal funds alloted or transferred to any

NAACP To Hear Rev. Abernethy

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

JACKSON, March 17 (U.P.)— The Rev. Ralph D. Abernethy, a leader in the Montgomery Improvement Assn., today was named as the speaker for a meeting here Sunday of the Jackson chapter of the NAACP.

The NAACP said Abernethy will speak at 3 p.m. at the new Masonic Temple building on Lynch-st.

Dixie Clergymen Back NAACP

Defender p. 12
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-16-57

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Little Gain Seen Here By NAACP

Post-Times Herald p. 2-4
Mon. 3-18-57

Little progress was made last year fighting segregation and discrimination in Washington, Eugene Davidson, president of the District NAACP chapter, said last night.

Speaking at a kickoff meeting for the 1957 membership drive, Davidson told the District Commissioners had "let us down in 1955, and they have done little better in 1956."

He said police brutality "is on the rise," and that the Metropolitan Police Department—through personnel assignment procedures—had instilled prejudice in its men.

"Never is a white officer put in a squad car with a Negro officer," he said, adding that many detective units do not have Negro personnel.

The great bastion of prejudice, Davidson asserted, is the Metropolitan Police Boys Cubs. The NAACP is fighting further public fund allocations to the clubs through the courts, he said.

Davidson said five of the District's 24 fire companies are all-Negro and four of these have white officers. Seven predominantly white units have one Negro each, he said.

On the credit side, he noted "some improvement" at Soldiers Home, the acceptance of Negroes as staff members on some private hospitals and the decision of the Girl Scouts to integrate its summer camps.

The main speaker at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting, held at Metropolitan Wesley AME Zion Church, North Capitol and R sts. nw., was former Municipal Court Judge James A. Cobb.

Cobb said Negroes should "do our complete and full duty as citizens; then we can go to the Government and say, 'We have done our part and we demand that you do your part guaranteeing our rights'."

Another Official Of NAACP Says Ike Could Do More

Tennessean
Nashville, Tenn.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas—

The Negro's fight against segregation will be won, but this nation cannot afford the loss of international prestige resulting from "the violent nature of the struggle," an NAACP official declared here today.

Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, cited anti-Negro violence in the South and maintained that because of such acts "the cause of the Negro has been strengthened and new allies are being won each day."

President Eisenhower, Mr. Current asserted, "could do much more than is being done to stop terrorism in the South by speaking out against injustice and throwing the full weight of the federal government behind support of the Supreme Court decisions."

However, the NAACP spokesman said, southern "hate groups" have "aroused citizens all over America who believe in law and order to a realization of the Sinister dangers posed the nation by permitting these unlawful acts (violence against Negroes) to continue unpunished."

Mr. Current addressed persons attending a mass meeting sponsored by the Kansas State NAACP. Also on the program was Clarence Laws, an NAACP field secretary working in this region. Dr. Charles R. Roquemore, newly-elected NAACP state president, was installed at the meeting.

Presbyterians Help Libel Suit Victims

(Editor's note: This is a partial text of an article by the Rev. Mr. Sissell in Presbyterian Life, official organ of the Presbyterian Church, USA, revealing for the first time the name of the "national church body" that underwrote the $10,000 that NAACP officials had to pay last November in a libel suit settlement in Sumter, S.C.)

By H. B. SISSELL

PHILADELPHIA

The writer (a Presbyterian minister and staff member of the board of Christian education) was invited to speak at a fund raising rally at Shiloh Church, Sumter, on the night before the payment of the $10,000 had to be made.

Of the more than 225 persons attending the rally, I was the only white man present.

Contributions had been sought locally, I learned, from various sources: Churches and ministers, businessmen, social clubs and Greek Letter societies, individuals, faculties and student bodies of nearby colored schools and NAACP branches in adjacent communities.

AT THE rally itself funds were solicited and brought up and laid on the communion table of the church by all sorts and conditions of men, women and children.

Well dressed businessmen laid down $5 and $10 bills, shabbily dressed tenant farmers brought $1 bills and 50 cent pieces; children—10, 12 and 14 years old—brought their pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters.

When all the money had been received from local sources, the total amount raised within a 50-mile radius of Sumter came to over $7,200. Not one cent of that total came from a white person.

When I rose to speak, the substance of my remarks was that the whole church is the Body of Christ; that if any member suffers, all suffer together; that if any member is honored, all rejoice together;

* * *

THAT WHAT had happened to the Sumter group had happened to the whole church; that the just and democratic society sought by the Sumter group was the legitimate goal of the church's mission on earth and,

Finally, that Mr. Nelson (James H.) had in his pocket a check for $10,000 from the church of which he is a minister. The last meeting of the General Assembly (Presbyterian Church), I explained, had provided that aid be given to Presbyterians in situations of this kind.

(At the time of the meeting, the name of the "national church body" which offered the $10,000 check was a closely guarded secret, but now the story is being told.)

After the meeting was over, the Rev. M. A. Sanders said, with unintentional exaggeration, "This is the greatest thing the Presbyterian Church has ever done down here."

"I have never been as proud of my church as I am tonight. I predict that before this episode is closed, it will not have cost the budget of the church a single penny."

* * *

THE BACKGROUND for this dramatic intervention on the part of the church begins at the 168th General Assembly (of the church).

In May 1956, the assembly took note of the boycotts and other punitive reprisals directed against some Americans supporting the Supreme Court's decision regarding segregated public schools.

The assembly designated victims of these measures as "political refugees in our own country" and took action that "assures members of our presbyteries and churches who may be under persecution of the corporate support of our church."

The assembly directed "the stated clerk to give them encouragement, counsel and other assistance as he may judge to be appropriate (P. 1, July 7, 1956).

* * *

DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE and Dr. Paul Calvin Payne (general secretary of the board of Christian education) were informed of the situation in Sumter and the urgency of any contemplated action.

After consultation, the stated clerk indicated his judgement that the Presbyterian Church's responsibility in the light of the action of the General Assembly referred to above, must express itself at least in behalf of the Rev. James H. Nelson's "share" of the $10,000 judgement.

Later, on the Friday just preceding the Wednesday, when the settlement fell due and when the latest word available was that Nelson had only $15 in hand, it seemed that the whole executive committee was to be caught unable to pay off at the deadline.

Further, because of the nature of the suit, each individual defendant was liable for the entire $10,000 until the total amount was paid.

* * *

BECAUSE OF the urgency of the situation, Dr. Blake acted decisively to underwrite the whole debt of the defendants and a check for $10,000 made out to J. Herbert Nelson was in the hands of the social education and action department for forwarding to him.

It was not intended that the entire $10,000 should ultimately come from the Presbyterian Church, USA, but only that it should be advanced immediately because of the time limitation, with the understanding that financial response would be sought from the other three denominations whose ministers were involved (Methodist, Baptist and AME).

The prediction of Pastor Sanders that this action would not cost the church "a single penny" has already been well nigh fulfilled.

PERSONS WHO have even a superficial knowledge of the contemporary situation in both North and South, however, are convinced that incidents will continue to arise (some are already in the making) when the church that feels a sense of responsibility and involvement will again and again be called to act out of that sense of responsibility in behalf of Christians who will be caught in comparable straits.

The need for a substantial fund or pool, designated for the relief of "political refugees in our own country" is great.

Persons desirin to contribute to such a fund may send contributions to the office of the Stated Clerk, 525 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.



PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Maurice C. Clifford, president of the Medical Staff of Mercy-Douglass Hospital, signs check for $500 for the purchase of a life membership in the NAACP as Dr. Daniel B. Taylor, medical director; and Dr. Harry J. Green, president of the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP, look on.

NAACP Says 'Brutality' On Increase

JACKSON, Feb. 8 (U.P.) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today disputed Gov. J. P. Coleman's testimony that Negroes have not been intimidated in Mississippi.

In an answer to Coleman's remarks before a congressional committee reviewing civil rights legislation, the Mississippi NAACP chapter charged "police brutality is on the increase" in the state.

The civil rights organization said the legislation would be "too late for Chicago teen-ager Emmet Till and two other Negroes allegedly killed in race incidents in the state during 1955.

"It will not be too late for 985,000 negroes who still live in a state where police brutality is on the increase," the NAACP said. "It will not be too late for Negroes in the state who cannot get justice in the courts and where white people take the law in their own hands."

The group said "Negroes who seek their civil and human rights are subject to economic reprisals" and there had been "unequality in registration" of voters.

"The clerk in Clarke County very recently refused to give Negroes registration forms and turned them away stating that he would permit Negroes to register when he was made to do so," the NAACP said.

Tri-State Field Secretary Named By Roy Wilkins

NEW YORK — The appointment of Calvin D. Banks of Philadelphia as a field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was

announce here today by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr. Wilkins said Mr. Banks will have an office in Philadelphia, and will cover the tri-state area of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Mr. Banks, who holds degrees from Morgan State College in Baltimore and Temple University in Philadelphia, most recently served as industrial secretary for the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia. The Association is an affiliate of the National Urban League.

Previously, Mr. Banks taught in the public schools of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Sparrows Point, Md. During World War II, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service and served in the Southwest Pacific Theatre.

The NAACP Relishes Bombs

THE element in Montgomery that thinks violence is an effective instrument against race mixing is small and simple-minded.

Happily and plainly, the overwhelming mass of Montgomery citizens recognizes that a city where the night air resounds with dynamite blasts is a sick city. They do not want a sick city. Therefore, they applaud the City Commission for its stout stand.

But there is an element in this amiable old city that not only does not shrink from heaving dynamite, but actually is simple-minded enough to think violence deters race mixing.

Quite the opposite is the case. Violence such as has been committed is of immense value to the NAACP.

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THAT this is true is to be seen in the fact that many Montgomerians did, and do, believe that Negroes tossed the dynamite that their agencies and leaders might win sympathy in the North and stimulate contributions.

When a Negro church in Montgomery goes up in chunks and splinters, what happens?

The U.S. Supreme Court building is left standing.

The Montgomery bomb is a headline from coast to coast.

The network slobs wail as though the Russians had dropped a hell bomb fair upon the Capitol dome.

Excited, misled people in other states write to ask their daughters at Maxwell and Gunter if they hadn't better evacuate the dangerous city, or at the least send the children away from the blitz.

Those who think of cities in which to locate distribution offices or industry think of bombs. Montgomery commences to fill the vacuum in the national mind left by the cleansing of Phenix City. A rag-picking slut magazine like *Ken* writes of 600 card-carrying prostitutes in Montgomery and the country is ready to gulp it.

A Negro church blows up and the dangerous civil rights legislation pending in Congress, with only a weakened Southern filibuster between it and enactment, is advanced. A bomb in Montgomery is worth 50 NAACP witnesses.

As for the destroyed Negro church, it will reappear in an improved condition. The bomb that wrecks it also raises the money in the North to build two new churches.

Than a bomb nothing is more against the segregation pattern. The NAACP loves Montgomery bombs. For the NAACP, Montgomery bombs are the sinews of war.

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MOST Montgomerians recognize this.

But there is a blockhead element that thinks bombs displease the NAACP.

Like all extremists, they are bigots. Without shame or embarrassment, they make their own view of the situation the qualifying yardstick of whether one is for or against race mixing.

If you do not believe as they believe, then you are an NAACP tool. They are as tiresome and simple as religious bigots who hold you are hell bound if you do not embrace their faith.

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THIS breed even assails the City Commission for being Negro coddlers because it has set itself against allowing Montgomery to become a smoking dynamite heap.

This is remarkable. Every member of the commission is a member of the White Citizens Council. Every commissioner is an unbending believer in segregation. All, and particularly Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, have been poked, mauled and caricatured by NAACP dervishes, called "racists" by Northern reporters, and prayed for by the Rev. Dr. King. They are thus certified by the authorities!

Yet there is an element in town that has concluded that the commissioners are "after the Negro vote" (the one thing that no Montgomery politician would be caught dead with in Harlem). This is the same mentality that does not see that a Montgomery bomb is the most favored weapon in the NAACP arsenal.



TO SPEAK IN ATLANTA — Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn baseball star, is pictured as he addressed the Annual NAACP dinner in New York at which time it was announced he would be chairman of the NAACP's 1957 fund-raising drive. Robinson enroute on a national speaking tour, is scheduled to appear in Atlanta, March 3 as the main speaker at the final session of the four-day Southeastern Regional Conference. The sessions will be held at Wheat Street Baptist Church, 18 Yonge Street. Seated left to right, are Dr. Robert C. Weaver, board vice-chairman; Mrs. Grace Fenderson, vice-president; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors.

32b 1957

Jackie heads NAACP Freedom Fund drive

NEW YORK — Designation of Jackie Robinson, the baseball star, as national chairman of the 1957 Freedom Fund campaign of the NAACP was announced at the association's annual Freedom Fund dinner Sunday night.

Mr. Robinson will head a national committee which will seek $1,000,000 this year for the NAACP in memberships, life memberships and contributions, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said at the meeting attended by 150 NAACP leaders from 25 states.

This year's drive continues a 10-year project launched in 1953 in response to a call by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors.

Dr. Tobias set a goal of a million dollars a year to finance the association's efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE composed of outstanding citizens of both races is being organized to work with Mr. Robinson. Representatives of the professions, the church, business, the theatre, labor, sports, and fraternal and civic organizations will serve.

Beginning Jan. 20 and continuing through Feb. 3, Mr. Robinson will make a tour of eight cities to initiate the Freedom Fund drive locally. He is scheduled for meetings sponsored by local NAACP units in Baltimore (Jan. 20), Cleveland (Jan. 22), Detroit (Jan. 23), Chicago (Jan. 24), St. Louis (Jan 25), San Francisco (Jan. 27), Los Angeles (Jan. 28), and Boston (Feb. 3).

The Freedom Fund dinner preceded the association's annual meeting Monday at the Wilkie Memorial Building, where Executive Secretary Wilkins and other members of the staff reported on NAACP activities during 1956.

N.A.A.C.P. INCOME RISES TO MILLION

Membership Also Set Record Last Year — Integration Drive in North Planned

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported at its annual meeting yesterday that its income in 1956 was more than $1,000,000 and the membership surpassed 350,000, both records.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said it would not be determined whether increased financial support had come about despite bitter opposition to the association or because of it. Last year for the first time the association was attacked directly as an organized body in state legal and legislative actions. Thus it was crippled or made inoperative in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Georgia and Virginia.

Nevertheless, the association said, it received at its headquarters $682,906 from all sources in 1956. The sum was the highest total in its history and was $48,000 larger than the 1955 figure. Of the total, $364,000 was in membership fees from branches, an increase of $57,000. The branches themselves kept $250,000.

Other fiscal items were reported as follows: Life membership payments brought in $98,636, which was $14,500 more than 1955, and the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which is incorporated separately, received $300,000.

Forty thousand new members were enrolled by the association last year. Strong points of the N. A. A. C. P. were in Detroit (14,804), Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York (11,871), and Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Drive in North Planned

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, announced that in 1957 efforts would be directed toward integration in the northern states. In the South, he explained, the process would be one of steady progress.

"Prejudiced state officials are requiring us to establish precedents in the Federal courts which will affirmatively block them from continuing to use so-called legal means in an effort to accomplish unlawful purposes," he asserted. "Before long we will have precedents enough to protect ourselves against all such moves. We will then be free to operate with the full benefit of the law of the land. We will not be prodded to move more rapidly than wisdom requires us to do."

The association adopted with opposition a resolution calling on the Senate to enact civil rights legislation embracing all the points passed by the House of Representatives last July. This was described as a minimum. Any idea that civil rights and the filibuster could co-exist in Washington was ridiculed by Mr. Wilkins.

Officers and directors were re-elected. J. Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta, was elected a vice president and Robert L. Carter was named general counsel to assist Mr. Marshall. The meeting was held at the association's headquarters, 20 West Fortieth Street.

Tag NAACP 'Subversive,' Cook Asking

Attorney General Eugene Cook disclosed Friday he has drafted a resolution for the new Legislature asking the Department of Justice to put the NAACP on its subversive list.

Cook said he would ask Gov. Griffin to submit the proposal to the General Assembly.

The resolution declares that a large number of the NAACP's officials and officers have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as having Communist-front ties.

These charges were set forth in a speech Cook made two years ago to the Peace Officers Assn.

Cook said he would also include a provision charging the NAACP with "provoking racial strife" in Georgia and the South.

It says in part:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should be classified as a subversive organization so that it may be kept under the proper surveillance and that all citizens may have ample warning of the danger to our way of life which lurks in such organizations."

The resolution, if approved by the Legislature, will be forwarded to Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. It would have no other effect than a "request."

NAACP To Intensify Work In 1957, Wilkins Announces

New York -- With the largest budget in its history, the NAACP in 1957 will carry on its civil rights program with "increased vigor" both in the South and the North, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, announced at the NAACP annual meeting here today.

The year 1956 was characterized by the executive secretary as one of "real gains in the race relations field," in spite of "ugly spots."

Some of these gains, he said, were "actual and concrete in the form of changed conditions and enlarged opportunities," while others were "in the form of a widened and improved public opinion, stimulated in no small measure by the extreme, irresponsible, unreasonable, and often violent pronouncements and tactics of our opponents."

In 1956, Mr. Wilkins noted, the NAACP for the first time was "directly attacked as an organized body, through state legal and legislative action." He cited anti-NAACP legal action taken in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Georgia, as well as anti-NAACP legislation in Virginia.

"These attacks, restricting freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought, illustrate that the attempt to enforce racial inequality has entered dangerously into the area of civil liberties, in violation of the Bill of Rights," he declared.

White Moderates Intimidated

"It is accurate to state that southern white people of moderate views who do not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position have been intimidated and are being denied their fundamental liberties as Americans," he added.

The meeting was attended by some 150 officers of state and local NAACP units, members of the Association and of the Board of Directors, NAACP officers and staff.

Reviewing civil rights advances of the past year, Mr. Wilkins recalled that "the process of desegregation of public schools went forward in 1956 despite resistance in some 'hard-core' states."

Events of 1956 indicated, he said, that "only organized intimidation of white citizens and public officials prevents a beginning being made on school desegregation in scores of communities."

Discussing NAACP finances, he emphasized that "the prosecution of the Association and the defiance and evasion of the (Supreme) Court ruling by some southern states stimulated rather than diminished the financial and moral support received by the NAACP."

Through Dec. 21, 1956, he reported, the general operating fund of the Association received from all sources amounted to $628,906, "the highest total in its history." The amount represents $48,000 more than the sum for the same period in 1955. More than 50 per cent of the total was received in the form of individual membership fees.

With the addition of $98,636 in life membership payments, $5 604 in bequests, "year-end adjustments," and receipts for the last ten days of the year, it is expected that the total NAACP income for 1956 will be "in excess of "$800,000, Mr. Wilkins said.

"We Have Not Been Stopped"

In his report to the meeting, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall declared that although "everything possible, lawful and unlawful, has been done to stop progress towards desegregation," the record of the NAACP Legal Department "will show that we have not only not been stopped, we have not even been slowed down."

Mr. Marshall called southern anti-NAACP actions "unconstitutional" and "certainly violative of the spirit of our government that has always upheld freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, the right to petition the government, and the right to use the courts for redress against unconstitutional acts of state officers."

The civil rights attorney said southern officials are "requiring" the Legal Department to "establish legal precedents in the federal courts which will affirmatively block them from continuing to use so-called legal means in an effort to accomplish their unlawful purposes."

"Before long," he predicted, "we will have precedents enough to protect ourselves against all such moves."

Calling civil rights advances a "tough job," Mr. Marshall asserted that they "will require the resources of all groups rather than those of Negroes alone." Negroes in the South, he said, have a "deep-rooted determination" to "insist upon their rights in a lawful and moral manner."

On the legal front, there will be a "steady drive towards desegregation in the South," he promised.

Start Year With Record Budget

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-19-57

NEW YORK — With the largest budget in its history, the NAACP in 1957 will carry on its civil rights program with "increased vigor" both in the South and the North, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association, announced at the organization's annual meeting here last week.

The session attracted some 150 officers of the state and local NAACP units, members of the association and of the board of directors, NAACP officers and staff.

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FILIBUSTER RESOLUTION

Following a motion made by Wilkins, the assemblage adopted unanimously a resolution calling upon the Senate to enact House Resolution 627 on civil rights, passed by the House last July. "This bill represents the minimum which citizens have a right to expect," the resolution said.

It expressed "commendation and thanks" to 38 Senators of both parties who on Jan. 4 "voted against tabling a motion which would have opened the way to changing the filibuster rule of the Senate."

"For years this rule (Number 22) has been used by southern senators to block civil rights legislation," the stated pointed out.

"During the debate," the resolution continued, "it is asserted repeatedly that civil rights legislation could and would be passed at this session without changing the filibuster rule. The responsibility for passing these bills is now that of the 29 Republicans and six Democrats from states outside the South, including the Minority Leader Senator William F. Knowland of California, who joined with the southern Democrats to kill the Anderson motion on Jan. 4."

Further reports on NAACP work during 1956 were presented by Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; Madison Jones, special assistant for housing; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Miss Marion Stewart, life membership campagin, and James W. Ivy, editor of The Crisis.

16 BOARD MEMBERS

The name of 16 persons elected to the Association's national Board of Directors were announced at the meeting. All were reelected to the Board in a referendum of NAACP branches and will serve until Dec. 31, 1959.

Those elected from New York City are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations; Mrs. Amy Spingarn, the widow of Joel E. Spingarn, a former president and one of the original incorporators of the NAACP; former Senator Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, a member of the Board of the New York City YWCA; and Dr. Algernon D. Black, chairman of the Board of Leaders of the Ethical Culture Society.

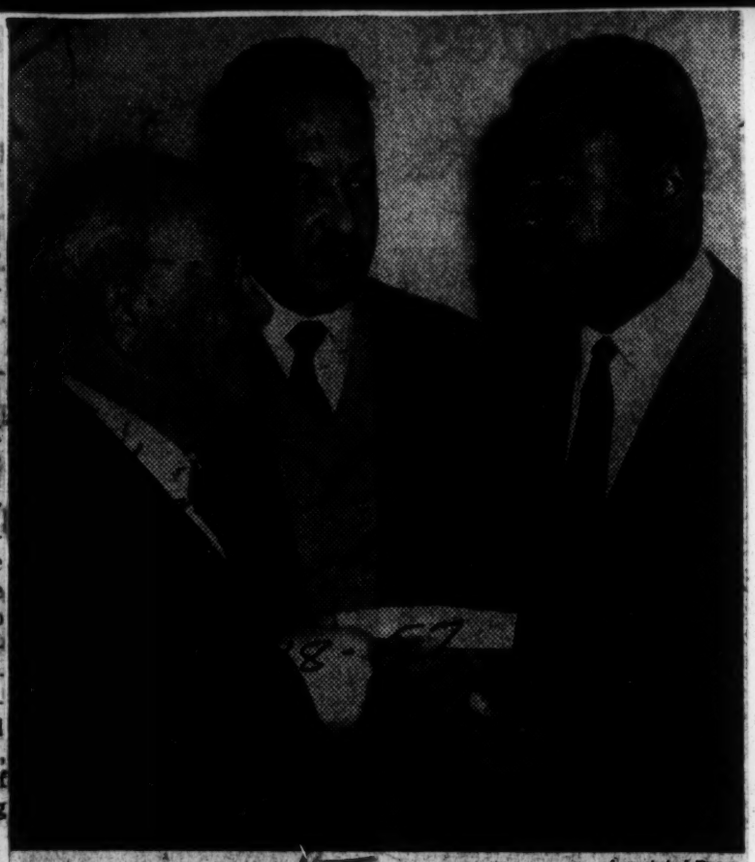
Others elected are: the Hon. Theodore M. Berry, vice-mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla., editor of the newspaper, Black Dispatch; Kivie Kaplan, Boston, businessman and co-chairman of the NAACP national Life Membership Committee; and Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich., physician.

Also: Alfred Baer Lewis, Greenwich, Conn., businessman and member of several NAACP committees; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn., attorney and member of the Nashville City Council; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta, Ga., president of Morehouse College and co-chairman of the NAACP national Life Membership Committee; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich., physician and surgeon; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va., dentist; and Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa., publisher and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing company.

Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president. Other officers re-elected include Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer; and Judge Theodore Spaulding, assistant treasurer. A new vice president was elected, J. Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta.

Reelected vice presidents were Rabbi Judah Cahn, Norman Cousins, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, the Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Eric Johnston, Eugene M. Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, the Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

The Board also reelected Mr. Wilkins executive secretary; Mr. Marshall special counsel; and named Robert L. Carter general counsel.



Associated Press

GOING TO BAT FOR N. A. A. C. P.: Jackie Robinson, right, baseball player turned businessman, presents $10,000 check from Chock Full o' Nuts to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after he was named chairman of fund campaign. In center is Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. counsel.

JACKIE ROBINSON JOINS FUND DRIVE

New York
Heads N.A.A.C.P. Appeal for $1,000,000—Announces Plan to Tour Nation

7 Pg. 1-18-57

Jackie Robinson got off to a fast start yesterday as national chairman of a $1,000,000 fund campaign for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The former star of the Brooklyn Dodgers opened an interview in the Roosevelt Hotel by drawing a check for $10,000 from his pocket. It was made out by Mr. Robinson's new employer, William Black, president of Chock Full O'Nuts.

Every year since 1953 an effort by the N. A. A. C. P. to raise a million dollars to fight racial discrimination has failed of its goal by varying amounts. Last year $800,000 was collected.

"I'm positive we'll reach the goal this time," Mr. Robinson said yesterday. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the organization, observed:

"If we can only do as well as we did a year ago, I'm sure Jackie can steal home from there."

Mr. Robinson will embark on a cross-country tour, touching base at Baltimore on Jan. 20; Pittsburgh, Jan. 21; Cleveland, Jan. 22; Detroit, Jan. 23; Cincinnati, Jan. 24; St. Louis, Jan. 25; San Francisco, Jan. 27; Los Angeles, Jan. 28; Boston, Feb. 2 and 3; Philadelphia, Feb. 12, and Atlanta, March 3.

It was learned that when this schedule was drawn up late last month Mr. Robinson had stipulated that nothing after mid-February could be booked "because I will be in spring training." The Atlanta date was added after his retirement from baseball was announced.

When he was asked whether he would seek a contribution from President Eisenhower, Mr. Robinson replied with a smile: "I'm not sure if I will be permitted to do that, but I'm sure that if I did I would get it."

"What happens to the American Negro affects the thinking of colored people throughout the world," he declared, "and if we should go to war, for example, and not have their support we would really be in trouble."

Laws to Curb NAACP Loom as Quiz Result

Herald Tues. 3-26-57 P.4-A

Miami, Fla.

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Florida lawmakers next month may label the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People the villain of the state's growing race tensions.

Last Of a Series

An interim committee has been investigating the organization since last summer's extra session. As a result, there is general agreement that NAACP will be tagged a disturber of the peace and possibly given the heave.

How this will be done is not fully decided. The investigating committee's report will recommend a stronger law against barratry, a legal term which means stirring up lawsuits. It will charge that NAACP has been behind the segregation suits filed in the state.

The trouble is that such a law may affect other organizations.

The attack on NAACP may be direct, in the form of a critical resolution or a bill requiring the organization to produce membership lists, financial records and activity reports.

Whatever form the legislation takes, it will follow a pattern already set.

Three states — Alabama, Louisiana and Texas — got temporary injunctions from the courts to prevent NAACP from doing business. In Alabama, the organization was fined $100,000 on a contempt charge for refusing to produce certain records and has announced its dissolution.

In Louisiana, the state invoked an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan as a basis for an injunction against NAACP. The organization became inactive as a result.

In Georgia, an official of the group was jailed on a contempt charge and fined $25,000. He refused to produce records the state wanted in an investigation of NAACP's tax status.

In South Carolina, membership in NAACP by any person on the public payroll, including school teachers, is forbidden on penalty of dismissal.

Virginia, Texas and North Carolina adopted laws requiring organizations which seek to influence legislation to register. While general, the measures were aimed at the NAACP.

The strategy behind them is to cut down on segregation suits, practically all of which are decided in line with the Supreme Court mandate, or to keep the NAACP lawyers busy defending themselves in court.

While Florida may join the parade of states curbing the NAACP, few legislators believe the law will accomplish much except punish the NAACP for leading the integration movement.

In states where the ban is in effect, segregation suits are still being filed. A total of 95 affecting school segregation alone are in the courts and many others are pending on other aspects of the race question.

NAACP Aids 5 Students Ousted At Alcorn College

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-6-57

Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—Five students, expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the protest against Professor Clennon King, will receive NAACP assistance in continuing their education elsewhere, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary announced today.

Ernest McEwen who, as president of the student body, led the protest against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for The Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities, will attend Central State College at Xenia Ohio. He will be joined at Central State by Miss Robessie Young, and Charles Hibbler. The Misses Susan Owens and Ruby Hibbler will attend Virginia Union University at Richmond.

* * *

AFTER ALCORN had refused to re-admit these students, the NAACP made arrangements for their transfer to other colleges. Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State, and Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union, readily agreed to make emergency provisions to permit the students to enroll without loss of time or academic credit.

Action to aid the students was taken by the NAACP committee on administration at its regular monthly meeting here on March 25. The committee voted to provide financial assistance for travel and other expenses for the remainder of the school semester.

Tribune editor invited to resign from Naacp board

Tribune Wed. 4-24-57

Los Angeles, Calif. P.5

Tribune editor Almena Lomax was accused of 'deliberate design' to destroy the Los Angeles branch Naacp, and, by inference, was invited to submit her resignation as a member of the board of the local Naacp unless she changes her editorial views, in a letter from branch president Maurice A. Dawkins this week.

The Rev. Dawkins took exception to an editorial footnote in the Tribune of April 3, in which the editor replied to a suggestion from a subscriber, Mrs. Anita Grant, that the paper devote 'fillers' throughout the paper to urging support of the Naacp membership drive.

The footnote said that after considerable thought, "the Tribune has come to the conclusion that it cannot in good conscience give editorial support to the Naacp member appeal, or even any appeal for funds for the national office which have to go through the local office."

The paper said it based its decision on: "the use . . . made of public funds . . . (the branch's) continuing failure to render detailed and believable financial reports . . . the total lack of a program other than fund-raising and self-aggrandizement . . . new and added evidences of cynicism, if not out-and-out corruption, on the part of the leadership."

The paper said that for these reasons it "does not feel it can recommend to the community that it put its hard-earned money into local Naacp coffers . . . when there are so many other deserving, needy, and effective areas of the civil rights struggle, such as the Tallahassee bus boycott and the Montgomery protest."

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In his letter, the Rev. Dawkins accused the Tribune editor of advising "your readers to refuse to join the local branch. A fair reading of that editorial shows that it was deliberately designed to effect destruction of the branch, the inevitable result if those eligible for membership follow your advice."

Continuing, the branch president said, "neither the local branch nor its officers have, or can assert, any right to seek to censor or otherwise control your editorial policy, no matter how mistaken they believe it to be. On the other hand, you were at great pains to say that you made your attack from your 'vantage point' as a member of the1 executive board of the branch.

"We are sure that you will agree that correction of real or fancied evils in an organization, or a change in its policy, cannot be achieved by the destruction of that organization."

The minister-president charged the Tribune editor with attending but two of the board's four meetings, and asserted: "In neither of those two meetings did you proffer any of the specific charges on which you now base your advice to your readers to destroy the branch by refusing to join it."

The Rev. Dawkins said the executive board had "directed me to request you to lay your charges before it at its next regular meeting. . . . Any complaints about present policy and all suggestions as to future policy will, of course, be carefully considered."

The letter closed:

"We are sure that you will not want to retain your office . . . if you do not plan to participate in meetings of the board to which you were elected and if you cling to the belief implicit in the April 3 editorial that the very organization of which you are a member ought to be destroyed."

Commenting on the letter, Mrs. Lomax said:

"I don't know about a 'fair reading' of the editorial in question, but an 'accurate reading' of it, which the Rev. Dawkins seems not to have given it, would reveal that it nowhere advised 'readers to refuse to join the local branch'.

"The editorial said merely that the Tribune could not support the drive.

"The paper qualified that refusal of editorial support by saying that our reservation does not extend to the national office' (of the Naacp), and added that it 'does have a program of protest, articulation, and action; and funds are needed to carry it on.'

"Furthermore, I did not say that from my 'vantagepoint of Naacp board membership' was I attacking the branch; but that 'vantagepoint' had enabled me to see the dreary picture which led to my decision.

"The Rev. Dawkins' letter is characteristic of his leadership — inaccurate, repressive, and trigger-quick to shut off debate and to liquidate the opposition.

"It is untrue to say that as a board member I made none of the 'specific charges' on which I based my refusal to give editorial support to the member drive.

"At both meetings which I attended, I made specific and general objection to branch procedures, especially as related to the handling of money, and to the chair's handling of matters before it. As a matter of fact, I can recall almost nothing done at either meeting with which I was in agreement, and I so voted.

"However, one, or two, or even six people — the present number of the board's 'minority', are soon lost in a welter of frustration among 35 persons who vote in a solid phalanx dominated by an inner clique.

"I had already made up my mind to resign from the board, because I had concluded no useful purpose to the organization could be served by sitting on it.

"As for whatever service I could be to the community, as a member of the organization and of the press, I have the right to attend board meetings and can report the proceedings. However, the two board meetings I attended convinced me that the only result of covering board and membership meetings would be the eventual destruction of the Naacp. For, if people are given an accurate picture of the local Naacp program and activity, for which they pay, they will not support the Naacp, and this will destroy it, at least locally.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Although I, personally, and as an editor cannot raise my voice in solicitation of support of the local branch Naacp, I am not prepared to say I would like to see it destroyed.

"Its mere existence has some value.

★ ★ ★

"However, the Tribune tries very hard to be an honest newspaper. We qualified our withholding of editorial support with the pledge to extend to the local Naacp 'the same consideration, newswise, that we extend to any other (community interest and activity).'

"This we see as a duty and a principle of newspaper publishing. We don't seek to repress any community activity by denying it access to our news columns because we don't agree with its program.

"But editorial support is an expression of our conviction. And we don't give that carelessly or against our conscience."

Jewish Labor Group Supports NAACP

By Samuel P. Perry, Jr. for The Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK (ANP) -- The Jewish Labor Committee, which represents 500,000 Jewish workers in the AFL-CIO, has authorized its Administrative Committee, to forward a message to President Eisenhower calling upon the nation's chief executive "to give moral leadership" in combatting attempts by States to "hamper and destroy the operation of the NAACP and other organizations supporting and practicising integration."

The message said that "within the past year we have witnessed an assault upon the NAACP, directed not only by such hate groups as the White Citizens Councils, but by the elected officials and legislatures of a number of Southern states."

"These attacks under the guise of legislative and administrative action are capable of striking a fatal blow at some of our most cherished rights: the guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly, the right to petition and the right to organize. These constitutional rights are basic to the structure of a democratic society. They cannot be abrogated without destroying the democratic process. Where states pass laws prohibiting the advocacy of integration they are violating the Constitutional injunction against abridging the freedom of speech.

"Where states pass laws preventing the NAACP from holding meetings, they are abridging...the right of the people peaceable to assemble."

Contending that the NAACP was engaged in a legal, legitimate activity, the Jewish Labor Committee's statement went on to say that even citizens who disagreed with it completely "must recognize it."

However, the JLC statement maintained, "every conceivable legal maneuver is being utilized to thwart this organization, which is pressing for implementation of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation."

The Administrative Committee of the JLC cited the number of southern states which have used such devices as the imposition of taxes, registration fees and exorbitant fines with efforts to curtail the activities of the NAACP.

"This is a matter of concern, not only for the NAACP," the Committee averred in its message to President Eisenhower," but to every individual and group concerned with preserving equality before the law and freedom of expression.

"We are all threatened if we remain silent. Where the rights of one group are stifled, the rights of all groups are placed in jeopardy; where freedom of association is denied, freedom of the individual is limited.

Often victimized by similar legislation, the JLC contended, organized labor had a special interest in the attacks upon the NAACP and efforts to compel the publication of its membership lists.

In concluding the message to the nation's chief executive, the Jewish Labor Committee pointed out that the labor movement overwhelmingly supported the fight for equal rights which the NAACP had so effectively led.

"What is at stake," it was pointed out," is something more important than our views on segregation or minority rights. At stake is the right of Americans to assemble freely and to speak freely in behalf of thir beliefs.

"To seek to limit, abridge or hamper the exercise of this right in any way is to turn against the most elementary, fundamental rights on which our republic is built."

SAY DEEP SOUTH AIMS TO PUT NAACP OUT OF BUSINESS

A new pattern of laws is emerging from legislatures in the Deep South this spring. The one single objective, it is bluntly admitted, is to put out of business the organization which has spearheaded the Negro's legal fight for equality and integrated schools—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People according to an article in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor by Henry Lesesne.

Its wings clipped in several other states, the NAACP last November, in effect, was compelled to close up shop, so far as Texas is involved, by a court injunction the state obtained at a civil proceeding. The action is, of course, expected to be appealed.

The injunction, which sharply curbs the activities of the NAACP's 20,000 members in Texas, was obtained by the state on the basis of charges that the organization has recruited persons for lawsuits, violated its state charter by engaging in political activity, and has failed to pay state franchise taxes.

'Barratry' Dusted Off

The offense of inciting or instigating lawsuits is known as "barratry." It is a word seldom heard and Texas had to dust off its old statute pertaining to such activity. Now South Carolina and Georgia have put such laws on their books, too, and whenever legislatures meet elsewhere in the South they are usually being asked to do likewise.

It's a new word from the legal lexicon now brought into popular usage in the South, much after the manner of the word "interposition." The two words, barratry and barretry, have been so long confounded as to be virtually interchangeable, but lexicographers themselves would prefer the latter, since "barratry," more specifically, is a term applicable to maritime law covering any unlawful act by a ship's master causing the owners to sustain injury.

At any rate, however barratry is the term which is chosen to be used, and the new laws define barratry, make it illegal, and set stiff fines and jail terms for violators. Briefly, the new laws make it illegal for one to incite a lawsuit in which he has no personal interest.

Registration Required

The antibarratry bill enacted in South Carolina this spring would ban any corporation or unincorporated association from doing business in the state upon conviction of barratry and its charter would be summarily revoked. Officials of any groups convicted of barratry could be penalized and a maximum of a $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

A similar measure, passed by the Georgia Legislature, makes barratry a felony and defines as a conspirator "any person who shall frequently engage in exciting and stirring suits and quarrels between individuals, or between individuals and the state either at law or otherwise." Conviction is punishable by two to five years' imprisonment.

The Virginia Legislature last fall passed laws also designed to restrict the filing of suits by the NAACP. A special committee created last year by the Florida Legislature to conduct an investigation of NAACP decided to recommend to the current legislature that it strengthen the state's laws against organizations or individuals stirring up lawsuits. he present Florida law against promoting litigation fixes the penalty only as disbarment of the attorney involved.

Several states in the South have similar laws already, but in Tennessee, which isn't among the so-called "hard core of resistance" states, the legislature has recently enacted a law requiring such organizations as NAACP to register annually with the secretary of state, listing officers, membership, sources of income and expenditures.

A companion new Tennessee law requires persons or organizations soliciting funds for the financing of racial litigation to register also with the secretary of state. Conviction of violation or either law carries a $10,000 fine.

The law requiring NAACP to register its members is patterned after one which Louisiana enacted in 1924 aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and which early last year was invoked against the NAACP.

In Alabama NAACP last year was seriously hampered by a $100,000 fine for doing business as an unregistered out-of-state corporation, a law in Mississippi requires all teachers to submit affidavits listing mmebership in all types of

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Wilkins Says NAACP To Push For Action On Civil Rights

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—The annual convention of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), opening in Detroit tomorrow, "will be concerned with how to accelerate action on civil rights," the organization's executive secretary said today.

Roy Wilkins told a news conference, "Our objective is to achieve first-class citizenship for Negro Americans." He said this meant giving them the right to vote throughout the United States.

"It's an anomaly in this country that the Negro should have to be fighting for civil rights which are automatically bestowed on others," he said. "It's a scandal that 46 per cent of the population in Mississippi has no representation in the state Legislature."

Wilkins said there has been "considerable activity" on the part of the courts, private organizations, churches, colleges, industrial and employer groups in the field of civil rights.

"But Congress hasn't moved any further than it did 20 years ago," he said. He said this was illustrated by a threat on the part of Sen. Ellender (D-La) to use the filibuster to defeat pending civil rights legislation.

Asked whether the NAACP was going on the "defensive" because of legislative measures taken against it in some Southern states, Wilkins said, "Our motto is still 'Attack, Attack.'"

"We haven't been intimidated by state action," he said, "but we have been hampered."

"We are going to give special attention to achieving desegregation in the so-called hard core area of the South," Wilkins said. He defined this area as made up of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia. He said, "We have not written off those states."

"We intend to work with all the techniques and weapons available so the people of those states will receive the benefits of the Supreme Court decision," he said, referring to the 1954 decision desegregating public schools.

"We conceive our role to be a challenging of the status quo," he said. "We consider the NAACP as a challenging force even though people call us agitators and trouble makers.

"Our mission is not to make everybody love Negroes. Our objective is to remove all artificial barriers."

Wilkins charged that "Iron clad political control from the top is holding back desegregation in the South." He added that Southern white people of moderate views are "not free to work for or discuss" desegregation.

"The vast difference (between the North and the South) is that in Detroit you can discuss this problem in the traditional American way," he said. "You can't do it in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. There is guilt in the North, but you have open discussion."

NAACP Asks Murray Hearing

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday called on the Commissioners to appoint a special committee to hear its charges against Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

Last week, the NAACP demanded the ouster of Chief Murray and accused him of toleration of brutality, abuse of trial board procedure and personal race prejudice.

In a letter signed by District NAACP President Eugene Davidson, the organization urged that "opportunity be given at an early date to submit substantiating evidence at a public hearing before a committee of distinguished and impartial Washington citizens."

The text of the letter:

"At the direction of our Executive Committee I transmit copies of a resolution adopted unanimously by it at its meeting of June 13, 1957.

"The resolution includes certain charges against the chief of police and his administration. We and the public feel that these charges should be heard in detail and in public by an impartial committee.

"We request at this time that opportunity be given at an early date to submit substantiating evidence at a public hearing before a committee of distinguished and impartial Washington citizens to be selected by you.

"May we confer on the personnel of such a committee and the procedures to be followed in making our presentation?"

Report Cites Restrictions Of Basic Freedoms In Dixie

DETROIT — The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report was made public here last week and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit Tuesday.

THE DOCUMENT cites southern restrictions of "freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought." It says that in 1956 "southern white people of moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislative and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups."

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report declares.

Another aspect of the South's resistance to desegregation is related in a chapter on the NAACP's legal work, in which various southern assaults upon the organization are described.

"FOR THE FIRST time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operatng in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP Continued To Grow

Despite being banned in three southern states anl attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the South, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 350,424 members in 1956, compared with 305,589 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

AMONG ASSOCIATION accomplishments described in the account are a Supreme Court decision affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation on intrastate carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in industry, and the adoption of non-discrimination polices by additional public housing authorities.

The Montgomery bus case ruling is termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coup de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine laid down threescore years ago in the Plessy v Ferguson case."

"Complex Problems" In Legal Work

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices — in public schools, public recreation and transportation — had been outlawed," nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color line."

THE SECTION on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Although the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle of when and how they were to be enjoyed."

However, the legal account goes on, "cases involving the really hard problems of procedure and remedy . . . did not reach the Supreme Court in 1956. In fact, only a few were pending in federal courts of appeals. The problems faced in these cases were raised where the validity of certain devices designed to avoid or delay compliance (with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings) was challenged."

"New Step" In Housing Work

A "new step" is described in the work of the housing department, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1956. The new approach opposes "continued expansion of public housing projects in already existing Negro areas." The desired alternative is site selection which would lend itself to "real integration."

THE HOUSING UNIT also reports NAACP intervention which halted the use of government urban renewal projects used "as a device to set up new areas of containment perpetuating racial segregation." Such programs were halted by NAACP intervention in Eufala, Ala, and Chicago Heights, Ill, the report says.

Maintaining that racial discrimination in public housing projects "persisted in many communities," the account says that non-discrimination policies were adopted by several additional public housing authorities.

Apprenticeship Restrictions Broken

In the field of employment, the document relates that "Negroes for the first time were admitted into apprenticeship training programs" in several communities.

"At the present time," the report explains, "there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youths from certain apprenticeship training programs conducted jointly by industrial management and labor unions in various sections of the nation." This situation received a major share of attention from the NAACP labor program in 1956.

THE REASON FOR concentration on apprenticeship training is found in the result of automation, the document indicates. It says that "because of the great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, the increasing introduction of automation may result in a wholesale displacement of Negroes in industry. Already there are many such instances of such displacement."

The South's failure to utilize available Negro manpower in its new industrial development is scored. A sparse number of Negro employees, a "limited occupational diversification" of such employees, and the denial of apprenticeship training to these workers is declared to be "typical of the status of Negro employees in the growing southern economy."

Negroes Lost Patience With Democrats

A review of the 1965 election asserts that "South and North, Negro citizens indicated through their votes in the November presidential election that they were losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and this faction's arrogant insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress."

"NEGRO VOTERS were tired of the filibuster in the Senate and the rule which makes it possible," the report continues. "They were disgusted with the manifesto through which southern Congressmen and Senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resented the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and force Negro children to accept inferior education."

"At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use feleral powers to protect their rights, and they expect the Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation."

King Urges Segregation End Now

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King appealed to a mass meeting of Negroes last night to put a quick end to segregation in the United States, even if it meant "going to jail."

An overflow crowd of more than 3000 packed Detroit's Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium to acclaim to the Baptist minister who led Negroes in a boycott against segregated bus service in Montgomery, Ala.

The meeting highlighted the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which awarded its achievement medal to the 28-year-old minister.

Accepting the gold medal, Mr. King said, "You are really honoring the 50,000 Negro citizens of Montgomery, Ala., who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

The audience cheered his declaration that full civil rights can be won be Negroes "if we continue to stand up with love in our hearts and use non-violence."

There were some cries of "amen" as he expounded his theme of "Love Thy Enemy." He said, "A boycott is not an end within itself; it is merely a means to awaken a sense of shame within the oppressor. The end is reconciliation and redemption."

Mr. King said his method "will mean suffering and sacrifice. It might even mean going to jail. I am convinced that if Negroes are not ready to go to jail in the cause of freedom, they are not ready to be free."

"The Apostle Paul went to jail," he said. "Many of the saints went to jail. There is something noble about going to jail."

Recalling the history of the Negro in this country, he said, "We have broken loose from the Egypt of slavery; we have moved through the wilderness of 'separate but equal,' and now we stand on the border of the promised land of integration."

The crowd applauded his advice to tell the white man, "Our basic aims is not to be your brother-in-law, but to be your brother."

N.A.A.C.P. LEADER BACKS NEW PLANS

Seeks to Convert 'Millions of Americans' to Genuine Belief in Human Equality

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 25—A top leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proposed today new emphasis for the association's programs.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors, said that the basic legal groundwork for desegregation had been laid. He suggested that the association now address itself to the task of converting "the uncommitted millions of Americans" to a genuine belief in human equality.

At the same time, he asserted that the N. A. A. C. P. would continue to carry on its legal battles, its drive to increase the Negro vote and its efforts to win civil rights legislation.

Dr. Tobias spoke at a mass meeting opening the forty-eighth annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P. Nearly 1,000 delegates are attending the six-day meeting.

The leader said many well-meaning white Americans were torn by inner conflicts over desegregation. He suggested that these persons, perhaps in a majority in the nations, might have been led by racists and bigots into believing that they had a stake in maintaining segregation. But he added:

"These are the people who in the log run will determine in what direction America will go. These are the people whom we must reach with our message, whom we must convince that it is not only morally right to support the court's ruling [Supreme Court edict against segregation] but that it is in their best interest and in the best interest of the nation."

Among the possible themes for a program of action aimed at winning friends, Dr. Tobias said, are such human motivations as religious convictions, respect for law and order, patriotism and the profit motive.

In a message to the convention President Eisenhower noted that the country was founded upon the principle that all men were created equal and that all men should take an equal share in the respensibilities of government.

"As you have helped—by word and deed—to bring substance to this fundamental American objective," the message said, "you have contributed to the strength of the national community."

N.A.A.C.P. REPORTS CURBS ON WHITES

Charges South's Extremists Extend Intimidation—Sees Racial Gains in 1956

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 23—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned today that Southern resistance to desegregation was endangering the civil liberties of whites as well as Negroes.

It charged that attempts to enforce racial inequality in such states as Alabama, Texas, Georgia and Virginia had resulted in restrictions on speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in courts, and even in thought.

Such invasions of individual liberties, the Association's general report said, extend beyond the assault on the N. A. A. C. P. as an organization. Southern whites who do not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position, it held, are intimated and denied fundamental liberties by legislative action, as in Virginia; by administrative procedures, as in Georgia, and by extra-legal activities of pressure groups.

Continuing Gains Seen

"This situation should receive the attention of all person who wish America to remain free," the association declared.

The report was made public before the opening here Tuesday of the N. A. A. C. P. annual convention. The six-day meeting is expected to bring 1,000 delegates from all over the country.

Although the report emphasized that the association faced serious attacks as an organization in the South, it cited "real gains" in race relations in 1956. The outstanding development was the continuing process of desegregation, despite hard-core resistance in some Southern states, it added.

Negroes in the South gave further proof last year that they would not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence or violence itself, the report observed.

Neither have they been deterred by restrictive legislation and punitive court action, it said.

"The attempted suppression of the N. A. A. C. P. did not halt the struggle for freedom, as Southern Negroes stood firmly in their demand that they be permitted to enjoy their citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution," the report continued.

Said to Lose Patience

Through their votes in last November's Presidential election, the report said, Negro citizens in the North and South indicated they were losing patience with the dominance of the Southern wing over the Democratic party and Southerners' opposition to civil rights legislation.

It went on to say that Negro voters were tired of the Senate filibuster and the rules making it possible. They are disgusted with the Southern manifesto defying the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools, the report asserted.

"At the same time," it continued, "by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican Administration to use Federal powers to protect their rights, and they expect the Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation."

Among N. A. A. C. P. achievements in 1956, the report listed the following:

A Supreme Court decision terming unconstitutional state and local laws requiring segregation on intra-state carriers (the Montgomery, Ala., bus case); the admission of Negroes for the first time to apprenticeship training programs in industry and the adoption of non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

Although banned in three Southern states and attacked by various legal devices, the association continued to grow in 1956, the report disclosed. Membership increased from 305,589 to 350,424. At the end of the year the association had 1,467 units in forty-four states, Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Jackie Robinson To Spark NAACP Freedom Dinner

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-22-57

Jackie Robinson, who connected with many a home run ball in Wrigley Field, will come to bat in Chicago again on July 14. But this time he'll slug from the speakers table at the Morrison hotel and will be scoring runs for the local branch of the NAACP.

National chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund campaign, the ex-Dodger will be the main speaker at the Freedom Fund dinner in the Morrison's Terrace Casino.

Designed to raise $25,000 to finance the work of the local and the national NAACP, the $25 per plate affair is the Chicago branch's biggest fund raising effort.

EXPAND STAFF

According to Willoughby Abner, president of the NAACP's Chicago branch, "It is imperative that the Chicago NAACP raise these funds because we have expanded our paid staff to include an executive secretary who will guide our renewed program to a successful conclusion.

"We have made significant gains in the past few years, but our work in the future is cut out for us. We have been hampered long enough by inadequate funds. The acquisition of first class citizenship for all Americans cannot be stymied because of the lack of money."

Occupying the top position on the agenda of the Chicago branch of the NAACP is its campaign to secure the adoption and implementation by the Board of Education of a policy of racial integration in the city's public school system.

A significant survey by the Chicago NAACP has revealed glaring inequalities in the number of inexperienced versus experienced teachers in predominantly Negro districts in contrast to those in predominantly white districts. Also heavier class room loads overcrowding double shifts, and in many cases inferior equipment in the predominantly Negro districts. These have all resulted, the NAACP survey reveals, in a smaller expenditure per pupil for the Negro student than for white students.

ORGANIZE RALLY

The Chicago NAACP organized the largest civil rights rally in its history with over 7,000 persons attending the "Hour of Prayer and Mass Report" meeting at the Coliseum. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of Montgomery, Alabama headed the speakers list. More ministers cooperated in the meeting than in any previous activity of the association. Over $2,500 was raised for the national NAACP Fund for the South, and another $2,500 to assist the Montgomery Improvement Association in its bus boycott campaign.

The local NAACP unit participated in a successful campaign for the passage of a city ordinance to ban discrimination in Chicago hospitals.

The NAACP successfully prevented the extradiction of A. D. Smith to Mississippi and Whitfield Bland to Tennessee. A significaut legal victory was achieved when the NAACP appealed to the Appellate Court the case of an interracial group charged with disorderly conduct when they were refused service at Jennie's Cafe. The group remained in the restaurant in protest against the refusal to serve them. They were fined in the lower court. The decision of the Appellate Court clearly established the right of an individual or group to protest refusal of service in a place of public accommodation.

HOUSING AND FEPC

It fought unsuccessfully in the Illinois General Assembly for the passage of Fair Employment Practices legislation and an open occupancy policy in housing. These issues remain on the association's agenda.

The Chicago Branch of the NAACP continued action to secure full citizenship rights for the Negro tenants of Trumbull Park.

Through its legislative, housing, education. legal redress, labor and industry. civil rights and other committees the Association is handling problems in these areas with varying degrees of success.

All of these activities, in addition to others in which the Association is involved, require adequate budgets. The Freedom Fund Dinner is designed to meet these monetary needs. Half of the proceeds from the dinner will be sent to the national office to go into a war chest for the financing of the fight for freedom in the South and across the nation.

A. J. C. Hits N.A.A.C.P. Attacks

Herald Tribune Sun. 5-19-57 New York

America's constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of association and assembly are tthreatened by continuing attacks on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by various Southern states, according to a report by the American Jewish Congress made public yesterday.

The charges were included in a fifty-two-page study prepared by the A. J. C.'s commission on law and social action and submitted to the organization's national administrative committee, meeting at the Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 E. 84th St., by Shad Polier, chairman of the commission.

"Liberties Theatened"

The report asserted that the attacks on the N. A. A. C. P. were designed to delay effectuation of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public education. In urging that all Americans be concerned about the problem, the report stated:

"That concern is not affected by whether we agree or disagree with the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation, whether we favor or oppose racial integration, whether we believe desegregation should be brought abount immediately or gradually, by legal action or by the educational process. The liberties of all Americans, whatever may be their views on these questions, are threatened by the widespread assault upon the existence and integrity of the N. A. A. C. P."

According to the report, the basic techniques used in the South against the N. A. A. C. P. (although not every state used all of them) included: discriminatory use of existing law whereby failure of the organization to register was made the basis for outlawing it; laws against assisting litigation designed to prevent the N. A. A. C. P. from giving legal assistance to Negro parents who want to end illegal segregation of their children.

Western Okla. Principals Give $121 to NAACP

Dispatch Fri. 6-14-57 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Principal Lemuel Harkey of Lawton, was in the city last Thursday on his way for a vacation trip to Hot Springs, with his wife, and stopped off long enough to hand a check to Editor Roscoe Dunjee, chairman of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, and Jimmy Stewart, in the sum of $121.

This sum was donated to the State Conference by the Western District Principals Association sometime ago, when B. D. Holbert, who at that time resided in Hobart, was treasurer.

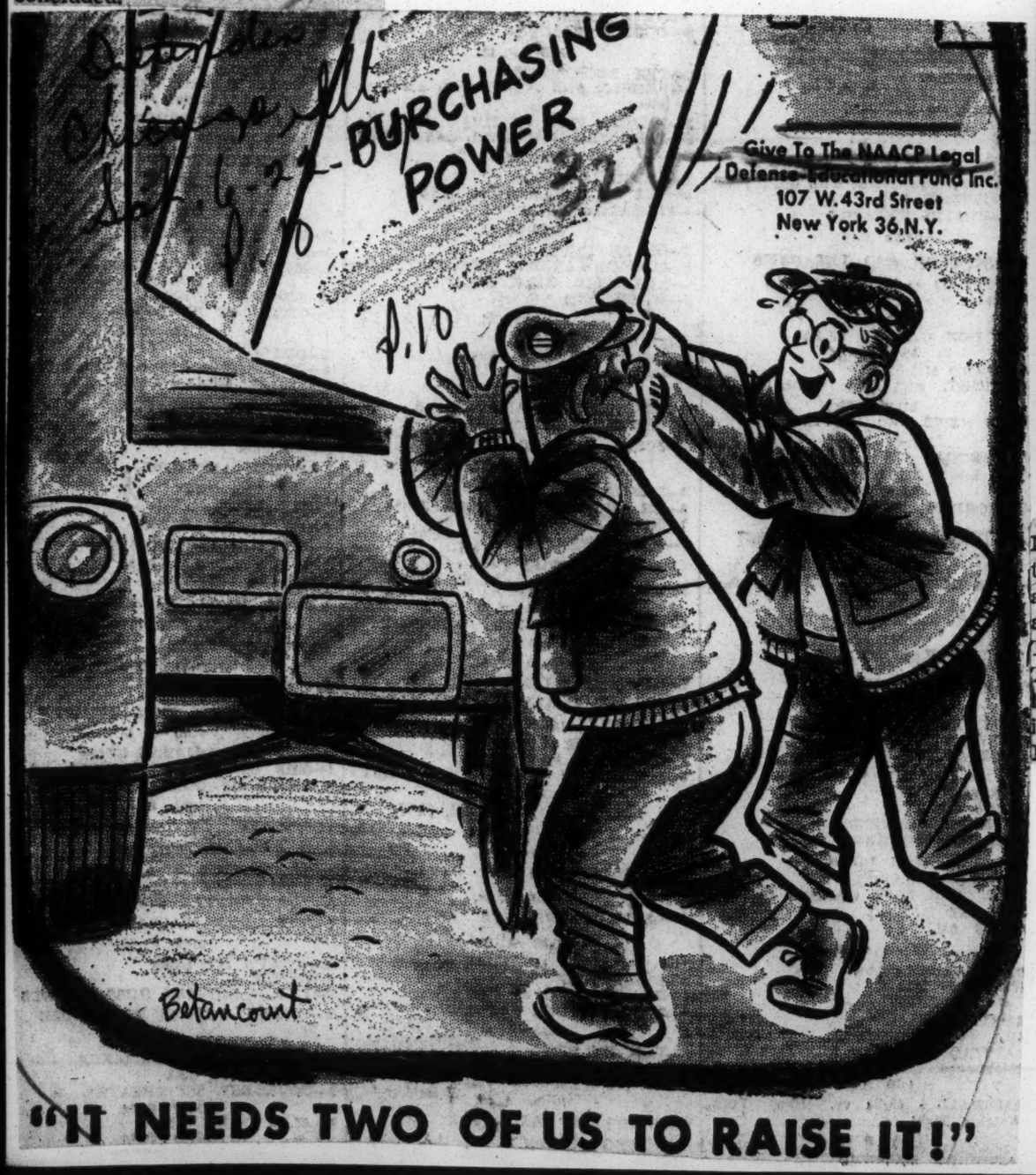


TEENAGERS PITCH IN. — Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., gives an expression of amazement as Joan Logue, secretary of the Queens Jack and Jill Cosmopolitans, gives him a check for $800 as Hamil Willoughby, president, looks on. The money was raised at a dance given recently by the group to help the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in its legal fight to stamp out racial segregation. The youngsters—sons and daughters of the Jack and Jill Queens Chapter and ranging from 12 to 18 years—hope other teenagers throughout the country will follow their example and do the same.

The donation was made to the State NAACP at the time when E. D. V. Richardson of Watonga was president of the Western District Association, Glen R. Smith, Clinton, vice president, and Lemuel Harkey was secretary.

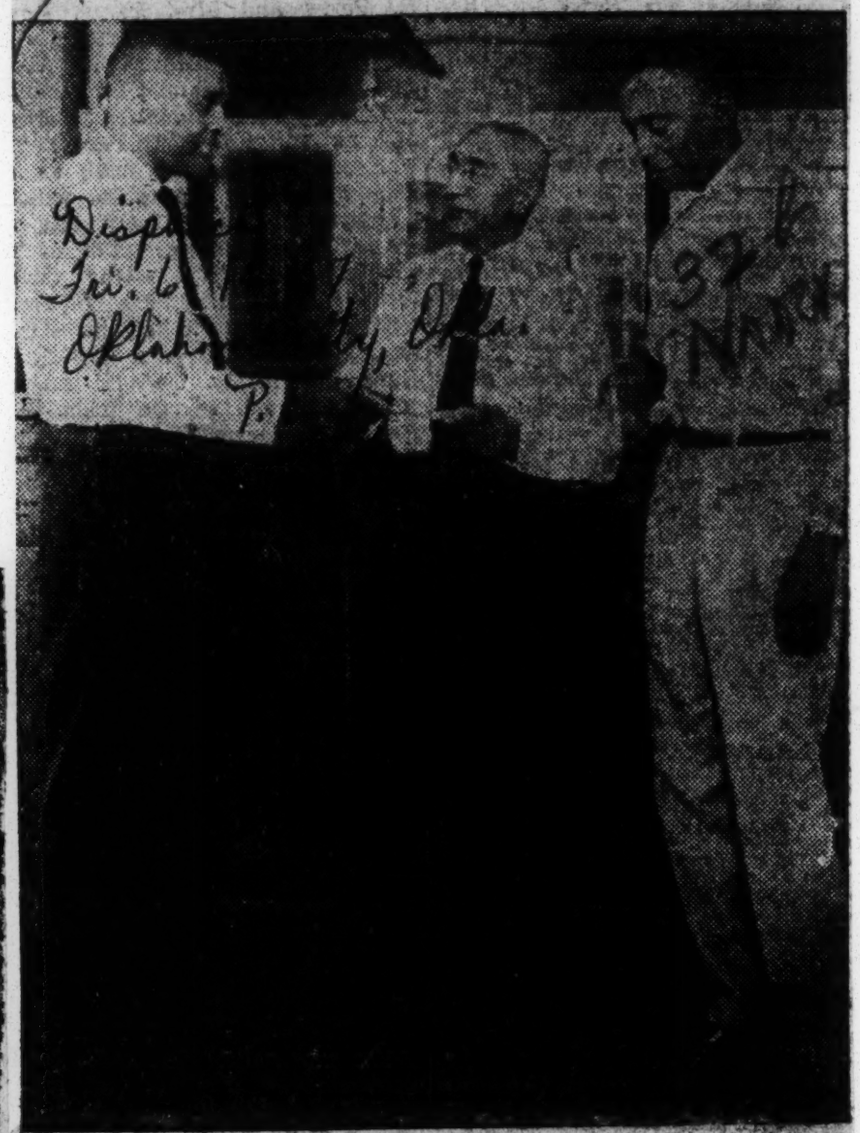
At the time of the dissolution of the Western District Association, due to the integration program adopted in Oklahoma following the Supreme Court decision, Prof. Sadberry, of awton, made the recommendation that the residue of all funds in the hands of the treasurer be donated to the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP. This motion carried.

"We are a little late in turning this money over to you, and no one is responsible but me," said Prof. Harkey, Thursday morning. "But it's never late than never," he concluded.



"IT NEEDS TWO OF US TO RAISE IT!"

NAACP IS RICHER BY THE SUM OF $121



IN THE PICTURE ABOVE can be seen Prof. Lemuel Harkey, Clinton, and treasurer of the Western Oklahoma Teacher's Association, as he hands a check in the sum of $121.00 to Editor Roscoe Dunjee, as a donation to the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP. The check represents the residue in the treasury of the Western Teacher's Association at the time last year, when they dissolved their organization, resulting from integration. Jimmy Stewart, regional director of the SW region, is seen standing to the right of Editor Dunjee.

NAACP Anti-Communist Record Cited By Leader

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Sat. 6-2-57 p. 1

NEW ORLEANS — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "has been the greatest anti-Communist organization among Negroes since the Communist party first began its efforts on the race problem in the Twenties," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, declared here at a mass meeting of the Association's New Orleans branch.

In his first appearance before a Louisiana unit of the Association since injunctive proceedings were instituted against the organization in March, 1956, the NAACP leader, on May 26, denounced a state legislative committee for its "Communist smearing of the NAACP." The committee held hearings in March "allegedly for the purpose of discovering the forces responsible for racial tensions in the South." However, Mr. Wilkins charged, the hearings were held for "the sole purpose of linking the NAACP to the Communist party."

The committee, he pointed out, "did not call a single NAACP member or officer. It reached into Ohio and New York for some confessed former Communists and paid their expenses to come down here and give their opinions on the NAACP."

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DEFENSE

Manning Johnson, one of these former Communists, wah described as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington." Later, the Justice Department stated explicitly that Johnson is not, in any manner, reflect the views many against the NAACP "does not, in any maner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," Mr. Wilkins told the audience.

This is the same Manning Johnson, he said, "who once gave his opinion that Ralph J. Bunche was subversive and had that opinion discredited and thrown out in a formal hearing where Dr. Bunche was completely vindicated. Manning Johnson did ot tell the truth about Ralph Bunche and he did not tell the truth about the NAACP. Nor was he telling the truth in his scurrilous attack on Rev. Martin Luther King."

Mr. Wilkins advised the Louisiana authorities to study the record if they wanted to know about the NAACP. He cited two books on the subject of the Negro and the Communist party in which the party's failure to infiltrate the NAACP is given detailed study.

"We do not claim," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "that every sigle left-wing sympathizer has been kept out of the 350,000 membership of the NAACP any more than every single gambler has been kept out of the church. But we do assert that Communists do not control, dominate, influence or otherwise direct the affairs of the NAACP. We are now and always have been an American organization, using strictly American methods to secure rights for American citizens according to the American Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the laws of the land."

Young 'Freedom Fighters' Tell Personal Struggles In Desegregation Events

Bystander Des Moines, Iowa Thurs. 6-6-57

New York—Twelve hundred young persons and adults heard several "Young Freedom Fighters" tell of their personal struggles for freedom in the South at an NAACP-sponsored "Salute to Young Freedom Fighters" rally here on May 26.

The young civil rights fighters related their experiences in response to questions put to them by NAACP youth and college leaders.

Bobby Cain, the first Negro student to be graduated from the newly-integrated Clinton, Tenn., high school, expressed the belief that only through personal sacrifices on the part of young people will desegregation become a reality. He termed the past school year difficult but rewarding for him. Bobby led Negro students through mobs during the rioting over Clinton school desegregation.

Miss Jolee Fritz of Muncie, Ind., a young white woman, told of her dismissal as Wesley Foundation director at Women's College, the University of North Carolina, because of her NAACP activities. She was told by Wesley Foundation authorities, she said, that her NAACP work was not compatible with her church duties.

Experience

Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., recounted his experiences as president of Alcorn (Miss.) College student body this spring when 596 students walked out in protest against a series of pro-segregation articles written by Alcorn professor Clennon King. Mr. McEwen, who was expelled from the college, said the majority of the students were not in sympathy with Mr. King's views and they particularly resented the use of student pictures in conjunction with the articles.

Fred Moore of Orangeburg, S. C., related how students at South Carolina College, under his leadership, refused to buy or eat food products distributed by the White Citizens Councils after the Councils had brought about the dismissal from their jobs of large numbers of NAACP members who signed school desegregation petitions. Mr. Moore was expelled fro mthe state college. Later he was enrolled in Allen University in Columbia, S. C.

Scrolls to the "Young Freedom Fighters,, on behalf of the NAACP were presented by Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the Association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund campaign.

A telegram from Gov. Averell Harriman of New York State, read to the audience by Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, declared: "If we are to achieve the God-given concept of the brotherhood of man and all which that implies for the freedom of each and every individual, we must all resolutely move forward together toward our supreme democratic goal of assuring equal rights, even-handed justice, and equal opportunities for all our people."

Young people attending the rally came from points as far distant as Oklahoma. They were of high school and college age.

'NAACP Sunday' to climax drive

Afro-American p. 2 Sat. 6-8-57

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Bishop D. Ward Nichols, co-chairman of the current NAACP campaign in Florida, has designated Sunday, June 9, as 'NAACP Sunday through-out the state.

The membership and fund-raising drive seeks 10,000 members and $25,00. The effort was launched April 14 and will climax on June 9.

Serving as co-chairman with Bishop Nichols is Dr. C. Kenzie Steele, president of the Tallahassee branch.

* * *

OBSERVANCE of the day will be held in 700 churches with the ministers' sermons bearing on individual freedom and man's rights under Christian religion.

The local churches will also set in motion a membership committee.

R. W. Saunders, field secretary, and the Rev. A. J. Reddick, state president of the NAACP, are supporting this significant move for freedom.

* * *

TALLAHASSEE, state capital of Florida, where legal battles on bus integration was made, marked May 26-27th as Freedom Celebration anniversary. Dr. K. S. Dupont of Fountain Chapel AME, Dr. H. M. Harris of Bethel AME Church, seat of the anniversary, and Dr. Steele, wereleaders of the celebration.

Bishop D. Ward ichols, vice-president of the ational Council of Churches, delivered the key-note address

The general theme was "Christ Calls Us To Teach."

* * *

THE CALL of Bishop Nichols was answered with reports from more than 55,00 members of the 11th Episcopal District - through 32 presiding Elders. According to accountant K. D. White, the reports were fully met.

Mrs. D. Ward Nichols brought to a close a mammoth pageant depicting Christians ourney all the way into the Celestial City... ....

The Faith Victory drama too place in the huge Gator Bowl of Jacksonville.

* * *

THE FAITH Victory Pageant is a creation of Mrs. Nichols, and was stages in interest of the erection of a youth center (an imperative need on the campus of Edward Waters College.)

Mrs. Nichols was supported by Interdenominationals of of Florida and Jacksonville in particular. The New organization sponsoring the pageant: "The Women's Society For Community Action."

Gifts to NAACP still deductible

Afro-American Baltimore Md. p. 2 Sat. 8-3-57

NEW YORK — Contributions made to the NAACP Educational and Legal Defense Fund Inc., are still deductible for tax purposes, Thurgood Marshall, its director-counsel, told the AFRO Saturday.

A pocket magazine last week erroneously reported from Washington that the Internal Revenue Service had ruled the fund not to be an exempt educational organization.

Such a ruling was made in the case of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn.

THE SCHOOL, which conducts summer workshops on integration, has been denied use of $23,000 in grants from the Marshall Field Foundation and the Phelps Stokes Fund by the ruling.

Segregationists have long protested the granting of tax deduction privileges to opponents of segregation.

The loudest protest was made in 1953 by Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Va., short-

ly after his appointment by President Eisenhower as commissioner of internal revenue.

Andrews, who resigned under fire, last year ran for president on a states rights-segregation ticket.

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Tell of fight for freedom in South

Afro-American Sat. 6-8-57
Baltimore Md.

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* * *

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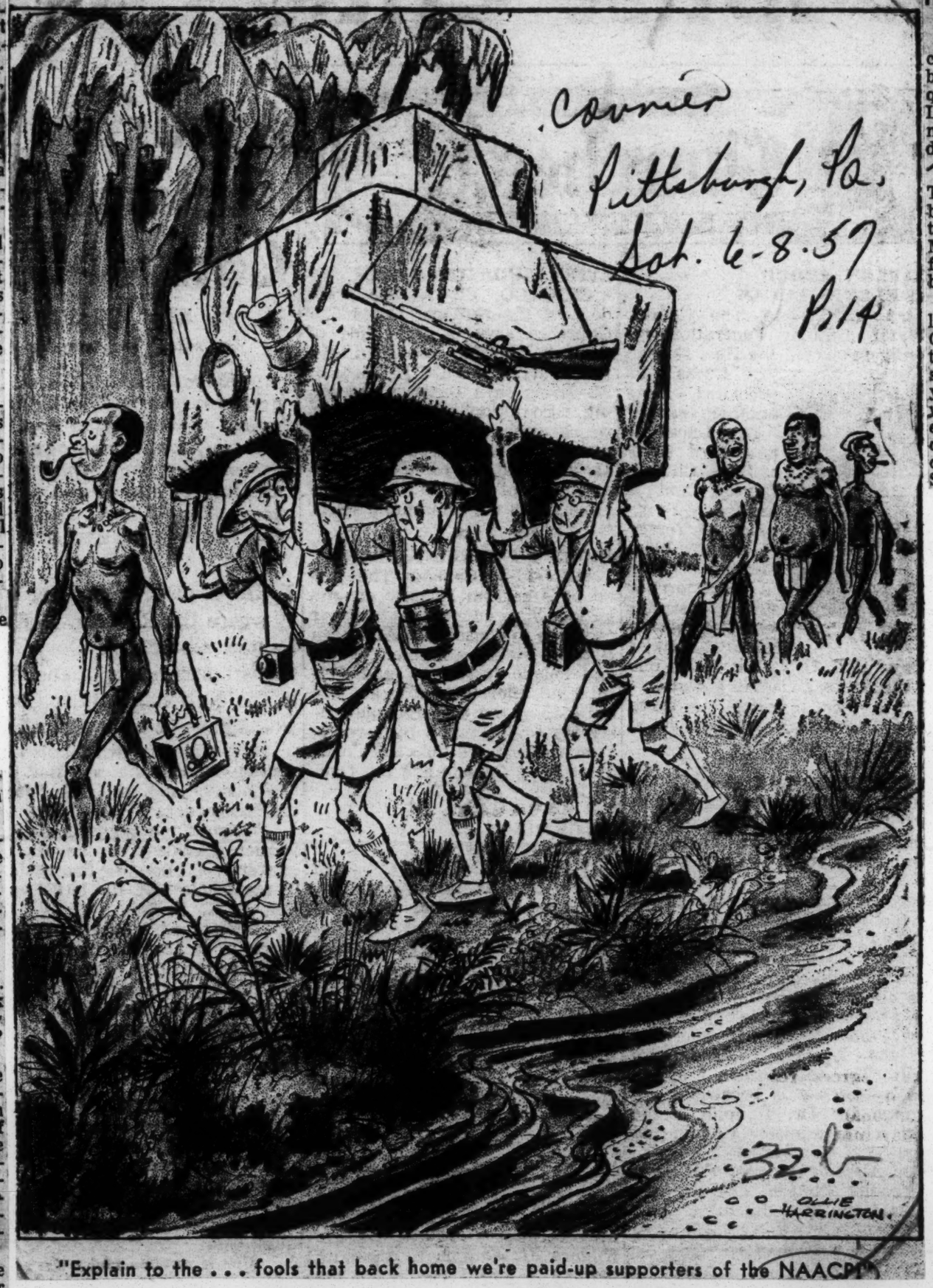
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Young people attending the rally came from points as far distant as Oklahoma. They were of high school and college age.

BOOTSIE By OLLIE HARRINGTON



"Explain to the . . . fools that back home we're paid-up supporters of the NAACP!"

Children assisting in NAACP drive

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-8-57

NEW YORK—Two communications from children have been received at NAACP headquarters here recently, Miss Lucille Black, the Association's membership secretary said today.

A young resident of Dallas, Texas, wrote: "I want a membership of the NAACP. I am twelve years old. My name is Melchoir von McNairy. My foster father is a life member.."

A message from the Brookly (N.Y.) Society for Ethical Culture said: "The children of the Sunday School take pleasure in contributing $5.00 to your worthy cause." The letter, with check enclosed, was signed by Dr. Philip L. Groisser, director of the Children's Sunday Assembly of the Brooklyn Society.

NAACP Directors Meet Next Week

An urgent call for members of the board of directors of the NAACP was called in New York, Monday, to discuss matters that have to do with the implementation of the year's work. Among the many things to be considered will be the Texas situation where efforts are being made by state government to secure a permanent injunction against the NAACP doing business in the Lone Star state. The hearing on this injunction started at Tyler, Texas, April 22.

At the last board meeting the executive secretary reported the Federal Aid to Education Bill had been reported out of the sub-committee and that President Eisenhower had made a public appeal asking for its passage. The bill this year is under a great handicap because the United States Chamber of Commerce has launched a fight on some of the features. The secretary also reported that some friends of the bill feel the Powell amendment is an unnecessary adjunct to the proposed bill.

Final plans for the Pilgrimage to the Lincoln Memorial were discussed. The Pilgrimage date has been changed from the 18th to the 17th so that it can get under way the same day, and at the same hour, the segregation decision was read from the bench in the Supreme Court.

Quite evidently the southern states where the NAACP operates, are attempting to break the treasury of the NAACP by assessing fines and penalties which they allege should be charged against the organization, on the ground that they are foreign corporations. The theory of foreign origination simply means that the organization is not incorporated within the confines of the state of Texas. North Carolina has already assessed a fine of $500, which the Association paid, and Alabama is considering a fine of $100,000. In a sense this is what might be called dilatory tactics, for as a yearly proposition this will be pin money, while on the other hand the initial out-state corporate tax will be quite a sum, including the assessment and its penalties over a period of, let us say, 25 years.

While Congressmen Martin and Dirksen disclaim any knowledge of such a plan, a rumor is extant around Washington, according to Clarence Mitchell, on the part of the Republican members of Congress to delay action on civil rights legislation. It is said a deal has been made between the Republicans and Democrats on this idea. Attempt will be made to determine whether there is any basis for truth in this rumor.

It was brought out at the meeting that the real cause of the determined fight on the NAACP in the courts points up the effectiveness of the legalistic battle the Association has been waging, and the effort to halt the Association in its constant appeal to the courts. It cannot be denied, however, that the Association, in its attack, follows constitutional paths, and is extremely effective in the field of integration.

Southerners, it has been continually pointed out, have tried to hand the "dead cat" of Communism around the shoulders of the NAACP. Back in the days of Walter White, the old gladiator saw to it that there was no sign of "Red" penetration, and Roy Wilkins, who was schooled under Walter, has held his ground, and there is positively no evidence of Communist organization within the NAACP per se. In a few instances it has been discovered that board members have from time to time, during the period when the United States was in military and friendly relationship with Russia, made some few slips, but there has up to this time been no evidence which points to actual penetration of the Reds into the ranks of the NAACP.

The fact that the May board meeting will be held so close to the Pilgrimage on the 17th, is sufficient warrant in the belief that most of the board members will be in Washington at that time. It is assumed that more than 70,000 Negro and white Americans will converge on the Lincoln Memorial at that time.

AJC Claims NAACP Attack Threat To Liberty Of All

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The American Jewish Congress charged today that "the continuing attack by the Southern states upon the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is a serious threat to the liberties of all Americans."

"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended, even by those who disagree with its purposes," the AJC said.

The charge was detailed in a study prepared by the AJC Committee on Law and Social Action and submitted by its chairman, Shad Polier, to a meeting of the congress' National Administrative Committee.

In submitting the report, Polier said the attack on the NAACP is an extension of the efforts by Southern states to "defeat or delay effectuation" of the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

"WIDESPREAD ASSAULT"

"A widespread assault has been made upon the constitutional right to freedom of association on which all of our liberties depend. That assault flows from the fact that the struggle against racial segregation has largely been organized and made effective by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People," Polier said.

The report said voluntary associations have become an indispensable part of the struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarianism, and said the NAACP "is an association of Americans freely joining together to protect Negro rights and to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

OPPRESSION CHARGED

"Practically every instrumentality of law and government in the South has been used to persecute and oppress the NAACP," the report charged. "Legal processes and procedures have been used and abused to frustrate its legitimate activities. Trumped-up charges have been leveled against it. It has been compelled to expose its membership lists and thus subject its members to the threat of physical injury and economic duress. Registration and tax laws have been invoked against it. In general, it has been the object of what is clearly a determined effort to destroy it."

CALLS FOR SUPPORT

The AJC called upon all Americans to join in achieving:

"1. Action within the Southern states leading to repeal of legislation aimed at the NAACP.

"2. Exercise by the President of the United States of the vast potentialities for moral leadership inherent in his office by condemning pubicly the campaign of oppression.

"3. Action by the U.S. Department of Justice to determine whether federal laws have been violated and to intervene in behalf of the NAACP in the various proceedings in the Southern states.

"4. Action by all individuals and organizations concerned with the maintenance of constitutional liberty to come to the defense of the NAACP."

The American Jewish Congress was founded in 1918 by the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, an American leader in Jewish life, and now counts its membership at about 300,000. It is not a religious organization, although religious leaders are among its membership.

The AJC describes its aims as the promotion of Democratic ideals for everyone, the encouragement of "creative Jewish survival" and the defense of Jewish rights.

Jewish Committee Calls On Federal Govt. For Action

New York, April 25.—The Jewish Labor Committee, which represents a half-million workers in the AFL-CIO, has called upon the federal government to halt the South's assaults on the NAACP and NAACP members. The labor body's administrative committee adopted a resolution containing the plea for remedial action on April 12 in this city.

At least ten southern states have sought to cripple or wreck the NAACP by means of injunctions, other court action, laws against the NAACP, and laws against members of the NAACP. "Organized labor, having been a victim of similar punitive legislation, has a special interest in such attacks," the JLC resolution declares.

The statement calls upon Congress to investigate the situation, upon the U. S. Justice Department to "take appropriate action in implementation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution," and upon President Eisenhower to "give moral leadership in this matter which transcends political and ideological views and regional and sectional interests."

Analyzing the civil liberties aspects of the anti-NAACP actions in the South, the resolution says: "Whereas states pass laws prohibiting the advisory of integrotion the vare violating the Constitutional injunction against 'abridging the the freedom of speech.' Where states pass laws preventing the NAACP from holding meetings, they are 'abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble.'"

"These acts cannot be countenanced in a free nation," the document asserts. "State officials must not be permitted to manipulate laws so as to make inoperative any organization or group with which they disagree. Certainly the United States cannot tolerate the attempt byy states on only to evade the law of the land but to punish a group of citizens for seeking to uphold that law. The agencies of federal government responsible for law enforcement have a responsibility to act in this matter."

The resolution also expresses the view that "this is a matter of concern, not only for the NAACP, but for every individual and group con-

cerned with preserving equality before the law and freedom of expression. We are all threatened if we remain silent. Where the rights of one group are stifled, the rights of all groups are placed in peopardy; where freedom of association is denied, freedom of the individual is limited."

'No Crime To Want To Be Free' Says Roy Wilkins

BY MARCUS NEUSTADTER

"Freedom can never be won by being afraid," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, here Sunday afternoon at a public meeting of the New Orleans Branch. The meeting which marked the "kick-off" for the 1957 membership campaign of the local branch was held at the First African Baptist Church, 1116 Third, the Rev. E. A. Henry, pastor.

Wilkins, who was the keynote speaker for the meeting, welcomed the New Orleans Branch back as an active segment of the NAACP movement. "Today you have become alive, along with chapters of Lake Charles and Shreveport, but you have never been dead for the spirit of the NAACP has lived, survived in your hearts during the period it was banned from operations," declared Wilkins. It was on April 19, 1956 that the NAACP in Louisiana was banned for failing to file membership registrations with the Secretary of State. The law was later declared unconstitutional.

"Segregation has never been good for us. Now with integregation in sight let nothing stop you from attaining it, although your state legislature passed laws to preserve segregation," said Wilkins.

After reviewing the restrictive laws passed recently by Southern Legislatures, including statutes which he said restricted legal activity in the courts by the NAACP, Wilkins said: "Just imagine - we have come to the place where citizens' organizations are virtually forbidden to appeal to the courts! They are forbidden to take orderly, peaceful, legal action! Do the sponsors of this legislation wish to drive Negro citizens to take illegal action? Are they trying to provoke violence instead of peaceful court action?"

He then declared that "The NAACP wants no violence. We have never used it and do not propose to begin to use it now."

"One weapon employed against the NAACP has been the Communist smear. Prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision the NAACP was not expecially liked in the South, but it was respectable and legal. After the decision it was branded as communist.

"Louisiana has done its share in the communist smearing of the NAACP," declared Wilkins. "Senator Rainach, chairman of your state legislative committee to preserve segregation and also state chairman of the White Citizens Councils staged a hearing in March, allegedly for the purpose of discovering the forces responsible for racial tensions in the South," he said.

Attacking Rainach's committee Wilkins stated that "it turned out to be a hearing for the sole purpose of linking the NAACP to the Communist party. Senator Rainach's committee did not call a single NAACP member or officer. It reached into Ohio and New York for some confessed former Communists and paid their expenses to come down here and give their opinions on the NAACP."

The NAACP Executive Secretary then pointed out that "the NAACP has been the greatest anti-Communist organization among Negroes since the Communist party first began its efforts on the race problem in the twenties." He further implied that those people who refer to the NAACP as "Communist" should study the NAACP since the twenties. One good book is "The Negro and the Communist Party," by Wilson Record, published in 1951 by the University of North Carolina Press. He quoted Mr. Record as saying: "The NAACP and the National Urban League had remained impervious to Communist admonitions. The Party's efforts to penetrate these moderate organizations fared badly."

To this Wilkins added "Not only did the Communist efforts to penetrate fare badly in the 1920s, but they have fared badly ever since. They are still trying in 1957 and they will still fail."

Mr. Wilkins rebuked the statement made by Sgt. Hubert Badeaux who recently went into Mississippi and made a speech in Jackson as an authority on the NAACP and Communism. It is alledged that Sgt. Badeaux is quoted as saying he has "Thousands of Documents" to support the charge of penetration of the NAACP by the Communists.

He charged that "Sgt. Badeaux's collection is one-sided, incorrect, and incomplete. I am sure he cannot have the documents covering the bitter fight of the Communist party on the NAACP throughout the thirties, or a record of the 1949 NAACP convetnion in Los Angeles where left-wing proposals were overwhelmingly defeated, or the resolution of the 1950 convention where formal machinery was set up to bar Communists from membership."

He recommended for Sgt. Badeaux's reading "Communism Versus the Negro," by Father William A. Nolan of St. Louis University, published in 1951 by the Henry Regnery Company. "Here Father Nolan sets forth in scholarly detail the whole history of the Communist efforts to capture the Negro and the NAACP, and of its failure to accomplish the task," said Wilkins.

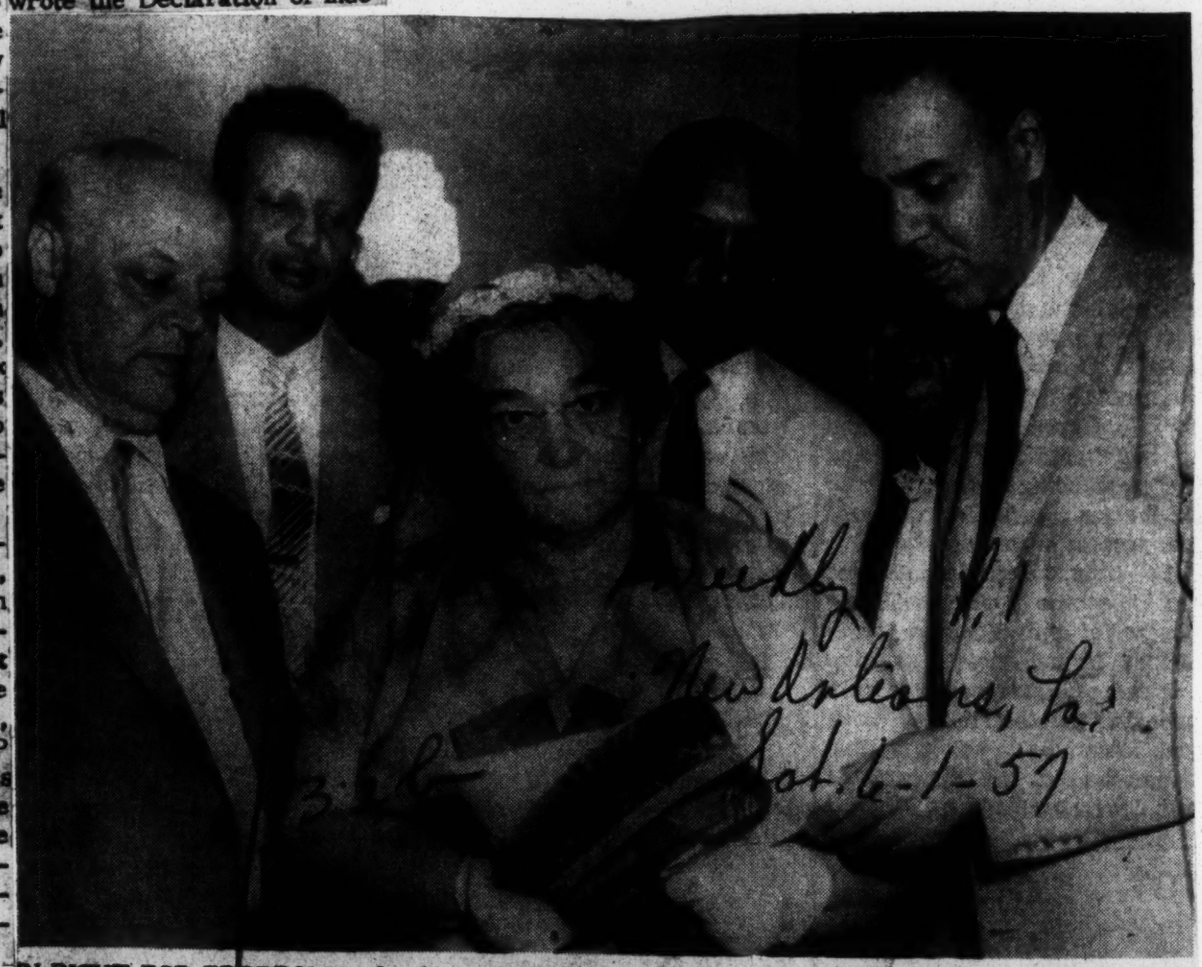
"We have always been an American organization, using strictly American methods to secure rights for American citizens according to the American Constitution, The Bill of Rights, and the Laws of the Land," declared Wilkins.

He concluded by saying that "We call upon all people of goodwill who love justive to join in the peaceful endeavor before us. When you join the NAACP you are doing an American act. Americans have always joined together for justice. Our country was founded by those kinds of people. They wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution because they believed that men should be free and equal. We want to be free and equal. It is not a crime to want this. It is not a crime to try to get it."

A. J. Chapital, president of the New Orleans Branch NAACP urged those present to continue to register and vote. He further stated that monthly meetings of the branch would be held, with time and place announced later. "This I know, the NAACP in New Orleans is back in business. Our quota for this year's membership emphasis is 3,000," announced Chapital.

Others participating in the program were: Rev. E. A. Henry, Mrs. Regina Burbridge, A. P. Tureaud, NAACP lawyer for Louisiana, Rev. Robert D. Sherard, pastor, Beecher Memorial Congregational Church of this city; and, Daniel E. Byrd an official of the NAACP. Rev A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance, asked the benediction and Raymond B. Floyd of Xavier University, was master of ceremonies.

A feature of the program was the presentation of a "Life Membership Certificate" plaque to Sigma Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity by Mr. Wilkins for a contribution of $500. Attorney Ernest N. Morial, president of the local chapter, received the plaque for the organization. The First African Baptist Church choir rendered music.



IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM -- Looking at plans to reactivate certain key branches of the NAACP throughout the State at last Sunday's kickoff meeting for memberships at Old Baptist Church, Rev. E. A. Henry, pastor are: Atty. A. P. Tureaud, Raymond Floyd, master of ceremonies of the meeting, Mrs. Dorethea Combre, Lake Charles President of the State Conference of Branches, Clarence A. Laws, NAACP Field Representative, Arthur J. Chapital, President of the New Orleans Branch and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

Banned NAACP Units Find Aid

Defender Sat. 5-11-57

NEW YORK—Fifty-two banned branches of the NAACP in the South have found adoptive parents in the North. The units, in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, have been adopted by northern NAACP branches.

The adoptions are part of a special campaign launched by the Association as a phase of its 1957 membership and fund raising drive. Northern branches which adopt a banned southern unit agree to raise the funds which would have been secured by the adopted branch had it been allowed to continue functioning.

During 1956, the NAACP was banned by court order from further activities in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. The cases are being appealed.

Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary who is in charge of the adopt-a-branch campaign, said this week that there are a total of 198 NAACP branches in the three states. The northern branches first were urged to become adoptive parents in February, she noted.

Among the southern units which already have been adopted are those in New Orleans and Red River Parish, La.; Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Anniston and Tuskegee, Ala.; Texas City, Austin, Amarillo and Fort Worth, Tex.

Northern branches which have undertaken the adoptions include those in Anchorage, Alaska; Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago; Flint and Port Huron, Mich.; Berkshire County, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Akron and Columbus, Ohio.; Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Madison, Wis.; and Yakima, Wash.

NAACP Aid Says Ike Shirked Duty

World-Telegram + Sun P.37

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., April 18.—President Eisenhower "shirked his duty by failing to preach desegregation" to the nation's schools, Thurgood Marshall told a meeting of the Central Long Island branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was the President's duty to "go on radio and television and persuade the good people of the South to rescue their school system from prejudiced bigots and follow the law of the land," the special counsel to the NAACP declared last night in St. Martin's parochial school.

Banned Branches Being Adopted By Cities In North

Globe P.7 Fri. 5-3-57

Nashville Tenn.

New York, April 25—Fifty-two banned branches of the NAACP in the South have found adoptive parents in the North. The units, in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, have been adopted by northern NAACP branches.

The adoptions are part of a special campaign launched by the Association as a phase of its 1957 membership and fund-raising drive. Northern branches which adopt a banned southern unit agree to raise the funds which would have been secured by the adopted branch had it been allowed to continue functioning.

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Globe P.4

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Fellow Americans Urged To Return to Belief in 'The Enduring Principles'

Defender Thurs. 5-23-57

Des Moines, Iowa P.1

Washington, D. C.—Gathered in solemn concourse before the beautiful and classic Lincoln Memorial here Friday, May 17, Negroes of America joined unitedly in prayer and plea for racial justice in the land of their nativity. They pledged themselves not only to pray for human rights but also to work ceaselessly through the electoral process, through the courts and through an appeal to the conscience of the nation for the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation.

Called to the nation's capital by three top leaders, 27,000 citizens from 36 states assembled at noon in front of the Lincoln shrine in a Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

They came here to observe the third anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's historic ruling of May 17, 1954, banning racial segregation in public education, to call for enactment of pending civil rights legislation, to protest against mob violence and terror in the South, and to pay tribute to the memory of the Great Emancipator in the shadow of whose chaste memorial the meeting was held.



ROY WILKINS

Divine Guidance

The prayers of the clergy for divine guidance in the struggle for human rights were re-inforced by the pleas of veteran civil rights advocates for action on the political front to achieve the goal of equality of rights for all American citizens.

In this plea, the three co-chairmen, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leaders Conference, were joined by other speakers, both clerical and lay.

Affirms Negro's Americanism

This meeting, Mr. Wilkins told the assembled throng, "calls to our fellow Americans of every station, region, faith and race to return to the belief in, and observance of, the enduring principles of religion: truth, justice, forbearance, love, brotherhood."

The NAACP leader affirmed the Americanism of the Negro citizens. "As loyal Americans," he said, "we believe that when the Supreme Court rules against a segregated public school system which has cheated our children these many decades, that ruling should be obeyed."

Defender

Citing the Scriptures, Mr. Wilkins declared prayer must be accompanied by action to achieve the goal of equal justice. "If a civil rights bill that has some meaning is not passed," he asserted, voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility."

P.3

Phony 'Jury Trial'

Remember he warned, "A civil rights bill that contains the phony 'jury trial' amendment in contempt proceedings will not be a civil rights bill with meaning and will not protect the Negro's right to vote."

Mr. Wilkins reviewed actions of certain southern state legislatures and courts against the NAACP. These laws and injunctions, he declared, "deny basic American freedoms. They deserve the attention of every American, for they can and will be used against white citizens as well as colored. They are so oppressive that they may well force the NAACP to consider new methods of operation."

Right to Vote Stressed

Throughout the three and a-half hour program, stress was placed on the right to vote. Mr. Wilkins' co-chairmen likewise dealt with the right to vote issue as did Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City and Charles C. Diggs of Detroit.

"We are here," labor leader Randolph declared, "to assert that the issues in the crisis of civil rights in our nation today does not involve opposition of Negroes to whites or whites to Negroes. There are leaders in certain circles who would like

to make this the issue, but the real issue involves conflict between certain basic social and moral values, such as freedom against slavery, truth against error, justice against injustice, the right to vote against disfranchisement, law and order against mob rule."

Lauds NAACP Work

Mr. Randolph, who presided over the meeting, paid high tribute to the work of the NAACP "for civil rights and democracy under the able resourcefull and constructive leadership of Roy Wilkins." Likewise he lauded Dr. King for "the magnificent, challenging and successful struggle against segregated buses in Montgomery."

He warned that the southern legislative and state court actions against the NAACP may at some future time be invoked against such organizations as the Knights of Columbus, B'nai B'rith, AFL-CIO or the Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Further he called upon the pilgrims not to be "dismayed by the frightful wave of violence and persecution against persons of color now sweeping the South."

King Hails May 17 Ruling

"For all men of goodwill," Dr. King declared in the final address of the meeting, "this May 17 decision came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of enforced segregation. It came as a beacon light of hope to millions of disinherited people throughout the world who had dared only to dream of freedom."

On The Speech On Congressman Diggs At The NAACP Rally Here

We went out to the state NAACP rally in observance of the Third Anniversary of the May 17th, 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court, outlawing segregation in the nation's public schools, held at the Masonic Temple here, where Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, a democrat, and one of the only three Negro members of the U. S. House of Representatives, delivered the principal speech, noting among the more than 1,000 present many responsible Negro citizens from other cities and towns, from various sections of the state, who have previously, and who can and should now, exercise considerable influence, among the better class of members of both groups, in their local communities.

We listened with undivided attention to the young Congressman's speech, and considering the fact that, although having just turned his 35th birthday, he is now in his second term as a member of the Congress, we confess that we were somewhat startled by his final and concluding admonition to the Negro citizens of the state, when with clenched fist raised, he called on them, in their struggle for civil rights and first-class citizenship, to have "faith in their fists, if necessary."

Looking about us we also observed a sudden change in the countenance and expression on the faces of many in the audience who had generously applauded, laughed, and otherwise given vent to their emotions during the course of his speech.

As we followed the crowd leaving the auditorium, upon reaching the sidewalk in front of the building, we were accosted by a leader and businessman, of unquestionable respect and influence in his community, whose name need not be mentioned here, who said, editor, we are sure that you are going to print a full report of the speech in your paper, but hastened to advise that the call for "faith in our fists, if necessary," would be better left out of our paper.

Among little groups gathered on the sidewalk discussing the speech, we noted the depth of concern in the often expressed wish that he had not said what he did about having "faith in our fists, if necessary."

The best way to keep such intemperate and ill-considered remarks and statements out of the newspapers, is for Negro speakers to not allow themselves to be victimised, by the continued applause and emotional outbursts of their audience.

Before proceeding further, and despite a certain glamour that may surround his name, in the minds of the less informed Negro masses, we think it is well to point out here to the Negro citizens of Mississippi that Congressman Diggs, was not elected to Congress to represent all the Negroes of the United States, but only to represent those of his district, which includes only a part of the city of Detroit, and that only under the most favorable circumstances, can his one vote be of any help to the Negroes of Mississippi, and under such favorable circumstances only by an infintesimal degree.

While we listened to that part of his speech concerning conditions in Mississippi we could not help but think of the town of Dearborn, Michigan, little more than a good walking distance from his home in Detroit, where they don't have integrated schools because they don't allow Negroes to live in the town, and where the Mayor who helps keep Negroes from living in the town was recently re-elected and given a raise in salary following some criticism of his policy. We point this out simply to ease the burden of the Negroes of the state who are inclined to believe that there is heaven everywhere but in our own state.

We see as now belated the NAACP and Congressman Diggs telling the Mississippi Negro that number one target should be the right to vote, and we point out here that from 1946 until 1954, uder the all but single handed leadership of the Jackson Advocate, the Negro vote rose in the state from almost nothing to upwards of 25,000, with the help of many prominent white people; but that since the NAACP came in with its all-or-nothing philosophy, and its court action cure-all, and the intemperate and ill-considered statements and remarks of its spokesmen, the opposition to Negro voting has hardened throughout the state, and the progress made from 1946 to 1954 is now at a standstill.

On the subject of Negro voting in Mississippi, we point out here that the only sound reason for Negroes in the state wanting the right to vote is so that they will be able to join with the better class white people in bringing about whatever is best in the state, and in their local communities.

Congressman Diggs also pointed out in his speech that Southern white leaders are deliberately discouraging cooperation of the races, which, if it is a fact today, did not exist before the NAACP stepped in with its all-or-nothing philosophy, followed by the intemperate and ill-considered remarks of its spokesmen. In sober judgment and consideration no intelligent Negro in Mississippi can fail to see the total lack of logic and good sense, in turning around asking for the cooperation of white leaders after they have been lambasted, ridiculed, insulted, and maligned by Negro leaders, who ask for their cooperation and goodwill in the same voice.

During the years of the Democrat Administration we made many trips to Washington, some of which were great moments in the history of the Mississippi Negro. On these visits we were able to talk to some of the most able members of the United States Senate, and of the House of Representatives, and coupled with our experience and observation, we were able to learn something of the circumstances that can make a member of the Senate or House, greatly useful, or totally useless, in the matter of his influence on the course of events in the Congress of the United States.

In listening to Congressman Diggs speech there was discoverable in him the marks, ability, and capability, of ascending the heights of real statesmanship, which is something vastly aside from showmanship. In the district from which he comes, its composition seems to assure him of repeated reelection, and we can only express the hope that his usefulness as a member of the House of Representatives will not be broken and destroyed on the ramparts and battlements of his own intemperate and ill-considered words.

Finally, there was much talk at the meeting about "Uncle Toms," and as we have here previously pointed out here, there were many leaders among those present who can and should exercise considerable influence in their communities, and to them we say, even at the risk of being branded by the few remaining adherents of the NAACP as an "Uncle Tom," the best thing that they can do and should do now is let the responsible white leaders of their community know that they totally and unequivocally reject the philosophy and implications in the call to have 'faith in their fist, if necessary," in the struggle for civil rights and first-class tizenship.

The NAACP—Target in the South

Star P.2B-a 3-24-57 Washington D.C.

By DAVID KOONCE

The South's resistance to Federal court decisions against racial segregation, which at first took the form of interposition resolutions, manifestoes and State legislative actions, has taken a new tack in recent months.

Pro-segregationists now appear to be directing the main force of their attack against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose lawyers have won 42 of the 48 race cases the NAACP has carried to the Supreme Court.

It is a multi-pronged attack that actually was begun spontaneously and with little organization about two years ago. At that time the assault consisted of bitter denunciation, including charges of Communist domination, in the Southern press, by Southern members of Congress and by privately financed organizations.

More recently, the assault has been centered in State courts and State legislatures. For example:

- Eight suits have been filed in six States against the NAACP and its officers.
- Legislatures in three States have enacted measures aimed at rendering the organization ineffective.
- In Virginia, three Federal judges soon will hear a plea by the NAACP challenging the authority of two State legislative committees who want the organization's membership lists and other data which the NAACP has refused to divulge. Both committees are studying the NAACP's role in the courts and one of them also is looking into its tax-exempt status. Only last week United States Senator Harry F. Byrd charged that the NAACP is working with the Federal Government in a joint attempt to "bring Virginia to her knees first."
- Injunctions restraining the NAACP are in effect in Alabama and Texas.
- In Alabama, the State Supreme Court has upheld a $100,000 contempt of court fine against the organization for refusing to produce some of its records.
- The Mississippi Legislature has appropriated $250,000 to help combat the NAACP.

What is the NAACP, how did it start, how has it grown and what are its resources?

Inspired by Springfield Riots

Its formal organization grew out of a conference sponsored in 1909 by 53 prominent citizens, among whom were Jane Addams, John Dewey, William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Lincoln Steffens and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. The conference was inspired by race riots in Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's hometown, in which many Negroes were killed and several thousand were driven from the city.

The organization's first efforts were directed against lynching, which claimed 82 lives in 1909. Although it never has succeeded in winning passage of a Federal anti-lynching law, it maintains that the intensive education campaign which has accompanied its legislative efforts has been the vital factor in virtually eliminating this crime.

The Powell Amendment, introduced last year and again this year and aimed at denying Federal education aid funds to racially segregated school systems, is generally regarded as a new device to further the cause of the integrationists. But it is old stuff to the NAACP, which has sought such a prohibition on Federal aid funds consistently since 1923.

NAACP has 1,500 branches in 45 States, the District of Columbia and Alaska. There are 30 "state" conferences that in turn are a part of five regional conferences. Dues are $2 a year. More than half of its members are in 17 Southern and border States. Both the general membership and the 90 members of the national staff are interracial. Whites among the general membership are estimated at from 8 per cent to 12 per cent.

Its Membership Grows

There is evidence that the attacks have strengthened the NAACP. Only two years ago its membership was just slightly over 250,000; today it claims about 400,000 members and its officials say they expect to reach a half-million by the end of the year.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the group's Washington bureau, which handles NAACP lobbying, says that each new move of resistance against the NAACP results in a sudden gain in membership. Contributions pour in, too, he says, following each publicized racial incident.

Some of the more widely known white persons holding top offices are Norman Cousins, Oscar Hammerstein II, Senator Wayne Morse, ex-Senator Herbert Lehman, Eric Johnston, Walter Reuther and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Its only salaried members are those on the staffs in New York and Washington, the heads of regional offices, and executive secretaries in some cities.

Its funds come from the $2 membership dues, contributions and occasional fund drives. Its litigations since the May, 1954, Supreme Court decisions are expected ultimately to cost at least a half million dollars. These cases number 97 to date, and although practically all of them have been in Southern or border States, they include also two in California and one each in New York, New Jersey and Ohio.

Decisions Made Locally

Although the NAACP seems to follow different policies in different areas, its officers say that there is no general set of principles that bring it to act militantly in some States and to go slow in others.

A decision to bring a suit is left up to the local branch, which can depend on any necessary aid from the national organization if the national group feels that the local branch has a valid case. Action in Virginia by the NAACP, for instance, has more vitality than efforts in Mississippi, say the officals, because the Virginia group is more militant. Mr. Mitchell says that "fear" is the chief deterrent to more vigorous action by the NAACP in Mississippi.

Mr. Mitchell says that "we seek, rather than demand," but added that "there will be no letup by us in seeking constitutional rights due the Negro."

Once the NAACP has won a case in a locality, is its job finished there?

Not at all, replies Mr. Mitchell. "We try to instruct our people, after they've won a victory, to act like good sports. We emphasize graciousness in victory and remind them that when you win, you don't rub it in."

After the 1954 Supreme Court decision, the NAACP decided on a policy of attempting to negotiate the further breakdown of school segregation "as long as local people would negotiate in good faith," rather than turning immediately to the court in every attempt in a locality.

"At first, officials say, there was indication that this policy would be successful in many areas, and they say that there still are communities where "there is reason to believe this policy will work." There were communities, they explain, in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia (Arlington and Norfolk), where it appeared that integration could be accomplished without court action.

But in each of these States, they charge, action at the State level thwarted the will of local officials.

Concedes Magnitude of Job

The NAACP, Mr. Mitchell maintains, recognizes that the problem of integration "requires a gigantic adjustment." But he adds it is not a problem that is insurmountable.

Two years ago, the national convention of the NAACP set a goal of 1963—the centennial of the Emancipation Proclomation—for the final realization by the Negro "of the rights guaranteed to every American in the Constitution."

Isn't this an overly optimistic outlook? Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"On the contrary," he answered, "I honestly expect the goal to be reached before then—even in Mississippi. Things are happening so fast right now that it's hard to record them. The situation is nothing like it was only two years ago."

But there are dissenting opinions, like that of Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, who said recently: "Come hell or high water, races will not be mixed in Georgia schools."

Northern Towns Adopt Alabama Branches Of NAACP

Nashville Tenn. 3-29-57

URBANA, Ill., March 21 —The Champaign-Urbana NAACP branch has adopted the Clayton, Ala., NAACP branch it was announced here this week by officials of the former.

The action follows a plan suggested by the national NAACP by which northern branches adopt a branch in one of the southern states where the Association has been banned.

The Champaign-Urbana branch now takes over the quota of 150 members and $100 contribution to the national Fight for Freedom Fund campaign which the Clayton branch would have achieved if permitted to continue its activities. Both the membership and the financial figures are identical to that of the Champaign-Urbana branch.

The NAACP has been banned from operating in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

2 in NAACP Are Accused Of Perjury

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Mar 2-57

McClellan Cites FBI Allegation

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) said today two witnesses for the NAACP in behalf of civil rights legislation have been accused of lying under oath.

He demanded further hearings, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so they could be questioned again.

No action was announced on McClellan's request, following a closed hearing of the committee. It was disclosed that the committee took no action on a proposal by Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) to force a vote on the civil rights bill by April 15.

Hennings, who is pushing for action, was chairman of a subcommittee which on March 19 voted 4-2 in favor of a bill patterned after Eisenhower administration recommendations.

LEFT EARLY

Sen. Neely (D-W. Va.) left the meeting early. He said he saw "no more chance of a vote today than there is of this building crumbling to dust while we are talking."

Neely, a backer of the bill, said he doubts the committee will ever bring the bill to a vote and that if the issue is to be settled this year, the Senate will have to take it away from the committee. He also said he doubted there are enough votes to take it away from the committee.

McClellan did not identify the two witnesses from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who were among those testifying before the Hennings subcommittee.

FBI CHECK

"The FBI made a check on them. They committed perjury—that's the allegation," McClellan told reporters.

Chairman Eastland (D-Miss), like McClellan a foe of the Eisenhower proposals, had little to say after the meeting broke up. Eastland confirmed that "McClellan did make that statement" about perjury. He said Hennings offered his April 15 vote proposal

and "the whole matter was under discussion — Sen. Ervin (D-NC) talked—everybody talked."

Brownell Asked To Reveal Job Of Red Who Hit NAACP

Daily World

NEW YORK, U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has been asked if Manning Johnson, admitted former Communist who recently testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee, is as he was described in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier: "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, raised this question in a letter dispatched to the Attorney General on March 28. The letter was made public Monday. In his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee Mr. Wilkins pointed out, Mr. Johnson is quoted as having said that the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States."

News stories originating in Baton Rouge, La., where the hearings were held early in March, "give the impression that an official of the Department of Justice has branded the NAACP as a 'vehicle of the Communist party,'" Mr. Wilkins told the Attorney General.

"We do not need to emphasize," the letter continued, "the grave injustice that will be done the NAACP if the Department of Justice fails to clarify (a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Mr. Wilkins went on to ask what, if any, position Mr. Johnson now holds in the Department and if he were "speaking for the Department of Justice or reflecting in any manner its official views or findings in his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Dixie 'chaos' thrust parried by NAACP

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, last week parried a thrust by Dr. Omer Carmichael blaming the "chaos" in the South over integration on the "overagressiveness" of the NAACP.

Replying to a speech made by Dr. Carmichael, Louisville, Ky., superintendent of schools, in Atlantic City, Mr. Wilkins said that immediately after the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision, NAACP leaders in the South were advised:

"It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized and that, without any sacrifice of basic principles, the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions.

"Let it not be said of us that we took advantage of a sweeping victory to drive hard bargains or impose unnecessary hardships upon those responsible for working out the details of adjustment."

Mr. Wilkins then added in a statement:

"It is in this spirit that the NAACP has operated. It has been met by rebuffs, calumny and violence.

* * *

"THE 'CHAOS' WHICH Dr. Carmichael cites stems not from our activity, but rather from the open defiance of some southern spokesmen who declare that the South will never, never comply with the ruling of the nation's highest court."

Dr. Carmichael had told a luncheon meeting of the Education Writers Association during a speech in Atlantic City:

"I do not think we would have the chaos we have in the South if the NAACP had recognized the magnitude of the Supreme Court victory and had given things time to come to a head.

* * *

"OUR TURMOIL IN the South comes from the overaggressiveness of the NAACP to push too fast. It will take two or three years for public opinion to catch up with the court ruling."

Asked if whites had no part in creating the tension and turmoil in the South, Dr. Carmichael replied:

"There unquestionably was white agitation, too. But a lot of the white groups' activity would not have developed except in response to what appeared to them to be overaggressiveness by the NAACP."

Negroes Appeal Integration Lag

Evening Star Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, April 24 (AP).—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have appealed Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson's refusal to set a deadline date for integration of Prince Edward County schools.

Counsel for the NAACP asked the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday to reverse an order in which Judge Hutcheson gave the county unlimited time to integrate its schools. The lawyers are also complaining of his decision not to rule on the constitutionality of Virginia's new pupil placement plan.

Judge Hutcheson last January said in an opinion it was imperative that additional time be granted for Prince Edward to prepare for integration.

He also kept the case on his docket, ruling that the Negro plaintiffs have a right to come back into his court after Prince Edward school officials have had a reasonable time to solve their problem.

The Circuit Court is not expected to hear the NAACP appeal until its October term here.

N.A.A.C.P. Witnesses Are Accused of Lying

Courier-Journal P. 3

Tues. 4-2-57 Louisville Ky.

Washington, April 1 (AP)—Senator McClellan said today two witnesses for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of civil-rights legislation have been accused of lying under oath.

He demanded further hearings, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so they could be questioned again.

No action was announced on McClellan's request, following a closed hearing of the committee. It was disclosed that the committee took no action on a proposal by Senator Hennings (D., Mo.) to force a vote on the civil-rights bill by April 15.

Hennings, who is pushing for action, was chairman of a subcommittee that on March 19 voted 4 to 2 in favor of a bill patterned after Eisenhower Administration recommendations.

McClellan (D., Ark.) did not identify the two N.A.A.C.P. witnesses who were among those testifying before the Hennings subcommittee. He told reporters:

"The F.B.I. made a check on them. They committed perjury—that's the allegation."

Refuses To Give Details

He refused to say in what respect they were accused of giving false testimony.

The committee ended its meeting today when bells rang to signal that the Senate was in session.

Senator Neely (D., W. Va.) left the meeting early. A backer of the bill, he said he doubts the committee will ever bring the bill to a vote and that if the issue is to be settled this year, the Senate will have to take it away from the committee. He also said he doubted there are enough votes to take it away from the committee.

Jackie Robinson Says NAACP Shuns Force

Post-Times Herald Wash. D.C.

Mon. 4-1-57

RICHMOND, March 31 (AP)—"It is not the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which is using force in the segregation controversy, former baseball star Jackie Robinson said today. "It is rather the enemies of progress who are resorting to force."

"It is in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils and among their genteel supporters that one finds the advocates of violence, terror, economic pressures and assassination," Robinson said in a speech prepared for delivery to a state NAACP rally here. "These are the real enemies not only of integration but also of democracy.

"They give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. They create confusion and disunity at a time when America needs understanding and unity. Their acts of violence, their racial arrogance, their contempt of humanity feed the anti-American propaganda mills of the Communist powers."

Robinson, first Negro to play major league baseball, is chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Fight for Freedom fund drive. He has retired from baseball to take a job as executive for a New York restaurant chain.

Red Control Of N.A.A.C.P. Called Party Aim

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky.

Baton Rouge, La., March 7 (AP)—A former Communist leader said today "the whole force of the Communist Party is concentrated on the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People," trying to gain control.

"They have infiltrated it," said Joseph Z. Zornfedder, Detroit, who helped form the Communist Party in the United States, "but that doesn't mean it is controlled by the Communist Party.

"To have control they must have penetrated sufficiently to have a deciding voice in the upper counsels. That isn't the case yet with the N.A.A.C.P. It could be the case, however, if the leadership does not become more alert."

Zornfedder testified before a Louisiana legislative committee probing sources of racial unrest in the nation.

No NAACP purchase in Levittown

Afro-American p. 8

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—The rumor that the NAACP "put up $18,000" to enable William E. Myers to purchase a home in Levittown, Pa., was branded as "false and ridiculous" last week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr. Wilkins also ridiculed another rumor that the NAACP "owns four more houses in Levittown which it will sell to colored persons."

"The story is false and ridiculous," Mr. Wilkins said. "The NAACP is not in the real estate business, is not in the loan business, and does not have any funds with which to purchase homes in Levittown or anywhere else.

"This is just another attempt to paint the Levittown siuation and similar ones over the country as an 'organized invasion' of neighborhoods instead of recognizing that colored families are just exercising their right to buy a decent home in a decent neighborhood according to their ability to pay."



Continue Try To "Get" NAACP

Members of the Virginia Assembly created Thomson Committee headed by Assemblyman James M. Thomson (third from right) continued their Gestapo-like probe of NAACP activities in Virginia as they subpoenaed 20-odd Norfolk plaintiffs in the Norfolk desegregation suit last Thursday. Others shown above include Assemblymen Cross, Fitzp... Moncure and Smith.



Summoned In Probe Of NAACP

Shown above is the group of Norfolk parents, plaintiffs in the schools segregation action here, who were subpoenaed to appear before the Thomson Committee Thursday morning. Reporters were barred from the session. From left to right, are: Mrs. Delphia Young, Mrs. Louvenia Robinson, Mrs. James M. Turner, Mrs. Robenia Deans, and Mrs. Sadie Barnes. Second row: Forest Gaines, Mrs. Olea Beckett Hall, Mrs. Dolores C. Garrison, Mrs. Sarah Cherry, Mrs. Alice Christmas, Mrs. Doris Talley and Mr. Talley. (Guide Staff Photo)

NAACP Is Seeking Integrated Guard

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 14 (Special) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may next move for integration of southern National Guard units.

This action was indicated by NAACP General Counsel Thurgood Marshall who told a state NAACP convention audience of 1,300 persons in Park Center yesterday.

"Where guns are being used, Negroes ought to be in the Guard with the rest of them."

And if Southern states refuse, he said, steps should then be taken for removal of federal funds.

Marshall said the "Jim Crow" National Guard of Arkansas had pointed up this necessity.

And he said, "If those nine children come out of the school at Little Rock, all is lost."

Marshall said one of the students told him:

"Don't worry, we enlisted for the duration."

Marshall also told North Carolina Negroes that "of 2,000 children in the Little Rock student body, fewer than 60 are bad eggs."

Marshall declared his belief that desegregation is in its last phase because:

"The other side is frantic for two reasons only. . . it is sure it is losing and it is running out of delaying tactics."

"The last gimmick," he said, "is physical violence."

Of Gov. Faubus he said: "No man or government to this day has successfully challenged the United States government."

Of the Southern governors he remarked: "Faubus was their ace. They played it. The Federal government trumped it."

Concerning "token desegregation" in North Carolina, he said: "The hole is in the dike."

Of "differences" in New York and Charlotte he said: "New York Negroes have learned to use their voting power."

Marshall exhorted Negroes to remember that whites "who stand up for the law even though they don't like it, in many cases demonstrate more courage than Negroes."

Internationally, said Marshall, the danger to the United States is not Sputnik but "the sputterings of the Faubuses, Eastlands and Griffins."

Expressing gratification at the size of the Charlotte turnout he said it gave the lie to critics who claim the NAACP doesn't represent all the Negro people.

"Maybe we don't represent them all," he said, "but we represent a darn sight more than anybody else does."

Ark. names NAACP in tax suit

NEW YORK— The NAACP national office here was informed this week that the Arkansas attorney general on Aug. 26, filed a suit against the NAACP in Arkansas.

The Arkansas complaint against the association is that it has failed to pay a corporation franchise tax and that "pursuant to Arkansas law, the defendant is required to pay an annual franchise tax in the amount of $50 per annum . . ."

Last April, a letter was sent from the NAACP national office to Arkansas state authorities inquiring whether the NAACP, as a non-profit organization, was subject to the corporation franchise tax. No answer to the letter ever was received.

The NAACP is registered in Arkansas as a foreign corporation qualified to do business in the state.

Bruce Bennett, the Arkansas attorney general, asked judgment against the NAACP in the amount of $350 plus penalty, cost of the action and all other proper relief.

Halted By Probers' "Guard"

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-24-57 P. 1



"Halt, you can't go in there" is what an unidentified member of the staff of the Thomson committee, one of two Virginia General Assembly-created groups probing the NAACP in the state told a reporter for a Norfolk daily and one of the Norfolk school integration suit plaintiffs when the committee held a session at Norfolk last Thursday.

The man, at center, who refused to identify himself and whom Committee Chairman James M. Thomson refused to identify, depicts the attitude of the committee during the session. Mrs. Sarah Cherry, at right, had testified before the probers and had left personal belongings in the chambers. She was refused permission to retrieve her loss until the session ended. (See Stories, Other Pictures this page, 1st page Second Section and see Editorial Page).

Probers Refuse To Let Newsmen 'Cover' Session

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-24-57

Norfolk, Va.

A Journal and Guide reporter was given an unqualified "No" when he sought entry to the Norfolk courtroom in which plaintiffs in the Norfolk school desegregation suit were being questioned by a Virginia Assembly-created "NAACP probe" group Thursday morning. P. 11

Counsel for the school plaintiffs, Att'y. Victor Ashe, made a motion for the session to be declared open, but the chairman of the probing group, Assemblyman James M. Thomson, said that the session would be a closed "executive" one, thus denying entry to the press.

SOME 14 Norfolk plaintiffs in the school action were subpoenaed to appear in the Circuit Court of the City of Norfolk Thursday morning at 10 a. m. to "testify and the truth to say in connection with an investigation by the . . . committee (Committee of Law Reform sand Racial Activities) relating to the need or lack of need for legal action pertaining to corporations, associations and other like groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation relating to racial activities in the state."

The committee, known as the Thomson Committee, is one of two such groups set up by an extra session of the State Assembly last year to probe NAACP activities in Virginia.

The persons summoned to appear before the probing group Thursday were advised to have with them the lawyers who represented them in the Norfolk school integration suit. Att'ys. Ashe and Madison were present.

* * *

IT IS recalled that some few weeks ago, persons representing themselves to be "investigators" for the Thomson committee, called on plaintiffs in the local school action asking them questions about how and when they became plaintiffs in the action.

They were then advised not to answer the questions unless they did so before a sanctioned session of the full committee. It is expected that the committee sitting here Thursday will follow the same procedures used by its "investigators."

Norfolk plaintiffs in the school action "won" their case when Federal District Court Judge Walter Hoffman upheld the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court edict calling for "all deliberate speed" in de-segregating schools. The decision in the District Court has been appealed by the local board.

Business is better in communities where most of the citizens have a good education. In 19 cities where half the residents had finished 11 to 12 years of school, per-capita sales averaged $1,100. In 11 cities where the median was 8 to 9 years of school, retail sales averaged $917 per person.

Every person in North Carolina who uses feed or fertilizer is eligible to vote in the "Nickels for Know-How" program.

NAACP Halted, Thomson Says

Post + Times Herald P. 6-C

Thurs. 8-8-57

James M. Thomson, Alexandria segregationist delegate to the Virginia legislature, predicted yesterday that information turned up by an investigating committee he heads will serve to prevent the NAACP from taking a major role in litigation.

The statement drew rapid fire from Edwin G. Brown, Alexandria attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "There is no merit in Mr. Thomson's contention," Brown declared.

Thomson said a number of Negro witnesses who were plaintiffs in segregation cases testified before the Law Reform and Racial Activities committee that they were unaware of being involved in court action.

Injunctions could be sought in state courts to prevent the NAACP from indulging in the "unauthorized practice of the law," Thomson declared, charging that the organization interposes itself between clients and their attorneys.

Many witnesses testified, he said, that no conferences were held between plaintiffs and their attorneys in segregation cases and that all costs were paid by the NAACP. "This is a violation of the canons of legal ethics," Thomson charged.

Robert L. Carter, chief counsel for the NAACP, pointed out that the question of whether the organization can aid clients is due for a hearing in Federal District Court in Richmond this September when state legislation "aimed at the NAACP" will be tested.

Virginia seeks to bar the NAACP from aiding Negroes in going to court to vindicate their constitutional rights," Carter declared, "but we are only doing what groups have done from time immemorial."

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, said his organization only enters a case on written request from lawyers involved.

Thomson's committee was set up by the General Assembly last year to investigate racial activities of the NAACP. Thomson said hearings are planned in Arlington, Norfolk, and Newport News before the committee reports.

Manning Johnson's Smear Of NAACP Is Disavowed By Justice Department

New York—The U. S. Department of Justice has informed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that recent statements by Manning Johnson, attempting to link the NAACP with the Communist party, do not reflect the views nor the findings of the Justice Department. The governmental agency also stated that Mr. Johnson is not one of its employees, as was reported in certain newspapers.

Mr. Johnson testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee early in March, and was quoted in the press as having said the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States." Mr. Johnson, an admitted former Communist, was described in press reports as "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Wrote for Clarification

Following Mr. Johnson's statement about the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, wrote to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., for clarification of "(a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Mr. Wilkins also inquired of the U. S. Attorney General whether Mr. Johnson's testimony was "reflecting in any manner" the "official views or findings of the U. S. Justice Department."

In reply to Mr. Wilkins' inquiry Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, and Arthur B. Caldwell, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, gave assurance on April 8 that the witness was in no way connected with the Department and did not speak for it.

Rejection of Johnson Testimony

The former Communist's testimony "concerning the alleged relationship between the NAACP and the Communist party does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," the Justice Department letter asserts.

The letter further points out: "Manning Johnson is not employed by the Department of Justice as Director of Research or in any other capacity. In fact there is not nor has there ever been any such position as Director of Research in this Department. Further, with respect to any testimony Manning Johnson may have given before the above mentioned committee, he had no authority to speak for or on behalf of the Department of Justice."

'Swift Moves'

In his letter of inquiry to the Justice Department, Mr. Wilkins referred to "swift moves being made to fasten a Communist label upon this Association," and maintained that a "grave injustice" would be done the NAACP if the federal agency failed to clarify its connection, if any, with Manning Johnson.

"In early March, a Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation of the State of Louisiana held hearings in Baton Rouge and heard invited witnesses, including three self-styled former Communists who testified on alleged connections between the Communists and the NAACP," Mr. Wilkins told the Justice Department in his letter, which was dispatched on March 28.

"One witness, Manning Johnson, is quoted in the March 18 issue of the weekly newsmagazine, South, as saying that the NAACP 'has become a vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the Government of the United States,'" the NAACP official's message continued.

Same Quotation

"A dispatch from Baton Rouge, published in the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, March 9, 1957, carried the same quotation of Manning Johnson's testimony.

"The account in South magazine and the one in the Charleston News and Courier described Manning Johnson as 'now employed as Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington.' The news stories cited and similar ones sent out from Baton Rouge and widely published throughout the South gave the distinct impression that an official of the Department of Justice has branded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a 'vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the Government of the United States.'"

Death of White Friend of NAACP Mourned by Board

NEW YORK, April 11.— The NAACP Board of Directors has expressed its regret at the death of the Rev. Thomas E. Little of Philadelphia. A letter of sympathy was sent on April 10 by Roy Wilkins the Association's executive secretary to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Buffan of Marcellus, N. Y., the deceased man's aunt and uncle.

"Father Little was an active and devoted member of the NAACP who took part in its local activities wherever he happened to be stationed, who attended its annual conventions, and who served on its national committee," the letter said.

"Notice of his untimely death was received in the midst of a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 8, and it was the sense of the Board that the Association will miss his kindness, understanding and helpful assistance in attaining the goals of justice and equality for all Americans."

NAACP Legal Defense Fund Needs Money NOW

May, 1954, when the U. S. Supreme Court decided that racial segregation in public education violated the Constitution, Negroes throughout the country were elated.

Few realized that this decision came about only after years and years of hard work by many, including large groups of volunteer lawyers and social scientists.

Few realized the several hundred thousands spent on expenses in these cases.

Hardly anyone ever paused to consider the threats and intimidations against the parents of the school children involved. Most Americans simply took all of this for granted.

Now, after the last decision in these cases, the deep south is again showing its hand.

At least two Negroes in Mississippi have been killed for insisting on the right to vote.

White Citizens' Councils are cropping up all over the South, determined to destroy all economic advantages for Negroes.

Governors and attorneys general have said repeatedly that they will litigate this matter for fifty or a hundred years.

Louisiana has appropriated $100,000 to resist court actions in that state. Other states have assigned six to fifty lawyers to oppose cases in their states. Negro teachers are being intimidated and discharged.

You have read about these and other challenges in your own newspapers. You have felt sorry for these people. You are sure that the NAACP will meet these ever increasing challenges.

Again, you are taking it as a matter of course because the NAACP has never let you down.

I have news for you: We will not be able to meet these challenges unless we get the money to do it.

We have always had difficulty meeting our regular budget. We cannot meet this heavily financed new assault unless you stop taking us for granted and dig deep into your pockets—and do it now!

THURGOOD MARSHALL,

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

(Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes)

NAACP Also Interested In Government's Efforts To Improve Job Opportunities

WASHINGTON, If American society continues to restrict the potential of Negro labor, that society will be "denied urgently needed manpower skills" while the Negro will be "forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy," Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, warned here today.

Addressing the annual conference of the Nation Civil Liberties Clearing House, Mr. Hill declared: "A basic need today is to make possible the full realization of the individual Negro's talents and abilities in terms of industrial and engineering skills, to eliminate all the restrictions and

limitations which prevent Negro youth from becoming highly skilled workers."

Such restrictions center in large part on refusal to admit qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs in industry and into other forms of vocational training, he explained

"It is evident," he asserted, "that, despite great changes in the employment and occupational characteristics of Negro wage earners in the last ten years, the economic standards of Negroes remains substantially below that of the white population."

The NAACP, Mr. Hill noted, "has repeatedly urged that all forms of public suport be with drawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs, including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes."

Civil rights victory at a southern industrial plant was cited by the NAACP official. Negroes soon will be admitted for the first time into the apprenticeship training program conducted jointly by the union and the company, and the segregated local unions will be integrated. This action follows NAACP efforts with the union and complaints filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts, he said.

Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, and Arthur B. Caldwell, chief of the Civil Rights Section, gave assurance that the witness was in no way connected with the department and did not speak for it.

N. A. A. C. P. HAILS GIFT

But Denies Church Gave Whole $10,000 for Libel Damages

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 3 (AP) —The state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hailed today as a "Christian act" donation of funds by the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., for setlement of a libel suit against his group.

But James N. Minton called "untrue" statements that the church had paid the entire $10,000 settlement.

Only $1,700 of church funds was used, Mr. Hinton said, although the Northern Presbyterian Church offered a check for the entire amount.

The National N. A. A. C. P. organization paid $1,000 of the settlement and $6,500 was raised at a mass meeting in Sumter on Nov. 13, 1956, Mr. Hinton said.

ing administration of justice" on the basis of color, race or creed would have to file annually a statement of membership, officers, dues, expenses and any gifts of over $1,000.

Failure to file the statement with the Secretary of State would mean the corporation would have to stop activity. If it failed to do so, it would be liable to fine of from $500 to $5,000. If it filed a false statement, it could pay a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000.

Satterfield said he didn't know whether the bill would apply to the Patriots of North Carolina, a pro-segregation organization which is presently filing similar annual reports under the so-called "Gray Act," which requires reports from persons, groups or corporations engaged in "influencing public opinion. "NAACP has not filed recently under the Gray Act, which was passed in 1947.

The Person legislator said "I have always believed in keeping open to the public matters of this type. I think the people of the State should know what they are trying to do."

Governor Hodges has suggested that his administration will sponsor legislation along the lines of the Satterfield bill.

TWO WITNESSES ACCUSED OF LIE

Questioning of NAACP Members Again Asked

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) said today two witnesses for the NAACP in behalf of civil rights legislation have been accused of lying under oath.

He demanded further hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so they could be questioned again.

No action was announced on McClellan's request, following a closed hearing of the committee. It was disclosed that the committee took no action on a proposal by Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) to force a vote on the civil rights bill by April 15.

Hennings, who is pushing for action, was chairman of a subcommittee which on March 19 voted 4-2 in favor of a bill patterned after Eisenhower administration recommendations.

Witnesses Not Identified

McClellan did not identify the two witnesses from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People who were among those testifying before the Hennings subcommittee.

"The FBI made a check on them. They committed perjury—that's the allegation," McClellan told reporters.

In New York Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the organization has "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available to the Senate subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

Charges Delaying Tactic

"The record of civil rights violations is such that it does not require any exaggeration, elaboration or falsification," Wilkins said.

He called McClellan's charge "merely another facet of the Southern tactic of delay, the purpose of which is to kill the civil rights bill."

Chairman Eastland (D-Miss), like McClellan a foe of the Eisenhower proposals, had little to say after the meeting broke up. Eastland confirmed that "McClellan did make that statement" about perjury. He said Hennings offered his April 15 vote proposal and "the whole matter was under discussion — Sen. Ervin (D-NC talked—everybody talked."

Little Chance Seen

Sen. Neely (D-W. Va.) left the meeting early. He said he saw "no more chance of a vote today than there is of this building crumbling to dust while we are talking."

Neely, a backer of the bill, said he doubts the committee will ever bring the bill to a vote and that if the issue is to be settled this year, the Senate will have to take it away from the committee. He also said he doubted there are enough votes to take it away from the committee.

Eastland said Sens. Ervin and Johnston (D-SC), who were on the losing side of the March 19 subcommittee vote, plan to write minority reports on the subcommittee findings.

Eastland Doesn't Know

But, Eastland explained, they won't be able to get printed copies of the subcommittee testimony, on which to write their dissents, until Friday.

A reporter asked Eastland how long it might be before technicalities are out of the way and the bill can be ready for a vote. He replied: "I just don't know."

The Eisenhower plan would, among other things, permit the attorney general to get federal court injunctions to protect voting and other civil rights. It would also create a federal commission to hear and investigate complaints of civil rights violations.

1. Practicing law in Texas.
2. Encouraging, instigating or financing law suits in which it does not have a direct interest.
3. Soliciting or having others solicit the filing of suits.

Judge Dunagan also ordered the NAACP, chartered in New York, to pay a state franchise tax as a foreign corporation. And he directed it to keep open its books for inspection by state authorities.

The Texas attorney general's office asked for the injunction on the grounds that the NAACP had solicited the filing of school integration suits in violation of state law, was a foreign—out-of-state—corporation and had earned profits although chartered as a non-profit organization.

During the hearing before Judge Dunagan, the NAACP argued it was a group of branches rather than a state organization and much of the evidence collected by the state was obtained by intimidation.

NAACP attorneys said they will appeal the injunction order.

Judge Dunagan had prohibited the NAACP from operating in Texas since last September, first by a restraining order and then by a temporary injunction.

The permanent injunction relaxed the strict order which had halted all functions of the NAACP and its 113 unincorporated branches in the state.

Smear on NAACP Is Hit By Justice Department

NEW YORK—The U. S Department has informed the NAACP that recent statements by Manning Johnson, attempting to link the NAACP with the Communist party, do not reflect the views nor the findings of the Justice Department. The Governmental agency also stated that Mr. Johnson is not one of its employes, as was reported in certain newspapers. Mr. Johnson testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee early in March, and was quoted in the press as having said the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the Government of the United States." Mr. Johnson, an admitted former Communist, was described in press reports as "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

9 Representatives Would Tell NAACP to Bare Member List

By ROY PARKER JR.

Legislation that would require corporations concerned with "the advancement of the interests of citizens on the basis of their color, race, religion, or national origin" to reveal membership rosters and financial status was sent in by nine House members last night.

Its introducer, Rep. Basil Satterfield of Person County, said the bill would apply to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but was not aimed "specifically" at the organization.

He said the measure was "not an administration bill," but the bill "of those who signed it."

Under its provisions, corporations working on the "facilitation of the right of suffrage," or "promotion of employment," or "affect-

Co-signers with Satterfield were eight eastern legislators: Deps. J. M. Phelps of Washington, Frank Everett of Martin, John Kerr of Warren, C. Blake Thomas of Johnston, Joe Watkins of Granville, Ashley Murphy of Pender, J. A. Speight of Bertie, and Percy Vann of Sampson.

Bill was sent to the House Committee on Corporations.

NAACP Selects Representatives

Chicago delegates to the annual state convention of the Illinois Conference of Branches, NAACP, were chosen recently to attend the convention which will be held in East St. Louis on Oct. 18-19-20.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago branch, NAACP, has announced that the delegates chosen are:

Gerald D. Bullock, president, Illinois NAACP, and first vice-president of the Chicago branch; M. T. Blanton, second vice - president, Chicago branch; Vivian Moore, fourth vice - president, Chicago branch; Mrs. Alberta Acker, secretary of Illinois NAACP.

Robert L. Birchman, director, publicity and research, Illinois and Chicago NAACP; Miles Cartman, speakers bureau, Chicago NAACP; Benjamin F. Bell, jr., co - chairman, legislative committee, Illinois NAACP, and Mrs. Mary Bullock.

Texas Court Curbs NAACP, Bans Law Suits

TYLER, Tex., May 8 (AP) — A State District Court Judge today placed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People under a permanent injunction which strictly defines the terms under which the organization can operate in Texas.

The injunction, issued by Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan, bars the NAACP from:

32b 1957

NAACP Asks Senators To Bar Eastland From Judiciary Unit

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 1-3-57 P. 1

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today it has written 79 non-southern senators urging they deny Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) a place on the Judiciary Committee.

A member of the committee in the last Congress, Eastland is slated to become chairman through seniority this year.



EASTLAND

The letter was accompanied by an appeal which the NAACP said documented its charges that Eastland was "persistently engaged in activities that (1) foster disrespect for law and promote domestic disorder; and (2) undermine established public policy and reflect upon the dignity and honor of the Senate of the United States."

Included are newspaper reports and citations from the Congressional Record quoting Eastland as describing the 14th Amendment to the Constitution as "fraudulently procured and . . . illegal" calling the U.S. Supreme Court "irresponsible," "incompetent," "grasping" for power and "brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups."

Other citations quoted the senator as accusing the court of "a monstrous crime," of saying its decisions were "dishonest" and "the judges who rendered them violated their oaths of office," and accusing the court of responding "to a radical pro-Communist political movement in this country."

The NAACP document also accused Eastland of being "a leader in the establishment of segregation white supremacy by unconstitutional date [illegible] by the Supreme Court."

"Senator Eastland's speeches,"

the NAACP said, "are invariably similar in content. They condemn the Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions, associating them with Communist conspiracy; they urge defiance of the court's decree and advocate resistance through intensified organization. They recommend the use of public tax funds (including those from Negro taxpayers) to propagate the doctrine of white supremacy."

Eastland quotations which the NAACP said "flouted" public policy and reflected on the Senate's dignity and honor included these from the Congressional Record:

"The Negro race is an inferior race . . .

"We are expected to remain docile while the pure blood of the South is mongrelized by the barter of our heritage by northern politicians in order to secure plitical favors from red Mongrels in the slums of the great cities of the east and middle west . . .

"We shall maintain control of our own elections . . . we will protect and maintain white supremacy throughout eternity . . . the mental level of those people (Negroes) renders them incapable of suffrage."

The NAACP said that in 1954 Eastland told a Mississippi audience he had blocked legislation as chairman of a civil rights subcommittee.

He was quoted as saying that ". . . they said I broke the law and so I did. You know the law says the committee has got to meet once a week . . . why, for the three years I was chairman that committee didn't hold a meeting. I didn't permit them to meet . . ."

In the letter accompanying the document, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins wrote the senators that "we do not make this appeal in a vengeful or spiteful spirit, although Senator Eastland has done and said much to arouse such feelings in the hearts of the Negro citizens of America.

"Our concern is solely with Senator Eastland's fitness to serve, with dignity and competence, as a member of a Senate committee which bears so vital a responsibility in the maintenance of healthy organs of justice.

"We believe that Senator Eastland does not meet the test . . ."

NAACP

NAACP Membership Is Growing In Nation Despite Cruelties

Globe Fri. 1-18-57 P. 1
Nashville, Tenn.

Organization Forbidden To Function In Alabama, Louisiana And Texas; Detroit Leads All Cities In Number Of Members Enrolled In 1956; Big Increase In Life Members, At $500 Each, Shown In Report

New York, Jan. 10.—Membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reached the 350,000 mark in 1956 despite the ban on operations in the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, reported at the Association's 48th annual meeting here this week.

"The extra efforts of NAACP units outside of the South," Mr. Current said, "offset the loss in those states" and as a result the total membership was increased by about 40,000. During 1956, he continued, new local NAACP units chartered included 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters in 23 states. By the end of the year there were 1,513 local units in 44 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Current reported that branches in 12 cities enrolled more than 5,000 members each in 1956. Leading this list was Detroit with 18,204. Los Angeles with 14,196 was second followed by Cleveland, 13,101. Others in this group included: New York (Manhattan only) 11,871; Baltimore, 10,000; Washington, 9,628; Philadelphia, 9,137; Chicago, 8,724; Cincinnati, 6,461; Atlanta, 5,863; St. Louis, 5,501; and Brooklyn, 5,183.

"The Association's youth program under direction of Herbert L. Wright," Mr. Current reported, "achieved a membership high of 24,450 during 1956. The division succeeded in obtaining a number of scholarships to help young people who were ousted from southern colleges because of their activities in the desegregation campaign and others who needed help to carry on their work."

Life Memberships Increase

Miss Marion Stewart, director of the life membership drive, reported a total of 582 new life members enrolled during 1956, as compared with 586 in the previous year and 289 in 1954. Increased activity among the branches to secure life members was also reported by Miss Stewart. This increased activity has stimulated recruitment of life members.

Negro Speaker Blasts Ante Bellum Dreamers

Jackson, Miss. Nov. 10 (AP)—A leader in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said the United States "can no longer allow the ante-bellum dreamers to set the pace" on the integration issue.

Gloster Current of New York, director of branches for the NAACP, addressed the opening session of the Mississippi chapter's 12th annual convention last night.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, Ala., Southeastern regional secretary, addressed the group in a closed-to-the-press meeting tonight.

Current called for an end to segregation and discrimination which he described as "twin evils which are not limited to the South alone."

NAACP Head Recalls Years 1917-1947 When Filibuster Rule Stood

Bystander Thurs. 1-17-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

New York—Based on the record, the proposed change in the filibuster rule sponsored by Senate leaders Lyndon Johnson and William F. Knowland and others offers little hope for enactment of civil rights laws, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary noted here this week.

However, he pointed out, the proposal "is recognition of the validity of the position of those senators who on Jan. 4 supported the Anderson motion to adopt new Senate rules."

The recommendation of the sponsoring senators that cloture be invoked by two-thirds of the senators present and voting "is an improvement over the present Rule 22 but takes us back to the period 1917-1947 when sure a rule was in effect," the NAACP leader asserted.

"The record shows that under this rule," he declared, "cloture was never secured on a civil rights issue. It would be much more desirable to adopt a majority rule.

"The new language proposed for Section 3 which declares the Senate rules to be continuing would seem to be counter to the opinion of Vice President Nixon and others that such a limitation in unconstitutional and cannot be binding upon succeeding Congresses. We feel that this provision should be eliminated in any new rule adopted."

Shriners Contribute $1,000

Courier Sat. 1-19-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 5

NAACP Defense Fund Needs $375,000 in '57

NEW YORK — The Imperial Council of the Shriners gave a donation of $1,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., it was announced by Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the fund.

Imperial Potentate Dr. Booker T. Alexander of Detroit, indicated that in the future stronger financial support will be given to the work of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

"We are fully aware of the great need of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund for money at the present time," Dr. Alexander said.

Mr. Marshall also disclosed that the Shriners' donation was the last sizable contribution to be received by the Legal Defense Fund at the close of 1956.

He said the fund would need an estimated $375,000 in 1957 to effectively carry on its legal work and meet the ever-increasing challenges of White Citizens Councils and other foes of court decisions which declare segregation and discrimination unlawful.

Blockbuster Role Denied By NAACP

Herald Sat. 1-26-57 Miami, Fla.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has nothing to do with the purchase by a Negro family of a home in a white section at 1455 NW 55th St., a spokesman said Friday. P. 3a

Dr. G. W. Hawkins, a leader in the local NAACP chapter, said Frank Legree purchased the house on his own initiative shortly after coming to Miami. 32

The accusation of NAACP influence in the transaction was made by David I. Hawthorne, segregationist advocate, at a neighborhood meeting Thursday night.



Courier Sat. 1-19-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 5

32 TC

'Freedom' Twins—Identical twins Joy and Joyce Edwards of Oakland, Calif., exhibit dresses made of 1750 "Fight for Freedom" stamps at an NAACP rally in their hometown. The C'est La Vie Social and Civic Club presented the girls at a benefit fashion show to raise funds for the Oakland NAACP.—Joseph Photo.

Jackie Robinson Heads $Million Drive

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-26-57 P. 3

2-Fisted NAACP Leader

NEW YORK — Still another Jackie Robinson was unveiled Thursday when, at a press conference, he emerged as a two-fisted NAACP leader and national chairman of the NAACP Freedom Fund campaign. Jackie hopes to raise $1,000,000 to help finance the association's work.

No paper name, by any means, Robinson took on Sunday for a 12-city tour, covering Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Philadelphia and Atlanta. He is being accompanied by Franklin H. Williams of San Francisco, the NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel.

■

ROBINSON'S CAMPAIGN got off with a bang as, along with the announcement of his plans, he presented a check for $10,000 from his new boss, Charles Black, president of the Chock Full O' Nuts firm, for the Freedom Fund campaign.

Robinson said that although he has long been concerned with the NAACP, he has never had time up until now to take an active part. He said that the NAACP had been a strong force in integrating Negroes in baseball, that many times, as a ball player, in trouble spots of the South, "I had the wonderful feeling that the NAACP was with me all the way."

■

Regarding present racial tensions and violence, Robinson said he was far more concerned with what colored peoples throughout the world are thinking than what American Negroes are thinking.

With Robinson at the press conference were Mr. Williams, Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, and Arthur Spingarn, president.

3 Judges Named For NAACP Suit Against 2 Groups

Sun. 3-3-57 Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Mar. 2 (AP).— Three Federal judges have been named to hear a suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People challenging the authority of two State legislative investigating committees.

No date for the hearing was set, but it was suggested in Federal District Court this week that it be held during the week of April 8.

Named to sit on the special Federal court were Judges Morris A. Soper of the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond Federal District Court and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk Federal District Court.

The three, named by Chief Judge John J. Parker of the fourth circuit in a letter received here yesterday, are the same selected to hear two other cases testing the constitutionality of Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws" passed by the special General Assembly session last September.

Named in the latest suit are the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, set up to study the need for new legislation to deal with improper promotion or support of law suits by persons not parties thereto, and the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, authorized to investigate groups which seek to influence or promote litigation relating to racial activities.



COLLEGE GROUP AIDS N. A. A. C. P. The senior class of Winston-Salem Teachers college in a parting gift recently gave a cash $500 life membership to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Too much credit cannot be given for this project to the class sponsor, Mrs. Bessie J. White of the education department and to the class president, Barbara Kinard, former Youth Council president, who spearheaded this effort. Group includes Robert Trotter, past president, NAACP; Dr. Lillian B. Lewis, adviser, college chapter; Mrs. White and Miss Kinard.

Catholic And Jewish Associations Are Among Alert Groups

Strong Bodies Enter Lawsuit Against Alabama, As Friends Of Supreme Court And Get Promise To Review Bigoted Attack Made On Wholly Lawful Order Of Constitutional Rights

Fourteen major national organizations yesterday (Monday, Oct. 7) intervened with the United States Supreme Court in defense of the constitutional right of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to enjoy freedom of association. The 14 groups came to the support of the NAACP by filing an **amici curiae** (friends of the court) brief in a case entitled NAACP v. State of Alabama, which the U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review during its current term.

The brief was submitted by Leo Pfeffer, director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, who is serving as attorney for the following 14 organizations: American Baptist Convention, Commission on Christian Social Progress American Civil Liberties Union American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ; Japanese American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogue of America; and Workers Defense League.

The signatories to the brief described themselves as "private, voluntary associations of Americans formed to achieve specific purposes, religious, civic, educational, and others. As such," they maintained "they have a direct interest in this proceeding which raises the question whether a state may constitutionally place prohibitiaons or croppling restrictions on the operations of a voluntary association similarly organized for a specific purpose, that of promoting equal rights for all, without discrimination based on race."

Voicing their deep concern at the State of Alabama's "assault on freedom of association," the organizations declared: "Today it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack. Tomorrow, the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

Background of Court Test

The case is an appeal to the high court by the NAACP to review the decision of an Alabama circuit court handed down in July, 1956 which fined the Association $100,000 and held it in contempt of court because the NAACP refused to turn over a list of its Alabama members. The NAACP feared that publication of its membership records would subject its members to boycott and physical violence. The Association halted its operations in Alabama in June 1956, after an injunction had been issued against it. The injunction cited the failure of the NAACP to register with the state. When attorneys for the NAACP offered to register, the Montgomery circuit court judge ruled that they could not. The Alabama attorney general then demanded membership lists.

The appeal of the Alabama case to the U. S. Supreme Court is the first time the high court has agreed to review any of the numerous anti-NAACP actions taken by Southern states in recent years.

Freedom of Association is Critical Issue

The brief submitted by the 14 organizations does not enter into any question about segregation or integration, but argues instead on the constitutional freedom of association.

"The record in this case shows," the brief points out, "that public officials of Alabama have attempted to frustrate the efforts of the NAACP on behalf of the rights of Negroes in Alabama and to outlaw it from the state. We are concerned with the implications of this assertion of governmental power irrespective of whether or not we support the aims of the NAACP in combatting racial inequality. It has become perfectly obvious that Alabama not only is attempting to maintain its statewide pattern of racial segregation but is also working for the destruction of all organized opposition to this policy. Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has therefore placed in jeopardy the fundamental constitutional right of individuals to join together to form assoications in order to express and advance their views."

Right to Anonymity

The brief argues that the Constitution protects the right of the citizens to maintain anonymity and that the NAACP cannot be compelled to make its membership lists public. This right of anonymity, the brief asserts, is exercised by every person who writes a letter to a newspaper and asks that his name be withheld. Authors who write under pen names and respondent in public opinion polls also rely on this right. Unless an organization operates illegally or has anti-social or anti-democratic objectives, the brief states, there can be no legal force compeling it to publish its roster of members.

Right to Existence

Summarizing their concern in the case, the 14 organizations emphasized that they are directly interested in the question "whether the Federal Constitution stands as an effectual shield against oppressive action by a state designed to exclude from its territory any organization it dislikes. Since the measures taken against the NAACP here could be taken against any organization, the right of each of these oragnizations to exist, as well as that of the NAACP, is at stake."

'Gimmick' Remark By NAACP Leader Shows Lack Of Care For People

The reckless contempt of the NAACP leadership for the welfare of the people, both white or Negro, is reflected in a remark made at Charlotte by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Expressing the viewpoint that "the other side . . . is running out of delaying tactics," Marshall added:

"The last gimmick is physical violence."

Violence may be a last resort of desperate people, but it is not a "gimmick." That word is derived from the secret device that a gambler uses to control a prize wheel. It is a term that came from carnivals. Now it generally means anything tricky, an "ingenious device or scheme for attaining an end, often one artfully concealed."

The danger of violence, bloodshed and civil strife over the racial issue is not, as Thurgood Marshall professes to believe, an "artful device". If bloodshed should occur it would be the upwelling of deep emotions, long held under control by the restraint and good will of the better elements of both races.

Violence does not require encouragement, as the critics of Gov. Faubus have told the country. Violence can be spontaneous. It is the thing that white Southerners, determined to maintain time - tested customs, have dreaded as a result of regional agitation.

Carnival talk and carnival morals will not help to solve the racial problems of the United States. Thurgood Marshall, with the backing of the U. S. Supreme Court, today is America's most successful lawyer in the measure that counts most — the winning of important cases. When he speaks of violence as a "gimmick" he casts a slur on the people and the traditions of a proud Republic, whose own birth was accomplished by revolution and the sacrifice of patriots.

Virginia Printer Refuses To Answer NAACP Probers

ARLINGTON, Va. — (NNPA) — David H. Scull, 42-year-old white printer, of Annandale, Va., Wednesday again refused to answer questions before the Thomson Committee investigating racial activities.

The committee, set up by the Virginia General Assembly, is chiefly concerned with hearing [illegible] N. A. C. P. [illegible] white members. Headed by James M. Thomson of Alexandria, a legislator in the General Assembly, it has compelled the NAACP to turn over to its membership lists and financial records.

Thomson, kin to Senator Harry F. Byrd Democratic political machine in Virginia, is a segregationist.

Mr. Scull had previously refused to answer questions at a hearing Sept. 20 except to give his name, address and business.

Arlington County Circuit Judge Emery N. Hosmer, on Oct. 15 issued an order directing Mr. Scull to answer the questions of the committee. Judge Hosmer refused to suspend the order pending an appeal to higher courts.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals on Oct. 16 refused a request by Mr. Scull for a stay.

Chief Justice Earl Warren Tuesday turned down without comment Mr. Scull contended that unless the order

PRINTER'S CONTENTION

Mr. Scull contnded that unless the order for his appearance before the committee, recreated to investigate whether state racial laws are being violated and whether new laws are needed, was held up he "will be compelled either to surrender his constitutional rights on Oct. 23 by answering the committee's questions or subject himself to punishment for contempt of court from which he will have no legal redress."

The Virginia printer chose to risk punishment for comtempt.

The committee wants to ask him about his membership in the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations. Thompson has said the committee wants to learn whether Mr. Scull belongs to certain organizations which use his Annandale post office box and whether any of the groups are racial in character.

In his appeal to Chief Justice Warren Mr. Scull said the committee's only purpose was to "harass" him. He contended that the order directing him to testify violated his First Amendment constitutional rights of free speech and assembly.

Mr. Scull, in a statement to the committee Wednesday, said:

"It is sad to see men in public service, who could be capable of so much good and constructive work in a time which cries out for statesmanship, so blinded by prejudice, driven by fear or greedy for political advantage that they stoop to acts which make a mock of our pledge of liberty and justice to all.

SORRY FOR MEMBERS

"Among the present instruments of oppression is the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, founded on the presumption that Virginia need not extend the equal protection of its laws to its colored citizens. I am sorry for its members because I believe they will one day realize the evil they are doing.

"I am still convinced that this committee is unconstitutional in its authority, unlawful in its objectives, and immoral in its methos. I have therefore again refused to answer the questions put to me."

"I have nothing personally to hide, and I have most emphatically not claimed any privileged against self-incrimination. But there are men and women in Virginia who because of their own personal circumstances or because of the force of public opinion in their own communities much more vulnerable to social and economic pressures than I happen to be who may indeed be subjected to extreme personal violence if it is publicly known that they support a cause which is highly unpopular among their neighbors.

Big Affair To Be Headed By "Jackie" At New York Hotel

Globe Fri. 8-9-57
Nashville, Tenn.

Expect More Than 1,000 NAACP Members To Attend Banquet Next November; Sponsors Will Show Gratitude To Man Who Revolutionized Baseball When He Chose Colorful Star For Brooklyn Team; Big Contributions To Be Stressed

New York, Aug. 1—A national benefit dinner for the NAACP to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt here in November, is expected to attract 1,000 persons from all sections of the nation, Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's 1957 Freedom Fund campaign and of the dinner committee, announced here today.

Mr. Robinson explained that the Freedom Fund dinner will have a threefold purpose: to honor Branch Rickey, Sr., who, as general manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, opened the door to Negroes in professional baseball, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader; to stimulate participation in the Association's life membership campaign; and to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget.

Admission to the Nov. 22 event has been set at "a minimum $100 per couple," Mr. Robinson continued. Credit for an initial payment on a $500 NAACP life membership will be given each ticket purchased, he noted, in order to stimulate interest in the purchase of life memberships.

Among persons serving as co-chairmen of the dinner committee are the following: Mrs. Effie A. Gordon, Rye, N. Y.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Kivie Kaplan, Boston; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Detroit; Dr. Cecil Marquez, Pond Ridge, N. Y.; Oscar Hammerstein II, the Hon. George Gregory, Miss Rose Morgan, Dr. C. B. Powell, the Rev. James H. Robinson and Cornelius McDougald, all of New York City.

Mr. Robinson said that persons in various sections of the nation are being asked to serve on a sponsoring committee of 100 persons.

NAACP Board of Directors Back Wilkins and Mitchell On Civil Rights' Strategy

New York—The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has voted, with only one dissent, "full approval" of the actions of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau, in their successful efforts to secure enactment of the civil rights law in this session of Congress.

The Board's vote of confidence came a few hours after President Eisenhower signed the bill in Newport, R. I., on Sept. 9. It was the first meeting of the Board since June when it met in Detroit. The vote followed extended reports by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Mitchell on the role and position of the NAACP in support of the first civil rights act passed by Congress since 1875.

NAACP Role Reviewed

Mr. Wilkins reveiwed the Association's role and the political maneuvering which developed following the Senate's adoption of the jury trial amendment. In the name of demanding a "strong" bill, the NAACP leader reported, the Republicans adopted a policy which would have lead to interment of the bill in a House-Senate conference committee.

"When we asked questions," Mr. Wilkins told the Board members, "we could get no assurance that the House Rules Committee would report out a bill without the jury trial amendment, and that, even if it did, the necessary votes could be shifted in the Senate to pass it.

Additional Votes

Five additional votes were needed in the Senate, he pointed out. At no time did the Republican leadership indicate where these votes could be picked up. Twelve Republicans had joined 39 Democrats, including 13 from outside the South, in voting for the amendment.

"Since it did not appear to experienced legislative agents of the organizations working for the bill that a no-jury-trial version would be returned by the House to the Senate and passed, and sinve the conference burial plan was being pushed under the guise of 'getting a stronger bill,' a decision had to be reached at taht moment if the objective was to secure passage of a bill at this session.

Delay Meant Defeat

"A delay in this decision until after the bill was received and acted upon in the House," Mr. Wilkins continued, "would have meant burial because commitments would have have been made and the machinery would have been functioning. A mere declaration that we wanted the House to strengthen the bill, without the accompanying demand for passage this year would have accomplished nothing, since the answer would have been that the House was fighting for a strengthened bill in conference, but was being blocked by Senate conferees. So the decision was made to deplore the weakness of the Senate version, but to ask that it be passed by the Senate 'in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House.

Thurs. 9-19-57

Effect of Decision

The effect of this decision and joint statement issued on August 7, Mr. Wilkins asserted, was to "halt the smooth operation of the plan to bury the bill. It forced the Republicans to explore ways and means of strengthening the bill short of the impossible complete elimination of the jury trial amendment, and it forced the Democtratic leadership to consider additional modifications.

"The upshot of the political maneuvering (induced by the August 7 statement) between August 7 and August 23, when agreement was reached, was that the Republicans did discover a formula for softening the jury amendment and that a bill was passed which was stronger than the Senate version."

In his report to the Board, Mr. Mitchell reviewed the history of the bill from its original introduction in the 84th Congress. He reported on the vote on each of the issues as they came before the Senate and indicated where work needed to be done in order to gain restoration of Part III of the bill in the next session of Congress.

"In due time," the NAACP Washington representative said, "this legislation will make the Congress itself a more realistic reflection of the American scene . . . When this legislation in enforced, there will be no more flummery about how many bubbles there are in a bar of soap when colored citizens seek the right to register. After the stern restraint of a federal injunction has been applied, those who used froce, economic restrictions, and deception to keep the voting lists lily-white will realize taht the vote must be given to all without regard to race.

"We who assisted at the birth of this legislation," Mr. Mitchell told the board, "and who have worked without many of the tools that we needed for success understand that we now have a new weapon against Jim Crow. We shall see to it that the race issue is blasted from southern politics."

Douglas Applauds NAACP

Also read into the record was a letter from Senator Paul H. Douglas, a leader in the fight for the bill, expressing appreciation for "the tremendous help of your organization and its representatives, Mr. Roy Wilkins and Mr. Clarence Mitchell, in the battle for meaningful civil rights legislation."

Of these NAACP leaders, the Illionis Democrat said: "They never wavered in their pursuit of the goal.

They were wise in their counsel, tireless in their energies, responsive to every request for assistance."

The letter, dated Sept. 6, was addressed to Arthur B. Springarm, president, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board.

18th Annual Fall Convention of Iowa Conference of Branches of NAACP Convenes Oct. 26-27, in Burlington

Burlington, Des Moines, Iowa

The 18th annual Fall Conference of the Iowa State Conference of Branches of NAACP will convene in Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 26-27 with headquarters for all sessions at Memorial auditorium. Beginning at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning delegates, board members, and representatives from eleven branches are expected to register.



HIGGENS

The conference proper will start at 9:30 that morning with A. P. Trotter, state president, presiding over all sessions until Saturday evening. Mrs. Helen Burke, First Vice-President, of Waterloo, will preside over the Saturday evening dinner meeting at 7 o'clock.

Thur. 10-17-57

Committee Reports

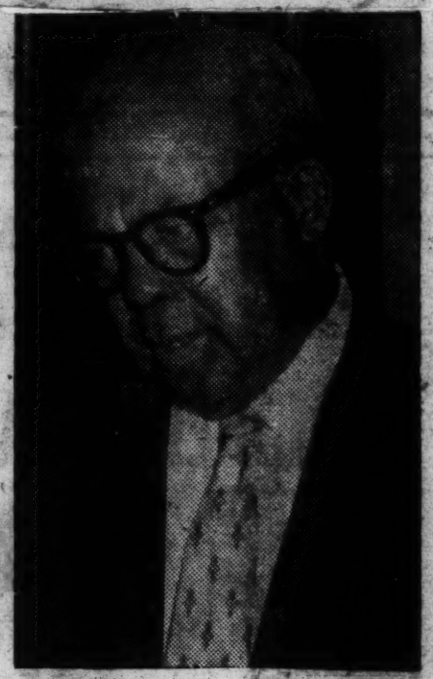
On Saturday morning there will be a general business session and appointment of committees followed by a noon luncheon board meeting. In the afternoon reports will come from the branch presidents and nominating committee. Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, Des Moines, is nominating committee chairman.

Later, at the Saturday evening dinner meeting, reports will be made by state and conference committee chairmen. Chairmen are: William W. Parker, Waterloo, legal redress; Mrs. Guy E. Greene, Des Moines, publicity; James B. Morris, Des Moines, legislation; Ike Smalls, Des Moines, life membership; Dr. Robert M. Johnson, Des Moines, housing; Mrs. Wilmer S. Johnson, Des Moines, Four F; Wilmer S. Johnson, Marshalltown, program and Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, speakers 'bureau.

Mass Meeting

Malcolm B. Higgens, executive-secretary of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights will be principal speaker at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting, presided over by Wilmer S. Johnson.

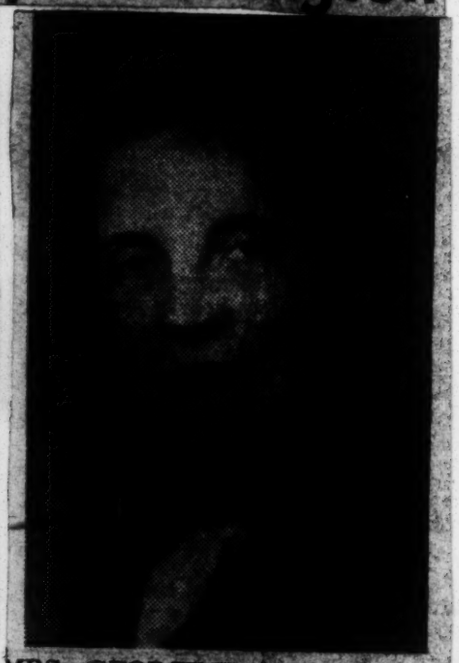
Mrs. Marie W. Johnson, Burlington, is state corresponding secretary; Dr. Edwin White, Burlington, is general conference chairman and Mrs. Gladys, Burlington, is in charge of housing.



A. P. TROTTER—State president of the Iowa Conference of Branches of NAACP



MRS. GUY E. GREENE—State secretary and publicity chairman.



MRS. GEORGINE MORRIS—State president emeritus and Chairman of speakers bureau.



IKE SMALLS—National vice-president and state life membership chairman and giver of the Ike Smalls trophy.



MRS. VIOLA GIBSON—Cedar Rapids, state treasurer.

32b 1957

NAACP



THURGOOD MARSHALL
Tells of legal battles

Hiram Masons seek 500 NAACP members

"Because of the conditions of our people in the South in seven states which are defying the Supreme Court, we feel that every sister and brother of the lodge should be a member of this great organization which has done so much for our freedom."

Deputy Grand Master John H. Thornton of the Hiram Grand Lodge, Inc. AF and AM, sent the above message to members of his Lodge requesting them to join the NAACP.

Mr. Thornton is chairman of a newly organized lodge committee which will secure 500 members for the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP.

Committee members include Dr. Charles Watts, Judge Linwood G. Koger, Mrs. Mary C. Frazier and Bowen Jackson.

* * *

GRAND MASTER Clarence Wycoff also declared the first week in August as NAACP week.

The Order is asking that each Master and each Mason be personally responsible for seeing that each sister and brother in each lodge and each chapter takes out an NAACP membership.

It was also announced that the Hiram Grand Lodge will burn the mortgage on its Temple at 1205 Eutaw Place in October.

Officials of the Hiram Grand Lodge are: John H. Thornton, Deputy Grand Master; the Rev. Leonard Hicks, Senior Grand Master; Paul J. Cockrell, Craft Representative.

38 States Represented At NAACP Convention

Detroit June 30—One thousand hardworking d elegates to last week's six-day annual NAACP convention attended a total of 25 workshops, four near or over-capacity public meetings, scores of regional caucuses and committee conferences.

Thirty-eight states were represented among the delegates certified to vote and participate in the convention's week-long deliberations and discussions.

Evening mass meetings, beginning on June 25, and the Sunday afternoon public meeting today at Olympia Stadium, were addressed by such outstanding national figures as Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Walter Reuther, Congressman Diggs, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Joseph L. Rauh, Roy Wilkins, Bishop Richard S. Emrich, Thurgood Marshall and Jackie Robinson.

At workshops conducted on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday new techniques in these phases of NAACP program and procedure were presented by Madison Jones, NAACP housing assitant; Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau director; Lucille Black, membership secretary; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Robert L. Carter, general counsel; and Herbert Hill, labor secretary.

Nearly $29,00 was reported to the Association by its branches and through special presentations at the Freedom Fund Dinner Thursday evening. Of this amount, the American Bridge Association's national president, Mrs. Georgia Stevens presented a check for $1,525, and Miss L. Pearl Mitchell of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority handed over a check for $1,000.

Wilkins Says NAACP Is Tax Free In Response To Georgia Tax Bill

NEW YORK, June 27—Commenting on the Georgia State Revenue Department's action last week in assessing the NAACP $17,459 for back income taxes, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has pointed out that the Association is tax-exempt under a ruling of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service.

The Georgia revenue agency assessment was made on June 21. On the same day Mr. Wilkins said in a public statement:

"The NAACP is a non-profit tax-exempt membership corporation under the ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Service made in 1941. Under this ruling we have never paid any income tax, federal or state, in any state. Until some authoritative ruling is made to the contrary, we do not believe we are liable for the payment of state income taxes."

Says Police Hampered By NAACP

Davidson Accuses Chief of Missing Point of Charges

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

Police Chief Robert V. Murray said last night he would ask for a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe into charges of police brutality and racial discrimination in his department.

Murray said he would ask the District Commissioners today to request that the FBI probe "each and every case" cited by Eugene Davidson, president of the District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a partial documentation of the NAACP charges, Davidson demanded a hearing before an "impartial tribunal" and accused Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin of "taking sides" with Murray.

Murray said he was just as anxious to have the charges investigated "thoroughly, fairly and impartially."

"I don't think anyone could question the fairness and thoroughness of the FBI," Murray said.

At the same time, Murray charged Davidson with making statements" that have hampered efforts of policemen to make lawful arrests.

Murray said Davidson's statements have created "resentment, bitterness, hatred and resistance to lawful arrest" and an increase in assaults upon officers by persons resisting arrest.

"In the past two days, two Ninth Precinct policemen attempting to make lawful arrests have been assaulted by the men they were seeking to pick up in their duty to protect the public," Murray said.

"In more than 50 per cent of the arrests Ninth Precinct recently, police have had to handcuff prisoners who ordinarily would have submitted to lawful arrest."

Murray said that "inflammatory" statements made by Davidson were "directly responsible."

Davidson, who has sent the Commissioners a three-page summary of the NAACP charges, said yesterday the cases had not been referred to the Police Department because of the "futility of such reference."

"The alleged statement of Chief Murray that all complaints will be investigated highlights another weakness of the present Chief of Police," Davidson said in a statement broadcast over Radio Station WOOK's "Americans All" program.

"Therein lies evidence that Chief Murray has the unhappy faculty of honestly and sincerly missing the point of our charges," Davidson said. "The responsibility of the Police Department and of Chief Murray is not only to investigate complaints, but also . . . to initiate investigation of a pattern of which there is so much prima facie evidence."

Suspect accused of beating wife and policeman.
Page B1

NAACP vs. Murray

The NAACP would hardly be expected to win a city-wide popularity contest at any time. Nevertheless recent polemetic outbursts against it have been somewhat startling.

In fairness to all parties, it seems to me that the association's charges against Police Chief Murray should be heard by as impartial a group of citizens as the Commissioners, in consultation with the NAACP, can designate. The task of NAACP will be hard enough. All official records are in the files of the Police Department.

It is certainly conceivable that some improvements could be made within the department along lines suggested by the association's charges. Why not give the NAACP an unbiased hearing?

J. W. Haywood, Jr.

Murray and the NAACP

Post + Times Herald

The charges brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against Police Chief Robert V. Murray are most unfortunate. Without having made an effective case against Mr. Murray, the District Chapter of the NAACP has asked the Commissioners for his dismissal. Instead of remedying any shortcomings that may exist in the Police Department, this action tends to provoke a fight over law enforcement along racial lines and thus seriously to detract from what should be a united front against crime.

Washington D.C.

We are fully aware of the fact that the Metropolitan Police are not perfect. No doubt some policemen have resorted to brutality in isolated cases. But uncivil conduct on the part of arresting officers is not primarily a racial problem; it is a community problem and should be dealt with as such.

Wed. 7-3-57

More important is the fact that Chief Murray has consistently used his influence to abolish rough treatment as well as third-degree methods from the Department. He has repeatedly reminded policemen of their duty to operate within the spirit and letter of the law. He has diligently sought out the facts when charges of brutality have been brought and has consistently used Police Trial Boards to discipline offenders. In our opinion, Mr. Murray has been conscientious in enforcement of the law and in the administration of his Department.

The conduct of the police force has been so much improved under Mr. Murray's leadership that it is very ironic to have him charged with racial prejudice and the toleration of brutality. Such accusations should not have been made unless they could be supported by a bill of particulars showing negligence on Mr. Murray's part in the enforcement of police discipline. No such bill of particulars has been offered.

One other aspect of the charges is disturbing. The accusation of brutality is linked with complaints that Mr. Murray has failed to promote Negro members of the police force in accord with their abilities. This linkage strongly suggests that the NAACP is trying to use brutality charges to get Negro policemen advanced more expeditiously.

We think the police force needs more Negro policemen and that they should be permitted to advance in accord with their ability without discrimination. Especially in view of the District's large percentage of Negro population, it would be desirable to have high-ranking Negro officers in the Department as soon as they qualify for such administrative positions. Chief Murray seems to be aware of this. Probably his efforts to build up promising Negroes in the Department could be more vigorous, but he must necessarily work through the slow and cumbersome civil service system. In any event, the objective sought cannot be attained by pressing charges against officials who are working for improvements, thus risking the great gains that have been made in law enforcement in Washington for colored and white people alike.

In the circumstances, Mr. Murray has properly called for a public hearing, and it ought to be held promptly. The sooner the community can dispose of accusations of this kind the better will be its chance of concentrating constructive efforts upon the problems of fair advancement and effective policing.

The 48th Annual NAACP Convention

Daily World Wed. 7-3-57

The Detroit annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone down in history as the occasion for emphasizing that group's determination to make American democracy a reality for all.

Atlanta Ga. P. 6

Sparked by the nation's top leadership, the NAACP charted a course for the future, based on a past of continuous victory in the courts and changing public opinion. The Association's legal staff resolved, among other things, a "fight to the finish" on the South's new interpretation of barratry, designed to prevent the NAACP from backing civil rights suits below the Mason and Dixon Line.

The convention also saw daily emphasis on the ballot as a most important factor in the winning of civil rights. It was clearly pointed out that the only way to eliminate the enemies of civil rights from the Congress, the various state Capitol hills and courthouses in the land is for the people to register and vote their true conviction about democracy and its application in everyday life.

For the first time in American history, organized Jewry asserted its opposition against racial segregation in principle. Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, declared: "Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of segregation ..... The AJC realizes that neither the NAACP nor the Negro community are the sole victims of this attack."

Labor leader Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and scores of other speakers pointed out that civil rights is a moral issue for the nation. They underscored, as did Reuther, that America "is the last best hope of the world. If freedom and democracy can't work in Atlanta, it can't work anywhere."

President Eisenhower hailed the NAACP for its aid to the national community, declaring: "As you have helped — by work and deed — to bring substance to ..... the principle that all men are created equal and all men should take an equal share in the responsibilities of government ..... you have contributed to the national community."

The NAACP in the Detroit convention pledged on a broad front to continue its fight to keep America free, to guarantee freedom for all its citizens.

Foundation Gives $3,000 To NAACP Legal Fund

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-11-57

Norfolk Va.

ATLANTA, Ga.— Grants totalling $8,500 have been donated to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Negro College Fund and American Red Cross by the Alonzo F. and Norris B. Herndon Foundation. These amounts supplement $2,500 that the foundation contributed to the NAACP Legal Fund in 1956, it was announced by N. B. Herndon, president-treasurer of Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Commenting on the most recent gift of $3,000.00 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, E. M. Martin, secretary of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, said. "No donation to any organization in America pays greater dividends to the cause of practical freedom and Democracy than a donation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund."

Mr. Martin stated further that the work of the NAACP legal organization is vital in alleviating conditions in the South that closely approximate slavery. He said that to realize equal educational and vocational opportunities for the Negro, it is imperative that the legal body of the NAACP be strengthened to combat Southern forces which will soon "tell the Federal government where to get off."

Series Of Fall Meetings Is Plan Of NAACP Branches

Nashville Tenn. Banner Tues. 9-6-57

NEW YORK—

A series of fall meetings to implement on the state level policy formulated at the NAACP's annual convention in June will be held by NAACP state units, Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, announced here today.

Mr. Current said that such meetings in the North will be concerned with housing discrimination and "the subtle practices of discrimination" while those in the South will emphasize programs to increase school desegregation and voting.

The NAACP state conference are scheduled as follows:

Sept 14-15, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Sept. 20-22, Asilomar, Calif. (regional meeting of Western states) and Springfield, Ohio; Sept. 28, Trenton, N. J.; Oct. 5, Hartford, Conn. (New England regional meeting); Oct. 11-13, Charlotte, N. C. and Muncie, Ind. Oct. 18-20, Rockhill, S. C., East St. Louis, Ill., Jacksonville, Fla., and Wichita, Kans.; Oct. 19-21, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Oct. 25-27, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Oct. 26-27, Burlington, Ia.; Oct. 26-28, Reading, Pa.; Nov. 1-3, Longview, Texas.

AJC Claims NAACP Attack Threat To Liberty Of All

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun 5-19-57

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The American Jewish Congress charged today that "the continuing attack by the Southern states upon the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is a serious threat to the liberties of all Americans."

"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended, even by those who disagree with its purposes," the AJC said.

32b

The charge was detailed in a study prepared by the AJC Committee on Law and Social Action and submitted by its chairman, Shad Polier, to a meeting of the congress' National Administrative Committee.

In submitting the report, polier said the attack on the NAACP is an extension of the efforts by Southern states to "defeat or delay effectuation" of the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

"WIDESPREAD ASSAULT"

"A widespread assault has been made upon the constitutional right to freedom of association on which all of our liberties depend. That assault flows from the fact that the struggle against racial segregation has largely been organized and made effective by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People," Polier said.

The report said voluntary associations have become an indispensable part of the struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarianism, and said the NAACP "is an association of Americans freely joining together to protect Negro rights and to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

OPPRESSION CHARGED

"Practically every instrumentality of law and government in the South has been used to persecute and oppress the NAACP," the report charged. "Legal processes and procedures have been used and abused to frustrate its legitimate activities. Trumped-up charges have been leveled against it. It has been compelled to expose its membership lists and thus subject its members to the threat of physical injury and economic duress. Registration and tax laws have been invoked against it. In general, it has been the object of what is clearly a determined effort to destroy it."

CALLS FOR SUPPORT

The AJC called upon all Americans to join in achieving:

"1. Action within the Southern states leading to repeal of legislation aimed at the NAACP.

"2. Exercise by the President of the United States of the vast potentialities for moral leadership inherent in his office by condemning pubicly the campaign of oppression.

"3. Action by the U.S. Department of Justice to determine whether federal laws have been violated and to intervene in behalf of the NAACP in the various proceedings in the Southern states.

"4. Action by all individuals and organizations concerned with the maintenance of constitutional liberty to come to the defense of the NAACP."

The American Jewish Congress was founded in 1918 by the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, an American leader in Jewish life, and now counts its membership at about 300,000. It is not a religious organization, although religious leaders are among its membership.

The AJC describes its aims as the promotion of Democratic living for everyone, the encouragement of "creative Jewish survival" and the defense of Jewish rights.

of "just government" in the United States.

Wed 5-22-57

Named specifically in the special AJC report were Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Florida.

In these states, the AJC charged, "laws are being distorted from their true purpose, oppressive investigation made, prosecution started and penalties imposed, not in the normal course of law enforcement but to serve an ulterior purpose" -- destruction of the N. A. A. C. P.

The AJC report, entitled "A study of the Continuing Attack of the NAACP in the South," was prepared by the organization's commission on law and social action and submitted by Shad Polier, chairman.

Major contention of the report was that attacks on the NAACP violate "the constitutional right of freedom of association and assembly, guaranteed in the first Amendment."

MUST BE DEFENDED

"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program," the report stated, "must be defended even by those who disagree with its purpose." It added:

"Today, with the ever-expanding scope of governmental activities and the complexity of modern social life, voluntary association have become an indispensable part of the struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarianism. Under a totalitarian government there is but one association -- the state; in a democracy there are a multitude of associations.

"Thus, churches and synagogues are free associations of persons joining together for worship. Universities are associations for educational and intellectual advancement. The Elks, the Kiwanis and the Lions are associations for social and fraternal purposes.

"And the NAACP is an association of Americans freely joining together to protect Negro rights and to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

At least ten southern states have sought to cripple or wreck the NAACP by means of injunctions, other court action, laws against the NAACP, and laws against members of the NAACP. "Organized labor, having been a victim of similar punitive legislation, has a special interest in such attacks," the JLC resolution declares.

32b

The statement calls upon Congress to investigate the situation upon the U. S. Justice Department to "take appropriate action in implementation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution," and upon President Eisenhower to "give moral leadership in this matter which transcends political and ideological views and regional and sectional interests."

Analyzing the civil liberties aspects of the anti-NAACP actions in the South, the resolution says: "Where states pass laws prohibiting the advocacy of integration, they are violating the Constitutional injunction against 'abridging the freedom of speech.' Where states pass laws preventing the NAACP from holding meetings, they are 'abridging ..... the right of the people peaceably to assemble.'"

"CANNOT BE COUNTENANCED"

"These acts cannot be countenanced in a free nation," the document asserts. "State officials must not be permitted to manipulate laws so as to make inoperative any organization or group with which they disagree. Certainly the United States cannot tolerate the attempt by states not only to evade the law of the land but to punish a group of citizens for seeking to uphold that law. The agencies of federal government responsible for law enforcement have a responsibility to act in this matter."

The resolution also expresses the view that "this is a matter of concern, not only for the NAACP, but for every individual and group concerned with preserving equality before the law and freedom of expression. We are all threatened if we remain silent. Where the rights of one group are stifled, the rights of all groups are placed in jeopardy; where freedom of association is denied, freedom of the individual is limited."

NAACP offers $100 to catch hoodlum

Post-Dispatch Columbus, Ohio
Sat 6-1-57

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — The executive committee of the Columbus NAACP is offering a $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and/or conviction of person or persons guilty in the Miller Ave. cross burnings at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren.

"In making the announcement," the Rev. John B. Quick said, "this kind of thing is terrible and has to be stopped quickly before it spreads all over our community ... we urge the police to make every effort to find these hoodlums. We hope that others will add to this reward."

Racial Censorship

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Mon 6-10-57

The galloping bigotry of the NAACP continues. Latest victim: *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, long regarded as an American classic and the fountainhead of much of our contemporary fiction.

32b

The book has been removed from the list of approved texts in New York's elementary and high schools, apparently because Negroes consider the book racially offensive. Thus, out goes Mark Twain's acknowledged masterpiece, the book which the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* calls "a veritable epic . . . poetic in feeling, strictly veracious in detail, abounding in colour . . . and with a grasp of life that can only be described as classical."

Having thus scored against a work that most American writers insist is a must for aspiring authors, and fresh from their triumphs over Stephen Foster's music, the bigots may be expected to go after bigger game. *Othello*, perhaps?

American Jewish Congress Hits 32b Attacks On NAACP

Journal Montgomery, Ala.
Mon 5-6-57 P. 1

NEW YORK (ANS) — The American Jewish Congress charged Saturday night that Southern attacks against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threaten the continuation

Jewish Committee Has Interest In Attacks

World Tulsa, Okla.
Sat 5-4-57 P. 5

32b

NEW YORK — The Jewish Labor Committee, which represents a half-million workers in the AFL-CIO, has called upon the federal government to halt the South's assaults on the NAACP and NAACP members. The labor body's administrative committee adopted a resolution containing the plea for remedial action on April 12 in this city.

Tennessee NAACP Leader Here Sunday at Willkie House in Public Meeting

The Des Moines Branch of NAACP will continue its membership drive after Sunday afternoon, May 19, 5 o'clock, at Willkie House, where the queen, "Miss NAACP" will be crowned.

Guest speaker will be Rev. Frank R. Gordon of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Southeastern Region, Ministers' Council of NAACP, past president of the Knoxville Branch.

Near Clinton Problems

Rev. Gordon has been closely associated with the problems of school integration at Clinton, Tenn., just 15 miles from Knoxville. He is an instructor in religon at Knoxville College; and pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church there.

Atty. Robert A. Wright, chairman of the Des Moines Branch's membership drive, announced a total of 800 members up to May 7, and a hope for the quota of 1,000 by this month.

He said that tabulations for the Monroe, La., branch, adopted by the Des Moines group, have not yet been made.

American Friends Support NAACP

WASHINGTON— (SNS) — The [illegible] Friends Service Committee, which speaks for the rights of man, washed away some of the base smears against the NAACP this week and claimed "We strongly defend the right of the NAACP to work for justice within and under the law."

The committee's statement was beamed at Southern states where the NAACP is meeting staunch opposition in its fight for integration and equality of races. The group said "We seek to remove considerations of race fram education, housing, employment and other fields of American life. Our approach is through persuasion, education and the provision of opportunities for men to meet each other as [illegible] individuals, equal in the sight of God.

"To penalize the members of any organization in the exercise of such rights endangers them for all.

Mrs. D. E. Lampkins Writes Open Letter To Religious People

The following open letter was written by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, national chairman, NAACP Branch Membership Division.

I write this letter to Americans everywhere—to Americans of all creeds, all colors, all races. I write out of a sense of instant urgency and from a deep faith in the ability of Americans to protect and defend their inalienable rights against all threats whether they be internal or external.

In many of the states of the union, in cities and rural communities, the klans and councils are organizing with powerful and bold supporters to destroy the very foundation stones of individual freedom which caused this country to grow to greatness and to become a beacon light of hope for the oppressed peoples of the entire world.

The men who control the klans and councils are ruthless in their desire to re-weld around our ankles the heavy chains of discrimination and servitude so recently broken by the Supreme Court of the United States. Make no mistake about this. They are strong and they grow stronger. They have friends in very high places, men who are willing to use the ignorance of the klans and councils to further their own political ends.

Their appeal is not to brotherly love but to hate and scorn. They spread fear; they feed on hostility; they use violence as a weapon to create and maintain terror; they intimidate the helpless with bombs; they have reached into some state legislatures and administrative offices in their attempt to destroy their most feared enemy, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The very focal point of their hatred is centered around the NAACP because this organization has won again and again in each contest of strength, in each struggle for the right, the men who use the klans and the councils know that if they can seriously weaken the NAACP they will have blunted the most powerful weapon that freedom loving Americans have. They also know that unless they can stop the progress of the NAACP their hope of returning America to the dark days of prejudice and discrimination is done. They have thus set out to destroy the NAACP, to threaten and kill its members, to intimidae anyone, Negro or white, who speaks well of the organization, to smear it whenever possible in the press, to hamper it with discriminatory legislation.

I am therefore appealing to all Americans to rally around and support the one organization which has consistently fought to bring the blessings of individual freedom to millions of Americans.

There are two great forces contending inside this country of ours. One force is attempting to hold back the rushing tide of freedom and right; the other force is trying to brighten the day of America's present and future. You cannot be neutral. You must either join with us who believe in the bright future or be destroyed by those who would return us to the dark past.

To win this battle, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has included in its million-dollar goal for the 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund Campaign the raising of $500,000 in memberships through its branches. Reports coming in from many of the larger branchbes are indicating successful campaigns. Many larger branches have adopted small Southern branches are indicating success of the joint memberships in their goals. The year 1957 is crucial for the NAACP. We are appealing to you—Americans of all creeds, all colors, all races—to support the NAACP campaign in your community by joining your local branch in order to get results that will help to silence those who seek to return us to second-class citizenship.

McClellan backs down on charges

NEW YORK — Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) has modified his earlier statement that NAACP - sponsored witnesses had "committed perjury" in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and that "the FBI made a check on them."

In reply to an inquiry from Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as to the accuracy of statements attributed to Senator McClellan in an Associated Press dispatch of April 1, the Arkansas senator said "that it appeared that they (the witnesses) may have committed perjury."

HE FURTHER explained that he "understood that the FBI had made a check on some incidents they had testified to and found their testimony to be untrue."

The NAACP has been informed that the FBI has made no investigation of any witnesses sponsored by the Association.

A group of reputable Southern witnesses testified before the Senate subcommittee on Feb. 28 on behalf of the civil rights bill. Previously, Mr. Wilkins had appeared before the subcommittee on behalf of the NAACP and 24 other national organizations.

FOLLOWING publication of the Associated Press story, Mr. Wilkins wired the senator and asked if he had been correctly quoted. He pointed out that none of the other wire services mentioned the FBI.

Neither in his statement as originally reported nor in his answer to Mr. Wilkins did Senator McClellan name the witnesses against whom he made the allegation of perjury.

The NAACP leader promptly expressed the Association's "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all witnesses" it had sponsored.

He added: "The record of civil rights violations is such that it does not require any exaggeration, elaboration or falsification."

West Coast NAACP adopts 22 units

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-two West Coast NAACP branches have "adopted" a like number of Alabama, Texas and Louisiana [illegible] during the 1957 membership campaign, Tarea H. Pittman, field secretary, announced this week.

Mrs. Pittman stated that the objective of branches in this region is to "make up the crippling membership deficit suffered in the three Southern states where the NAACP is now banned from operating.

"We in the much freer and of the Far West hope to keep the spirit of protest and e right to assembly alive for our co-workers in the Deep South until these democratic processes are restored," she declared.

In Reading, Penna.

Reading, Pa.—Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, and Jackie Robinson, former baseball star, will be the principal speakers at the opening session of a Pennsylvania State NAACP meeting here on October 25.

Mr. Robinson is national chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Fund-raising campaign.

Mrs. Isabel Strickland of Ardmore, chairman of the Pennsylvania NAACP State Youth Work Committee, said she expects more than 150 NAACP youth delegates to attend and participate in the meeting's youth section.

A career conference for youth delegates wil be held on October 26 with Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, and Mr. Wright as the principal speakers. The theme of the career conference has been announced as "New Opportunities in Education and Employment for Minority Group Youth."

In Chicago, Ill.

Chicago—Josh White, internationally know folk singer, will present a benefit program for the University of NAACP chapter on Novermeb 1, it was announced here today by Lawrence Landry, chapter president.

Mr. Landry said all proceeds from the benefit prgram will be forwarded to the NAACP national office to assist the Association in its school desegregation efforts.

Senate is assailed by Thurgood

Afro-American
Sat. 1-26-57
Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON — The failure of northern senators to back the recent attempt to kill the filibuster rule in the Senate was sharply attacked last week by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP.

Mr. Marshall's speech, which singled out Senators Saltonstall of Massachussetts and Javitz of New York for criticism, was delivered at the Community Church, where he was introduced by the Rev. Donald C. Lothrop.

Pointing out that many northerners "Voted wrong" on the attempt to change the rule which was defeated 55-to-38, Mr. Marshall accused members of both parties of "spouting the beautiful words on civil rights, but opposing action when the chips are down."

* * *

"SENATOR SALTONSTALL," he said, "was in the group who voted against. His vote was just as effective in support of the filibuster as the vote of any southern Senator, yet he is on record in favor of civil rights."

The speaker said that Senator Javitz failed to appear for the vote on the measure. "When the vote was taken, he was more interested in the political situation in New York State than this vote."

Touching upon a revived Ku Klux Klan threat, Mr. Marshall warned that the Klan had penetrated the Long Island area and that White Citizens' Council literature is being distributed in Boston, New Hampshire and Maine.

On the brighter side of the picture, he called attention to the fact that integration progress is being made in nine of the 17 southern states.

"The entire state of West Virginia may be integrated by February," Mr. Marshall said, "Many areas took action on their own— the most effective way.

"It is when state officials interfere against desegregation that trouble starts. In eight communities in Virginia —all set to desegregate — state officials stepped in and said that if this were done school funds would be withheld."

White Citizens' Councils, Mr. Marshall said, are spreading all over the South.

"In Louisiana they are known as 'Southern Gentlemen', — in East Georgia, 'The Society for the Protection of the Majority of White People'—a pretty free-wheeling title."

"In Mississippi every lawyer but two is a member of the White Citizens' Council. So is almost every banker and many of the preachers.

"And this has spread into Arkansas and Alabama. Now the Klan is beginning to take over in order to control the political destiny of the South.

"On the legislative side, we still don't have enough strength in the North and enough goodpeople to compel their Senators to vote to allow civil rights legislation to come up."

* * *

IN CONCLUSION Mr. Marshall said that the NAACP had received more than 30 reports during the past month from persons who had received scurrilous Klan literature.

The literature, he said, described the NAACP as "headed by Jews."

In Alabama, which he said has become the center for revival of the Klan, activities are now directed against Catholics and Jews as well as colored persons.



Shown above making plans for the 1957 NAACP Membership Campaign are from left to right: Co-Chairman Clara Luper, W. E. McMurray, General Chairman, Atty. M. L. Thompson and Edwin Washington. NAACP Field Representative from Dallas, Texas.

NAACP Founders Day Feb. 10

Blood Dispatch Fri. 2-1-57
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Roscoe Dunjee to be Speaker

On Sunday, Feb. 10 at 3 p.m. at the Calvary Baptist church, founders and their families will be honored by the local branch NAACP. Also being honored will be the charter members of the organization.

Key speaker for the program will be Roscoe Dunjee, State Chairman of the Executive Committee of the NAACP.

Jimmy Stewart, local branch president, in announcing the special program stated that "there are many of the founders and charter members of the local branch still living and we are going all out to show our appreciation for the hard work and accomplishments which they contributed to the organization in its formative years."

Stewart further stated that "there are a number of relatives of founders and charter members that are presently living in Oklahoma City that should be made aware of the contributions in the field of race relations that these pioneers ware responsible for."

Present plans call for invitations to be sent to these relatives reserving a special section for them during the program.

Slated to appear on the program is the 9th grade Glee Club from Moon junior high schol. The Club is under the direction of Mrs. Freddie M. Wray.

Stewart in concluding said that "It is impossible for us to trace all of the relatives of the founders however there is an open invitation for all to attend whether they are contacted or not."

Top Court Bars AJC In NAACP Bias Case

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.— The Supreme Court today refused to let the American Jewish Congress and others file a friend of the court brief Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP has a case pending asking reversal of a contempt finding and $100,000 fine imposed in Montgomery, Ala., after the NAACP failed to produce its Alabama records.

The friend of the court brief said Alabama "has challenged and attempted to limit the right of American citizens freely to associate."

John Patterson, Alabama attorney general, opposed Supreme Court acceptance of the document. He said in a brief:

"It is inadvisable to permit the nitroduction of matters in the form of emotional and highly colored statements of opinion."

The proffered friend of the court brief listed these other sponsors: American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, United Synagogue of America, American Civil Liberties Union, American Baptist Convention's Commission on Christian Social Progress, American Friends Service Committee, American Veterans Committee, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, Japanese American Citizens League, Workers Defense League and National Community Relations Advisory Coun-

NAACP Delegates Pledge To Work For Rights, Democracy

World Sun. 3-3-51 Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

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BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Delegates to the fifth annual Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP went on record Saturday afternoon, dedicating themselves to the democratic way of life and determination to gain for Negro citizens of the southeastern region, all the rights and privileges guaranteed them and all people by the U. S. Constitution."

Spelling out the statement, the delegation of 131 persons from seven southern states, representing 44 branch NAACP's said, "recognizing the unequalities in existing status, we are prepared to seek elimination through peaceful, calm and reasonable means" racial discrimination and segregation in public transportation, housing, political action, education, labor and industry and inter-group communications.

Each branch was called upon to begin a concerted effort to obtain the above civil rights by lawful means.

In transportation, the statement revealed that the goal is to completely eliminate racial segregation.

In the area of housing, the conference will seek to have the Federal government to investigate the existing practices whereby mortgage institutions and real estate brokers maintain strict segregation. They urged participation on local community planning commissions and housing agencies, particularly where urban renewal is concerned.

The statement advised each branch NAACP to implement a "get out-the vote" campaign, with a goal to triple the registered voters in every area. Each State Conference was advised to set-up a Constitutional Political Action Committee immediately. The members were also urged to participate actively in all local governmental functions on the discussions and planning levels.

Efforts to impede freedom of thought and to restrict civil liberties among public school teachers and state support colleges and universities, was denounced. Negro students were encouraged to apply for enrollment at all tax supported educational institutions.

Under the heading of labor and industry the conference promises to urge industry to cease racial discrimination and ask for "on-the-job" training and other means of preparing individuals for better jobs.

They condoned trade unionism and collective bargaining and asked each branch to seek aid from labor unions. The AFL-CIO and all other organized labor groups will be called upon to enforce the "equal rights" clause in their national constitutions.

Members were urged to create good lines of communications in all areas of community life by inviting members of white organizations to forums, panels and other meetings. As well as build-up good relations with newspapers, radio and television stations.

Earlier in the afternoon three panel discussions were conducted. On the first panel were Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary and Dr. D. L. Boger of Morehouse college; Presiding was J. A. Brown. The topic was "Developing Technical and Industrial Skills."

The second, "Organizing and Developing a Program with Young People," was led by Herbert L. Wright of New York, NAACP Youth Secretary. He told how youth can promote integration through employment, community participation and education.

He pointed to the students who were instrumental in the bus boycott in Florida. And how youth brought about a economical squeeze on products handled by the White Citizens Council. He urged Negro youth to become better prepared for jobs through education and participation with white youths in discussions."

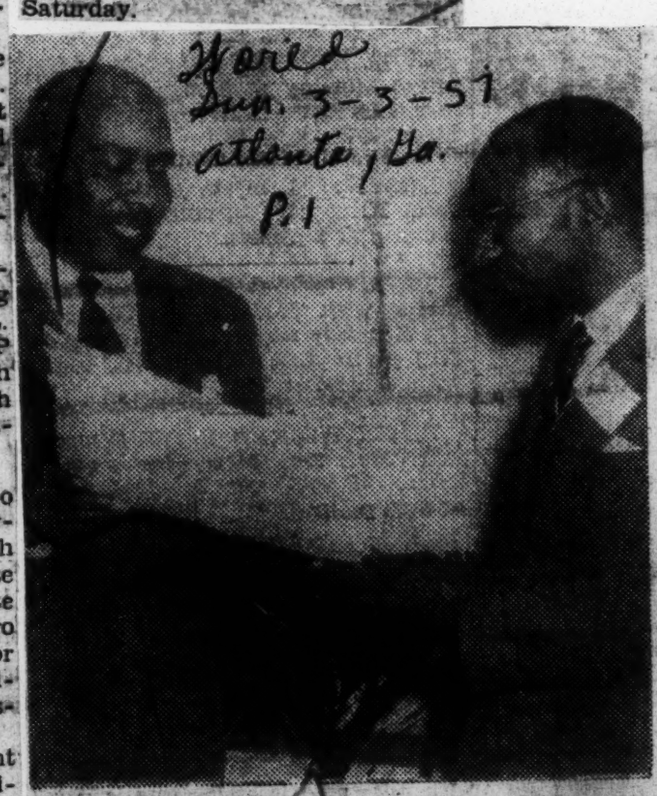
The last panel was "Government of, by and for the People." Participation were E. M. Alexander of North Carolina, Dr. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta, C. A. McLean of North Carolina and Clarence Mitchell, director of NAACP Washington bureau.

Earlier in the day, the youth group were addressed by Mrs. Jestine Snaback, director of the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation. She told the youngsters about the opportunities opening up in industry and technical fields for young Negroes.

The Youth Council elected the following persons for the 1957-58 term.

James A. Scandrick of Tennessee, president; Amos Brown of Mississipi, first vice president; Grover Thornton of Georgia, second vice president; Willie Douglas, of North Carolina, third vice president; Miss Virginia Smith of Georgia, secretary; Miss Geraldine Hillard of South Carolina, treasurer; and Carl Middleton of Georgia, reporter.

The next annual conference will be held in North Carolina, sometime in Feb. 1958. The North Carolina NAACP State Conference will decide the city, said Westley Wallace Law of Savannah, who was presiding at the closing session on Saturday.





NAACP CITATIONS — The above photos are scenes from the Southeastern Regional Conference NAACP banquet held here Friday night. In left photo Ray Mclver (L) presents special citation to Rev. K. C. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council. In right photo C. J. Darden (L) President of the Mississippi State Conference, presents the Harry Moore Memorial trophy to Rev. J. F. Grinnett, President of the Tennessee State Conference. The trophy is awarded for the highest percentage of membership increases. — (Photos by Perry)

Alabama Group Appeals $100,000 Fine Imposed Earlier by State Courts

Washington, D. C.—Seventeen organizations, seeking as friends of the court", to aid the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its fight with the State of Alabama, met with refusal, by the high tribunal, Monday.

In the initial state court battle, the state attorney general took action against the NAACP on the ground that it had failed to register with the state government, and had furnished legal help in racial segregation cases in that state.

$100,000 Fine

State courts enjoined the organization from conducting business or organizing, and eventually fined the NAACP $100,000 for failure to supply correspondence and membership lists.

The NAACP appealed, and other organizations filed a routine petition to join in the legal argument.

The organizations had charged that the state's "effort to expel the NAACP" jeopardizes the "fundamental constitutional rights of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views."

Weight of Numbers

State state, through Atty. Gen. John Patterson, objected to what he called the "emotional and highly colored statements of opinions" in the brief filed by the organizations.

He said that the organizations were trying to inbuence the court through sheer "weight of numbers."

The supreme court ruled, in a brief order, dismissal of the request.

The brief was filed by: American Jewish Congress; American Baptist Convention; Commission on Christian Social Progress; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Veterans Committee; anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions; Congregational and Christian Churches; Counsel for Christian Social Action; United Church of Christ; Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogues of America; and the Workers Defense League.

NAACP Hit By Ala.'s Patterson

Special to The Constitution

WEDOWEE, Ala., Oct. 21—Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson Monday blamed U. S. Supreme Court decisions and the NAACP for creating "racial strife" in the South.

Patterson, an unannounced candidate for governor in Alabama's primary next May, blasted the high court and the NAACP in a segregation speech before the Kiwanis Club here.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court in the segregation cases have brought strife, disorder and bloodshed to the South, and created suspicion and distrust between the races where such did not exist before," Patterson declared.

Racial tension is at its highest point since the War Between the States, he said. "We have the Supreme Court, along with such organizations as the NAACP . . . to thank for this trouble."

Patterson said that President Eisenhower "plunged us back into the dark ages of race relations" when he sent federal troops to Little Rock, Ark., to enforce integration at Central High. He called the President's action "illegal, unwarranted and shocking . . . the action of a dictator."

The attorney general pointed out that the NAACP has been enjoined from operation in Alabama because it "had violated our state laws."

"We uncovered evidence that the NAACP had violated the corporation laws of Alabama, had refused to pay its legitimate taxes, had violated our code of legal ethics, and had stirred up litigation and controversy in violation of our barratry laws," Patterson said.

He charged that the NAACP is "backed and supported by the Communist Party. Its leaders, including its Alabama leaders, have been taught to create civil disturbances and racial strife in schools which have been organized and supported by members and sympathizers of the Communist Party."

Patterson said that since the NAACP has been enjoined from operating in Alabama, "things have quited down considerably. Today there is not a single case pending in Alabama where a Negro is trying to get into a white school.

"One reason for this is that the NAACP cannot because of the injunction send its lawyers into Alabama and pour its money in to finance litigation."

Arguments For NAACP Are Refused

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—The Supreme Court today refused to allow 14 private associations to file papers supporting an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a contempt finding in Alabama.

The NAACP case was accepted for review by the high court last May. Arguments will be heard later this term.

Organizations involved in today's action were the American Jewish Congress; the Commission on Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ; Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogue of America, and Workers' Defense League.

"Today it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack," the papers said. "Tomorrow the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

A fine of $100,000 was imposed on the NAACP during proceedings started by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state. The NAACP refused to produce in court the names and addresses of its members on grounds that publication would subject members to "economic and physical reprisals."

Alabama Claims No Federal Question In Anti-NAACP Case

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. p. 6
Fri. 11-1-57

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — No Federal question is involved in the action of Alabama courts in holding the NAACP guilty of contempt of court and fining it $100,000 for refusing to turn over its records to the State, the State of Alabama contends in a brief filed in the Supreme Court Monday.

Alabama wants the Supreme Court to vacate its order for review of the case or affirm the judgment of Alabama courts.

The NAACP could have obtained a review of the action taken against it by the Montgomery (Ala.) County Circuit Court by petitioning for a writ of mandamus without the danger of comtempt proceedings, the Alabama brief asserts.

There was ample time to file such proceedings before July 26, 1956, the brief states, but the NAACP elected to test the order for production of its records by refusing to obey it, subjecting itself to contempt procedings.

The Alabama Supreme Court reviewed the contempt proceedings, the State says, only to determine whether the trial court had jurisdiction, whether the proceedings were valid and wether the trial court exceeded its authority.

CLAIMS RECORDS REVELENT

Alabama also contends that the records and documents the NAACP was ordered to produce were relevant to prove the nature and methods of the NAACP's business in the State and whether a temporary injunction and ultimately an order of outster should be granted.

The State also says the names and addresses of NAACP members were needed for the preparation of affidavits in opposition to the motion the temporary restraining order.

Lest the action of the Alabama Supreme Court be lightly disregarded as a device to frustrate review by the United States Supreme Court, the brief repeats that the NAACP had 15 days in which to file a petition for a writ of mandamus to obtain review of the order to produce its records.

During this time, the State says, the sole action of the NAACP was to file an answer in which it carefully avoided describing the character and extent of its activities in Alabama.

The answer said NAACP members, if known, would be subjected to pressure by white persons in Alabama.

No NAACP membership list filed in Ala.—Wilkins

Ago. American P. 3

NEW YORK—Although certain NAACP branches in Louisiana have filed their membership lists in compliance with a state law, no such action has been taken in Alabama, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary said here last week.

In both Louisiana and Alabama NAACP units have been banned by court order because of refusal to turn over membership lists to state officials. The Louisiana branches, on their own initiative, decided to file their lists.

No such decision has been made by the Alabama units, Mr. Wilkins pointed out.

"THE SITUATION in Alabama differs from that in Louisiana," the NAACP leader asserted. "In the first place, the law in Louisiana specifically requires the filing of the names of members of all organizations except religious and military societies. There is no such statutory requirement in Alabama.

"Secondly, NAACP members in New Orleans, with a sense of strength and security, decided to file the membership list. The names have been withheld in Alabama because the safety and security of NAACP members are threatened by economic reprisals and other forms of intimidation.

* * *

"OUR ALABAMA units have made no request for the release of their membership lists. In each instance the national office abides by the wishes of the local units."

In filing the membership list, the New Orleans NAACP unit complied with a 1924 state law first used against the Ku Klux Klan. A. P. Tureaud, NAACP attorney, said that NAACP branches in Lafayette, Lake Charles, Alexandria and Shreveport also will file membership lists.

Mr. Tureaud said the move was made as a step toward the NAACP's resumption of activities in the state, since being banned from operation last spring. He said a list of some 300 members is already in the mails.

* * *

THE LAW requires yearly membership lists filed between Dec. 15-31 with the secretary of state from all but the National Guard and church groups.

Previously, the association insisted that filing its membership lists would subject its members to economic pressure and even personal violence.

Louisiana was the first southern state to take action against the NAACP.

IRANIAN DIPLOMAT-PROF TO SPEAK AT HAMPTON

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Nasrollah S. Fatemi, Persian-born diplomat, author and teacher now associated with Fairleigh Dickinson University at Teaneck, N.J., will speak at Hampton Institute on Thursday at 7 p.m.

Ala. NAACP branch 'adopted' by Urbana

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 3-30-57 P. 3

URBANA, Ill. — The Champaign-Urbana branch of the NAACP has "adopted" the Clayton, Ala., branch by agreeing to raise its own "Fight For Freedom" fund quota as well as that of Clayton.

The action follows the plan formed by the National NAACP for northern branches to raise its own "FFF" and membership quotas as well as those of a branch in one of the states where the NAACP has been banned.

In "adopting" the Clayton Branch, the Champaign - Urbana Branch has pledged itself to raise an extra $100 for the Freedom fund and 150 members which would have been the Alabama branch's goal had it been permitted to continue activities.

U.S. Supreme Court Review Of Alabama Ban On NAACP Sought

World Post Herald Wash. D.C. 3-22-57

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21 — The United States Supreme Court has been asked to review the contempt judgment against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama and the $100,000 fine levied against the Association by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery in that state.

Lawyers for the association filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court on March 20, charging that the Alabama court order "is a serious interference with essential freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and the right to petition and sue to seek enforcement of this Court's decisions against state enforced racial segregation."

The Alabama courts, the petition points out, "could not constitutionally prohibit such action by Negroes to vindicate their civil rights." However, the petition continues, "in the special circumstances existing in Alabama, an effective restraint on such action accomplished by the order to produce the membership lists and the order of contempt for failure to produce."

The N. A. A. C. P. was banned by court order in Alabama on July 25, 1956, and fined for contempt because the Association refused to turn over to the state's attorney general the list of its members in that state. At that time, Roy Wilkins, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, explained that the Association was withholding the names because "N. A. A. C. P. members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressures, personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the N. A. A. C. P. and their support of equality for all citizens."

The Supreme Court of Alabama upheld Judge Jones' ruling against the Association. Whereupon, the Association lawyers took steps to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This is the first instance in which the N. A. A. C. P. has presented a petition to the high court to lift a state injunction against the Association. In addition to Alabama, state courts in Louisiana and Texas also issued injunctions against the N. A. A. C. P.

The N. A. A. C. P. lawyer, Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall of New York, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, assert in the petition to the Supreme Court that "the questions involved in this case are perhaps the most important Fourteenth Amendment questions presented to this Court in the wake of the school segregation cases," for, if the Alabama ruling is allowed to stand, efforts to secure compliance with the Federal Court's school rulings and decisions in related cases will probably fail.

The manifest determination of the legislature is to maintain segregation in all phases of Alabama life.

It has been shown before that attorneys supplied by the NAACP are of the highest calibre. Few lawyers in general practice can match these constitutional specialists.

A proposal backed by Montgomery's Rep. O. J. Goodwyn and recommended by the Legislative Council, but not yet introduced, seems to offer the best answer. It would provide for the hiring of outstanding lawyers, at salaries commensurate with their talents, to represent the state, not only in constitutional cases involving segregation but in such involved disputes as rate cases.

The enactment of such legislation should not be a reflection on the attorney general or his staff. Just as there are specialists in medicine, who achieve a high degree of skill in narrow areas of learning, so are there specialists in law.

The NAACP has them. If the state hopes to compete with them, it must provide skilled fencers. Otherwise, the field will be left to other than the first team.

Ala. NAACP branch adopted by leading association official

Afro-American Balt. Md. 4-6-57

DES MOINES, Ia. — Mike Smalls of this city, a vice president of the NAACP, has adopted the St. Clair County branch of the Alabama NAACP in behalf of the association's national office.

In 'adopting' the St. Clair County branch, Mr. Smalls paid to the association's national office $50, the amount the branch would have sent as its 1957 membership goal had it been allowed to continue its activities.

Clayton judge to give congressional testimony

News Journal Wilm. Del. 3-3-57 P. 22

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2 —An Alabama judge who helped formulate the Democratic party's platform last Summer has arranged to testify before a congressional committee on pending civil rights legislation.

Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton said he is scheduled to appear before the House judiciary committee in Washington with Mississippi's Gov. James P. Coleman, who also served on the Democratic platform committee. They are to testify either next Wednesday or Thursday.

Wallace and Coleman led a successful move within the committee for a more moderate party policy on civil rights.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson and Montgomery Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray, who opposed each other in Patterson's suit to ban the NAACP in Alabama, are also scheduled to come before the house committee.

Patterson requested and was given permission to appear before the judiciary group next Thursday at 2 p.m. with his chief assistant, MacDonald Gallion.

GRAY, one of the attorneys in a federal court suit which saw the U. S. Supreme Court hold city and state segregation laws unconstitutional, has been put down for an appearance Tuesday.

The Alabama attorney general went into Circuit Court here last Summer and was granted an injunction prohibiting the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People from operating in the state.

This temporary injunction is still in effect pending an appeal by the NAACP to the Supreme Court in Washington from a $100,000 contempt of court fine levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Jones held the NAACP in contempt for refusing to furnish names and addresses of its officers and members in the state in addition to other information requested by Patterson.

Counsel For The Accused

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Thu. 6-27-57 P. 4-A

32b

Alabama Versus The NAACP

Announcement that the United States Supreme Court has granted a review of Alabama's contempt judgment against the NAACP is the most important news of the week.

At stake in this case is the life of the NAACP in such hostile states as Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

If the Supreme Court should uphold the NAACP's appeal, these states will be barred from demanding the names and addresses of the organization's members.

On the other hand, should the court rule with Alabama, which doesn't seem likely, the pattern followed by Alabama in putting the NAACP out of business will be seized upon by its enemies elsewhere.

* * *

IN ALABAMA, a circuit court judge, who has boasted that he speaks for the white race, levied a fine of $100,000 upon the NAACP for refusing to surrender its membership lists to hostile state officials.

The NAACP, in its brief filed with the Supreme Court last October, claimed Albama's order to publish the names of its members interferes with freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, the right of petition and the right to seek enforcement of the Supreme Court's mandate to desegregate public schools.

These are rights guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION'S attorneys pointed out that known NAACP members have lost their jobs, have been subjected to economic boycotts, and in some instances actual violence including burning of crosses, shootings, and bombings of churches and homes.

In Alabama, the Supreme Court has been told, judges, the governor, U.S. senators, state legislators and county and city officials either belong to or approve the White Citizens Council's program to make it impossible for anyone who advocates desegregation to find and hold a job or get credit or renew a mortgage.

For the NAACP to make public the names of its members would undoubtedly rob these citizens of their rights to free speech and assembly and the right to petition for redress of grievances.

* * *

WE ARE CONFIDENT justices of the Supreme Court will recognize this sombre fact and once again erect a substantial legal barrier against rank southern injustice.

A victory in this flagrant Alabama case will put a severe crimp in the Citizens Council-sponsored program to silence the NAACP.

AT HEARING ON ANTI-NAACP LAWS

Ala. Attorney Gen. Squelched In Court

RICHMOND

"Have you filed a suit to restrict the activities of the NAACP in Alabama?"

"No, sir."

"Have you filed a similar suit against the Ku Klux Klan in the State of Alabama?"

"No."

That exchange took place last week between Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, NAACP attorney, and John Patterson, attorney general for the State of Alabama, as the Alabama official testified before a three-judge Federal court here.

The court was hearing testimony on a series of so-called "anti-NAACP laws" passed by the Virginia General Assembly at its last session, which the Virginia NAACP attorneys contend are unconstitutional.

* * *

AT THE conclusion of the hearing, the court ordered attorneys to submit written arguments in the suit, filed by the NAACP, on Monday, Oct. 7, and oral arguments on Thursday, Oct. 10.

Another highlight of the hearing was an exchange between Presiding Judge Morris A. Soper, a member of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Del. Harrison Mann of Arlington, who manged passage of the laws in the assembly.

Judge Soper questioned Mr. Mann closely after five colored plaintiffs in the Prince Edward County school segregation case testified they did not know they authorized NAACP lawyers to represent them in the case.

Judge Soper first asked Mr. Mann if enforcement of the laws would "put the NAACP out of business" in Virginia. Mr. Mann said he did not think so. "I'm not talking about legal technicalities," Judge Soper said.

THE CIRCUIT Court jurist then posed a hypothetical case in which a group of colored parents want better schools and decide litigation is necessary, but do not have the necessary funds to pay for the litigation.

Learning of the situation, the NAACP calls a meeting of the group and suggests court action of a civil rights nature to which it is willing to contribute funds to support the litigation in court.

"Would that be against the law?" Judge Soper asked Mr. Mann. Mr. Mann replied that he thought it would be. He then sought to explain why he sponsored the bills in the legislature.

* * *

MR. MANN said he offered the proposed bills to require identification of members of organizations engaged in racial activities and to require registration of such groups, including membership lists.

He said he thought such laws were needed "so the proper responsibility would be placed" upon them.

In his brief word exchange with Attorney General Patterson, Mr. Robinson also brought out that Mr. Patterson had said before leaving Alabama that he was "glad to join in the fight against the NAACP."

Expressing the need for such a registration law in Alabama, Patterson said such a statute "would give us some place to start" looking for persons responsible for the riots, bombings, whippings and boycotts in Alabama.

* * *

IN HIS testimny he cited the riots that took place when a Federal court ordered Miss Autherine Lucy admitted to the University of Alabama and bombings and stonings during the Montgomery bus boycott.

He also pointed to the beating of singer Nat (King) Cole by a group of white men and the recent attack by white hoodlums on the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth after he sought to register his child in a "white" school.

Recounting how robed groups of white men had beaten colored citizens, Patterson said he attributed much of the difficulty to "splinter groups of the Ku Klux Klan."

It was on these statements that Mr. Robinson centered his fire in his cross'- examination of the Alabama attorney general.

Railroad Man Quit Union Over NAACP

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16 (AP) —A railroad supervisor testified yesterday that he quit his union because he objected to part of his dues "going to the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People."

The testimony of R. O. Blackwood was offered at a hearing on the petitin of five non-union employes of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for an injunction against the railroad's closed shop contract.

The railroad has an agreement with the International Assn. of Machinists and several other unions that employes who refuse to pay union dues will be fired.

Blackwood said he left the union in January, 1956, after he was reprimanded by the secretary-treasurer of his local for potesting AFL - CIO President George Meany's calling Citizens Councils "hoodless Ku Klux."

Blackwood said he made the protest in a letter to the Birmingham Post-Herald.

He said he first became disillusioned with his union when it affiliated with the AFL-CIO. He said his objections to the AFL-CIO presentation of $75,000 to the NAACP was another strong factor in his leaving the union.

Blackwood also said he objected to the union using part of his dues to support candidates in Alabama who were called pro-labor but who Blackwood said were "for integration."

He said Gov. James E. Folsom was one of these.

Court Asked To Overturn NAACP Fine

P-I Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Fri. 3-22-57

Tribunal Petitioned To Set Aside Order Banning Operations

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) today asked the Supreme Court to overturn a $100,000 fine levied against it by the State of Alabama for refusing to turn over its membership rolls for inspection.

The fine was imposed by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery last July 25 after he found the association guilty of contempt for refusal to produce the records.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Alabama had asked for the records after the NAACP appealed from an injunction Judge Jones issued last June 1 outlawing the association's operations in the state.

REPRISALS FEARED

The NAACP appealed to the high tribunal to set aside both the contempt judgment and the fine. It said that if names and addresses of its members and officers had been supplied, the persons named would have been subjected to private economic reprisals, loss of public and private employment, harassment by persons opposed to integration of the public schools, intimidation, threats of force and actual force."

In Montgomery, Asst. Atty. Gen. Solomon L. Rinehart said Patterson's office had not yet received word of the appeal. It will be opposed by the state, Rinehart said.

The appeal questioned whether the action of Alabama Courts had denied to the association guarantees of the federal Constitution's 14th Amendment, which says all persons shall be accorded equal protection of the law.

"This case," the appeal said, "does not merely present an abstract issue of whether disobedience of an order requiring a foreign (out of state) corporation to disclose the names and addresses of its members to the state may properly be punished by contempt.

"The crucial question is whether a state may deprive a group of its citizens of the right to collectively seek the attainment of full citizenship status as guaranteed by the Constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court."

The NAACP appeal said if Alabama is free "to utilize the method here employed to suppress support for a federal right in conflict with a state policy of racial discrimination, it can employ this method to enforce statewide conformity in other areas," and it added:

NAACP ASKS COURT TO SET ASIDE FINE

Memphis Commercial Appeal P. 22

Supreme Court Petitioned In Alabama Action

WASHINGTON, March 21.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday asked the Supreme Court to overturn a $100,000 fine levied against it by the State of Alabama for refusing to turn over its membership rolls for inspection.

The fine was imposed by Circuit Court Judge Walter B Jones in Montgomery last July 25 after he found the association guilty of contempt for refusal to produce the records.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Alabama had asked for the records after the NAACP appealed from an injunction Judge Jones issued last June 1 outlawing the association's operations in the state.

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The appeal questioned whether the action of Alabama courts had denied to the association guarantees of the Federal Constitution's 14th Amendment, which says all persons shall be accorded equal protection of the law.

High court gives NAACP more time in Ala. appeal

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 1

WASHINGTON

The NAACP now has until March 20 to file a writ of certiorari against Alabama in the association's efforts to get a $100,000 contempt fined levied by Judge Walter B. Jones set aside.

Thurgood Marshall, head of the association legal staff, said the delay was granted by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, a native of Alabama. The deadline was March 6.

Judge Jones of the Montgomery Circuit Court last Dec. 6 ordered the association to turn over its records within 10 days. When the NAACP refused, the fine was imposed.

Alabama NAACP Unit 'Adopted' By Ike Smalls

Call Fri. 4-19-57 Kansas City, Missouri

DES MOINES.— Ike Smalls of this city, a vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has 'adopted' the St. Clair County, Ala., NAACP branch.

The action by Mr. Smalls follows a call by the NAACP to its northern branches to 'adopt' branches in the three southern states where the Association has been banned. The states in which the NAACP is not allowed to function at present are Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

In 'adopting' the St. Clair County branch, Mr. Smalls paid to the Association's national office in New York City on April 3 a sum of $50, which the branch would have sent as its 1957 membership goal had it been allowed to continue its activities.

Several northern NAACP branches already have 'adopted' a branch in Alabama, Louisiana or Texas.

State Answers NAACP Supreme Court Claims

Post-Herald Tues. 5-14-57 Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, May 13 (AP)—The State of Alabama has taken the position that it's the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's own fault if it can't legally test a state ban on its activities.

The point was contained in a brief filed by Atty. Gen. John Patterson on Friday with the U. S. Supreme Court. It is in opposition to an NAACP request that the court review a fine leviled against it for contempt of Montgomery Circuit Court.

The $100,000 fine was for refusal of the Negro organization to surrender its Alabama membership lists to the lower court for use in a test of an injunction issued last June 1 on its state activities.

The NAACP asked the Alabama Supreme Court to review the fine but was refused. It then took the request to the U. S. Supreme Court. Patterson contended the federal bench should also refuse to order a review.

"The petitioner has attempted to make of this a segregation case," the state brief said. "It is not. It involves merely the power of a state to compel foreign corporations operating within its borders, whatever their purpose . . . to conform to the laws. . . ."

The NAACP has contended that it cannot fight the injunction itself until it purges itself of the contempt finding and fine, so is barred from due process of law. The state brief comments on this:

"That the petitioner is entitled untimately to a hearing on the merits of the case is basinc to our law. But it is the petitioner's own recalicitrance which has prevented its proceeding to the merits The rule of law forbidding a party in equity who is in contempt of court continuing further with a case is neither noval nor unfair."

The brief adds that there is no legal merit for the refusel to produce the merbership lists.

State Says NAACP At Fault If It Can't Legally Test Ban

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 5-14-57

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The NAACP has contended that it cannot fight the injunction itself until it purges itself of the contempt finding and fine, so is barred from due process of the law. The state brief comments on this:

"That the petitioner is entitled ultimately to a hearing on the merits of the case is basic to our law. But it is the petitioner's own recalcitrance which has prevented its proceeding to the merits. The rule of law forbidding a party in equity who is in contempt of court continuing further with a case is neither novel nor unfair.

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NAACP's own fault if the association cannot legally test an Alabama ban on its activities.

John Patterson, attorney general of Alabama, also asked the Supreme Court to deny the NAACP a review of the $100,000 fine levied against the organization by an Alabama court.

The heavy fine was slapped on the NAACP last summer after it refused to turn over membership lists to the Montgomery Circuit Court and was held in contempt.

* * *

COUNSELLORS FOR the NAACP asked the Alabama State Supreme Court to review the case without success before calling on the U.S. Supreme Court in a petition for a review.

The NAACP petition says the organization is being denied due process of the law in that it can't fight the ban without first clearing itself of contempt and the fine.

Filed by Patterson, the Alabama petition claims "the petitioner is entitled ultimately to a hearing on their merits of the case," but the brief added:

* * *

"IT IS THE petitioner's own recalcitrance which has prevented its proceeding to their merits. The rule of law forbidding a party in equity who is in contempt of court continuing further with a case is neither novel nor unfair."

The brief further charged that "the petitioner has attempted to make this a segregation case," adding "it is merely the power of a state to compel foreign corporations operating within its borders . . . to conform with the laws . . ."

Ala. says NAACP put self on spot

WASHINGTON. The State of Alabama last week contended that it's the

RACIAL STUDY GROUP URGED IN ALABAMA

Senator Robinson Seeks To Bare NAACP Actions

SUBPENA POWERS ASKED

By The United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 24.—Senator Vaughan Robison of Montgomery introduced a resolution in the Senate Friday that would establish an eight-member committee to investigate recent activities of Negro groups fighting racial segregation.

The committee would be empowered to subpena witnesses and records and to require witnesses to testify under oath. The committee would be required to report to the Legislature within 40 days after committeemen were elected.

Hardwick To Be Leader

Lt. Gov. W. G. 'Guy' Hardwick and Speaker of the House Rankin Fite would head the investigating committee.

Senator Robison let the resolution be shunted to the Senate Rules Committee without asking an immediate floor vote.

The resolution says "Recent attacks on our traditional way of life appear to be the result of a planned attempt on the part of a certain undesirable, irresponsible element in our society to subvert and destroy the established order of the state."

The resolution said such efforts to break down the race barriers "can only result in racial turmoil, strife and tension to the irreparable harm of the people of this state."

The resolution adds the "peace and harmony" of Alabama "demand as much information as possible be brought to light as to the causes, purposes and objects of this plot against our established way of life, as to the persons, organizations or associations responsible for such attacks."

No Special Group Cited

Asked if the resolution was aimed at any particular group, Senator Robison replied "No."

However, he said the resolution "definitely was an attempt to find out exactly what the National Association for the Advancement of oClored People is doing."

The upper chamber bogged down in a "reading filibuster" when Senator Albert Davis of Aliceville moved that "every bill and resolution be read at length."

Senator Davis made the request to delay action on a House-passed measure which would streamline state judicial procedure along the lines of the Federal Government.

The measure passed the House three days ago after a sharp squabble.

Supreme Court Agrees to Weigh NAACP's $100,000 Alabama Fine

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Supreme Court agreed today to examine the appeal of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from a $100,000 contempt fine in Alabama.

The fine was imposed during proceedings started by State Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state.

Arguments in Fall.

The court will hear arguments next fall and hand down an opinion.

In his complaint, Mr. Patterson charged the organization with supporting the famous Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with paying Autherine Lucy, a Negro, to seek admission to the University of Alabama.

Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery imposed the fine because the NAACP refused to produce the names and addresses of its members and other records.

The NAACP said publication of the names of its members would expose them to "economic and physical reprisals."

The contempt finding stopped further action in the main case. Judge Jones previously had issued a temporary injunction barring the NAACP from continuing to operate in Alabama.

Inside State Law.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the contempt aspect.

In his brief in the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Patterson insisted the whole case is inside the framework of state law and does not merit action by a federal court.

The NAACP said Judge Jones' order was issued "at a time when elected officials and private individuals in Alabama had demonstrated their determination to thwart all efforts toward compliance (with the Supreme Court's school segregation rulings) and to subject all who sought compliance to economic pressures, mental harrassment, threats and violence."

NAACP Wins Court Review

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today was granted a Supreme Court review of a $100,000 fine for contempt of an Alabama Circuit court.

The contempt finding and fine were levied last summer by Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones when the NAACP refused to produce in court a list of its Alabama members.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked the list for use in a hearing on an injunction Jones granted last June 1 at Patterson's request banning NAACP activities in the state.

The ban still stands and until the contempt finding and fine are cleared away the NAACP cannot take legal steps to have the injunction lifted. The Supreme Court will review only the finding and fine.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review Jones' actions. The Negro organization then went to the Supreme Court with an appeal saying its constitutional rights had been violated.

The NAACP told Jones, and repeated to the Supreme Court, that making the membership list public would subject its members to loss of jobs, "intimidation, threats of force and actual force."

Patterson filed a brief with the Supreme Court saying the NAACP "has attempted to make of this a segregation case. It is not. It involves merely the power of a state to compel foreign (out-of-state) corporations . . . to conform to the laws. . . ."

NAACP Denies Paying Fees In University Admission Fight

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3 (AP)—The National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has denied paying attorneys' fees for two Negroes who sought admittance to the University of Alabama.

After a long legal battle, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster was admitted, but later expelled. Mrs. Polly Anner Myers Hudson was refused admittance.

NAACP attorneys issued the denial in a statement yesterday in answer to interrogatories in one of four one-million-dollar suits on file in Jefferson County Circuit Court.

In other answers, the NAACP listed 46 chapters in Alabama and named several out-of-state contributors to the Autherine Lucy educational fund.

FOUR SUITS

The four suits against the NAACP were filed because of allegations by Autherine Lucy after she was driven from the University campus by mobs last Feb. 6.

The answers filed yesterday were in the suit brought by Ed Watts, Tuscaloosa.

Largest contribution listed from out-of-state sources was $100 from the United Packinghouse Workers of America, St. Paul, Minn.

Most of the other funds came from New York or New Jersey residents.

According to the statement, $5,000 in attorneys fees was paid from the Alabama scholastic and educational fund and from the NAACP legal defense and educational fund. The NAACP fund is considered separate from the organization itself.

Sen. Engelhardt said that NAACP is "working underground everyday in Montgomery" despite a state law which outlaws its activities.

On the same program was Jack Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service commission. Owen pledged to continue "to do everything in my power" to maintain segregation on public transportation facilities under the jurisdiction of the agency heads.

Court Grants NAACP Time To File Writ

The United States Supreme Court has granted the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People a 14-day extension of time in which to file a writ of certiorari against the State of Alabama, it was announced yesterday.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson's office was informed of the action yesterday by Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP. Marshall said the delay was granted by Justice Hugo Black, a native Alabamian.

The delay was granted as the NAACP reached yesterday's deadline for filing. The writ would seek to set aside a $100,000 contempt fine levied against the organization by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery Circuit Court.

AUTOMATIC PERIOD

Yesterday's deadline for filing stemmed from a Dec. 6 ruling by the Supreme Court of Alabama that the fine levied by Jones was not in error. The organization had an automatic 90-day period from the date of the favorable ruling in which to appeal.

Black's delay will grant the organization until March 20 in which to file the writ.

The fine grew from a demand by Atty. Gen. Patterson that the NAACP in Alabama produce its membership rolls and other documents as required by state law. He obtained an injunction against further operations of the organization in Alabama as well.

When the NAACP refused to produce the documents ordered by the court, Judge Jones imposed the fine.

NAACP GETS MORE TIME FOR APPEAL

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7 (AP)—The US Supreme court has granted the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People a 14-day extension of time to request a review of an Alabama ban and $100,000 fine on the organization.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon Rinehart said his office received notice of the extension Wednesday. It gives the NAACP until March 20 to file a petition for writ of certiorari against the state of Alabama.

The writ, if granted by the supreme court, would require Alabama to hand up its records of court proceedings on the ban and fine.

The fine for contempt of court was levied last summer when the NAACP refused to produce its Alabama membership lists in Montgomery circuit court for use in a legal test of the ban.

High Court To Consider NAACP Fine

Washington, D.C. United Press

The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to consider the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a $100,000 contempt fine in Alabama.

The fine was imposed during proceedings started by State Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business.

The high court will hear arguments next fall and hand down a written opinion later.

Patterson charged the organization with supporting the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with paying Autherine Lucy, a Negro, to try for admission to the Univesity of Alabama.

Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery imposed the fine because the NAACP refused to produce names and addresses of its members and other records.

The contempt finding stopped further action in the main case. Jones previously had issued a temporary injunction barring the NAACP from continuing to operate in Alabama.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the contempt aspect of the case.

In his brief in the United States Supreme Court, Patterson insisted the whole case is inside the framework of state law and does not merit action by a Federal Court.

U.S. COURT TO HEAR APPEAL BY NAACP

Fined $100,000 For Contempt By Alabama Judge

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(UP)—The Supreme Court agreed Monday to examine the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a $100,000 contempt fine in Alabama.

The fine was imposed during proceedings started by State Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state.

The high court will hear arguments in the case some time next fall and hand down a written opinion later.

In his complaint, Patterson charged the organization with supporting the famous Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with paying Autherine Lucy, a Birmingham Negro woman, to try for admission to the University of Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery imposed the fine because the NAACP refused to produce in court the names and addresses of its members and various other records.

The NAACP said publication of the names of its members would expose them to "economic and physical reprisals."

The contempt finding stopped further action in the main case. Jones previously had issued a temporary injunction barring the NAACP from continuing to operate in Alabama.

The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the contempt aspect of the case.

In his brief in the U. S. Supreme Court, Patterson said the organization should have applied to the state court for review of Jones' order to produce the names, rather than waiting for a contempt judgment from which to appeal.

He insisted the whole case is inside the framework of state law and does not merit action by a federal court.

The NAACP said Jones' order was issued "at a time when elected officials and private individuals in Alabama had demonstrated their determination to thwart all efforts toward compliance (with the Supreme Court's school segregation rulings) and to subject all who sought compliance to economic pressures, mental harrassment, threats and violence."

ALABAMA SENATOR BLASTS NAACP ACTS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 13 — State Senator Sam Engelhardt in an address here Saturday blasted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His address was delivered at a rally of the South Alabama Citizens Council. An estimated 700 persons attended the rally.

Of $100,000 Alabama Fine— Court Will Look At NAACP Appeal

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The fine was imposed during proceedings started by State Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state.

The high court will hear arguments in the case some time next Fall and hand down a written opinion later.

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Highest Court To Review $100,000 NAACP Fine

Constitution Tues. 5-28-57
Atlanta Ga. p. 2

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to consider the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a $100,000 contempt fine in Alabama.

The fine was imposed during proceedings started by State Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state.

The high court will hear arguments in the case some time next fall and hand down a written opinion later.

REFUSE NAMES

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STATE LAW

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The NAACP said Jones' order was issued "at a time when elected officials and private individuals in Alabama had demonstrated their determination to thwart all efforts toward compliance (with the Supreme Court's school segregation rulings) and to subject all who sought compliance to economic pressure, mental harassment, threats and violence."

The petition said the organization's constitutional rights of free speech and assembly would be infringed by production of the names.

Patterson replied that a corporation may not assert the privileges of its individual members.

NEW TRIALS

In another action today the high court set aside the tax-fix convictions of former internal revenue official Daniel A. Bolich, Washington influence-peddler Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald, and a New York attorney.

In a unanimous decision, the high court ordered new trials for all three defendents. It based its ruling on the grounds that Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson, the trial judge, improperly charged the jury.

Bolich, assistant internal revenue commissioner in the Truman administration, was convicted in New York in 1955 of conspiring with Grunewald and New York attorney Max Halperin to defraud the government in a tax case.

Trial testimony disclosed that Grunewald received fees of $160,000 for persuading Bolich to withhold prosecution of two New York firms on tax fraud charges.

All three defendants received sentences of five years in prison. But they have remained free on bond pending the outcome of their appeals.

In other major decisions, the court:

Refused, 7 to 2, to shorten the prison sentences of New York gambler Frank Costello; rubber magnate Poncet Davis of Akron, Ohio; gambler L. B. Binion of Dallas, Tex., and others. They were convicted of tax fraud evasion charges under a law that provides a maximum penalty of five years in prison and $10,000 fine.

High Tribunal Will Hand Down Opinion In Fall

Wash. D.C. p. 1
From Ala. Ap. 6-1-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United States Supreme Court Monday agreed to hear an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a $100,000 contempt of court fine given to Alabama for its refusal to produce membership records.

The NAACP announced that to submit names of its members would subject them to "economic and physical reprisals."

HALTED ACTIVITIES

The contempt finding stopped action in the case at the time. An injunction had been issued by Alabama, barring the organization from further activities in the state.

The High Court will hear arguments in the case some time next fall and hand down a written opinion.

The organization was taken into court as a result of charges by Alastance Glass, Evalina Spain, Louise Fowler; Messers Neil Bridges and Fred Turner.

Members of the honoree's family included: Mr. and Mrs. W. Paul Perry of Social Circle, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Starr, the C. A. Scott family, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Young and family of Monroe, Georgia; Mrs. L. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Holloway, Jr., and family; and a message from her niece, Mrs. Ariel Strong of Chicago, Illinois.

The portrait unveiled was done by Jeremiah Belt, long-time custodian of the Jefferson Beavers school, College Park. The occasion was highlighted by the showing of slides of the early life of Miss Perry with Mrs. Alice Washington and Mrs. Chrystyne Randolph commentating. The projectionists were Miss Lavonia Houseworth and Mrs. Estelle Alabama Attorney General John Patterson that it supported the Montgomery bus boycott and that it paid Autherine Lucy to seek admission to the University of Alabama.

ISSUED INJUNCTION

Montgomery Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones, who had issued an injunction which barred the NAACP from the state, fined the organization contempt of court because it would not reveal the names and addresses of its members and present other record in court. The Ala. Supreme Court refused to hear the contempt aspect of the case.

In other action the Supreme Court handed down a tax decision that could have the effect of upholding a five-year prison term for New York gambler Frank Costello.

The ruling was one of two involving tax charges. In the other, the high court ordered a new trial for Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald and two co-defendants convicted in connection with a $160,000 tax-fixing scheme.

2. Granted a review of the three-year contempt of court sentences imposed on top Communist leaders Gilbert Green and Henry Winston for bail-jumping after their conviction of conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the government.

Cash receipts from marketing of all crops, livestock and livestock products by Tar Heel farmers during 1955 totaled $935,465,000.

Counsel For The Accused

Advertiser p. 4-a
Tues. 6-25-57
Montgomery Ala.

The manifest determination of the legislature is to maintain segregation in all phases of Alabama life.

It has been shown before that attorneys supplied by the NAACP are of the highest calibre. Few lawyers in general practice can match these constitutional specialists.

A proposal backed by Montgomery's Rep. O. J. Goodwyn and recommended by the Legislative Council, but not yet introduced, seems to offer the best answer. It would provide for the hiring of outstanding lawyers, at salaries commensurate with their talents, to represent the state, not only in constitutional cases involving segregation but in such involved disputes as rate cases.

The enactment of such legislation should not be a reflection on the attorney general or his staff. Just as there are specialists in medicine, who achieve a high degree of skill in narrow areas of learning, so are there specialists in law.

The NAACP has them. If the state hopes to compete with them, it must provide skilled fencers. Otherwise, the field will be left to other than the first team.

Arguments For NAACP Are Refused

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—The Supreme Court today refused to allow 14 private associations to file papers supporting an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from a contempt finding in Alabama.

The NAACP case was accepted for review by the high court last May. Arguments will be heard later this term.

Organizations involved in today's action were the American Jewish Congress; the Commission on Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ; Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogue of America, and Workers' Defense League.

"Today it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack," the papers said. "Tomorrow the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

A fine of $100,000 was imposed on the NAACP during proceedings started by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson to put the association out of business in the state. The NAACP refused to produce in court the names and addresses of its members on grounds that publication would subject members to "economic and physical reprisals."

Supreme Court Refuses Groups Backing Of NAACP

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday refused to permit a number of organizations to take part as a "friend of the court" in a dispute between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the state of Alabama.

The organizations had charged that the state's effort to expel the NAACP jeopardized the "fundamental constitutional rights of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views."

The state Attorney General took action against the NAACP on the ground that it had failed to register with the state government and had furnished legal help in racial segregation cases.

State courts enjoined the organization from conducting business or organizing, and eventually fined the NAACP $100,000 for failure to supply correspondence and membership lists.

The NAACP appealed, and other organizations interested in the case filed a routine petition to join in the legal arguments as "Amici Curiae", or friends of the court.

The state, through Attorney General John Patterson, objected to what he called the "emotional and highly colored statements of opinion" in the brief filed by the organizations.

He said that the organizations were trying to influence the court through sheer "weight of numbers."

The Supreme Court, in a brief order, dismissed the request filed by the American Jewish Congress; American Baptist Convention, Commission on Christian Social Progress; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Mission Congregational and Christian Churches; Counsel for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ; Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogues of America, and the Workers Defense League.

Ala. would deny aid to NAACP

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The state of Alabama Tuesday objected to the Supreme Court granting permission to 15 organizations to file a brief as friends of the court in the case of the NAACP against Alabama.

Replying to the motion of the group of organizations for leave to file their brief supporting the NAACP, Alabama said it was inadvisable at this stage of the proceedings to permit the introduction of "emotional and highly colored statements of opinion" such as appear in the brief attached to the motion.

The statements to which Alabama objects assert that the record in the case shows that Alabama public officials have attempted to block the efforts of the NAACP on behalf of colored people in that state and to outlaw the association from the state.

"WE ARE CONCERNED with the implications of this assertion of governmental power, irrespective of whether or not we support the aims of the NAACP in combatting racial inequality," the 15 organizations state in their motion, adding:

"It has become perfectly obvious that Alabama not only is attempting to maintain its statewide pattern of racial segregation but is also working for the destruction of all organizations opposed to this policy.

"Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has therefore placed in jeopardy the fundamental constitutional rights of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views."

* * *

THE 15 organizations declare that they are "deeply disturbed by this assault on freedom of association. Today, it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack. Tomorrow, the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed by state officials."

The groups maintain that the right to organize is protected by the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments against interference by governmental authorities.

The NAACP is appealing from an order finding it guilty of contempt and fining it $10,000 with the proviso that if it did not disclose the information it had been ordered to turn over to the Alabama Attorney General within five days the fine would be increased to $100,000.

* * *

THE NAACP had been ordered to give to the state the names and addresses of all its members in Alabama and turn over its financial records and all correspondence and agreements relating to the Autherine Lucy case.

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to review the judgment of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the contempt verdict and fine.

The 15 organizations which have asked leave to file a brief as friends of the court are the American Jewish Congress; American Baptist Convention; Commission on Christian Social Organization; American Civil Liberties Union.

* * *

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions of the Congregation and Christian Churches; Council for Social Action of the United Church of Christ; Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogue of America and the Workers Defense League.

Recognition of Vulnerability

In filing a motion and brief as friend of the court in a suit involving the constitutionality of the $100,000 fine imposed by an Alabama court against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Jewish Congress and 14 other national religious, educational and civic organizations indicate their awareness that all are vulnerable to the same attack.

The question raised in this litigation is whether a state may constitutionally place prohibitions or crippling restrictions on the operation of a voluntary association similarly organized for a specific purpose: i.e., promoting equal rights for all, without discrimination based on race.

These organizations are sufficiently farsighted to recognize that if the case of Alabama against the NAACP stands, then all private national organizations are seriously imperiled throughout the Union and can be suppressed on the mere caprice of bigoted state officials.

As the American Jewish Congress well puts it: "Today, it is the NAACP that is subjected to attack. Tomorrow, the same measures may be taken against any group that supports a cause opposed to state officials."

Alabama thinks that by making it difficult or impossible to operate the NAACP, there will be an end to vexatious law suits for school integration which the association supports.

In making this attack, however, it is making all other organizations of similar nature vulnerable, and thus violating the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments against interference by Government authorities.

If Alabama prevails, fascism is just around the corner.

Supreme Court Ruling:

Groups Are Not Allowed To Enter NAACP Case

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Supreme Court Monday refused to permit a number of organizations to take part as a "friend of the court" in a dispute between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the state of Alabama.

The organizations had charged that the state's "effort to expel the NAACP" jeopardizes the "fundamental Constitutional rights of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views."

THE ATTORNEY General of Alabama took action against the NAACP on the ground that it had failed to register with the state government, and had furnished legal help in racial segregation cases.

State courts enjoined the organization from conducting business or organizing, and eventually fined the NAACP $100,000 for failure to supply correspondence and membership lists.

THE NAACP appealed, and other organizations interested in the case filed a routine petition to join in the legal arguments as "amici curiae", or friends of the court.

The state of Alabama, through Attorney General John Patterson, objected to what he called the "emotional and highly colored statements of opinion" in the brief filed by the organizations.

HE SAID THAT the organizations were trying to influence the court through sheer "weight of numbers."

The Supreme Court in a brief order, dismissed the request filed by the American Jewish Congress; American

Baptist convention, Commission on Christian Social Progress; American Civil Liberties Union; American Friends Service Committee; American Jewish Committee; American Veterans Committee; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Board of Home Missions, Congregational and Christian Churches; Counsel for Christian Social Action; United Church of Christ Japanese-American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; National Community Relations Advisory Council; United Synagogues of America, and the Workers Defense League.

Freedom Of Association

(From Chicago Daily Defender)

One of the healthy developments in the NAACP's current fight with the South is the readiness with which other organizations of equal importance have rallied to its banner.

The Japanese American Citizens League is among 14 major national organizations which intervened last week with the Supreme Court in defense of the NAACP's constitutional right to enjoy freedom of association.

The 14 organizations filed an Amici Curiae (friends of the court) brief in a case entitled NAACP vs. State of Alabama.

The signatories to the brief maintained that they have a direct interest in this proceeding which raises a very substantial constitutional question affecting equally their organizational interest. Unfortunately on Monday the court dismissed their requests.

The whole matter is a question of whether a state may constitutionally place prohibitions or crippling restrictions on the operation of a voluntary association organized "for a specific purpose, that of promoting equal rights for all, without discrimination based upon race."

Voicing their deep concern at the state of Alabama's assault on freedom of association, the organizations declared:

"Today, it is the NAACP that is, subjected to attack. Tomorrow, the same measure may be taken against any group which supports a cause opposed by state officials."

The high court is reviewing an Alabama Circuit court decision handed down in July 1956, which fined the NAACP $100,000 and held it in contempt of court for refusing to turn over a list of its Alabama members.

The brief submitted by the 14 organizations did not enter into any question involving segregation or integration. It confined itself specifically to the question of constitutional freedom of association.

Alabama's effort to expel the NAACP has placed in jeopardy the fundamental constitutional right of individuals to join together to form associations in order to express and advance their views.

32b 1957

NAACP

NAACP
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

"NO RIGHTS BILLS"

Big 3 urge Ike to say it ain't so

Sat. 12-21-57

WASHINGTON

Three of the country's leading civil rights organizations have let it be known that they are going to press for enactment of new civil rights legislation in the 1958 session of Congress.

They are the NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action and the American Veterans Committee.

According to recent reports in the press, Attorney General William P. Rogers said, in effect, that the Administration does not plan any request for additional civil rights legislation in the 1958 Congress.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, said that the association has informed Mr. Rogers that it will call for new civil rights measures despite Mr. Rogers' remarks.

In a letter to the attorney general, Mr. Wilkins expressed the "uneasiness among adherents of civil rights," prompted by the press conference remarks calling for a "cooling off" period.

Mr. Rogers said, according to the press, that the Eisenhower Administration believes that "the best interest of the country" would be served by omitting any civil rights bill from the 1958 program.

* * *

OFFICIALS for the ADA said the organization would send a message of stronger civil rights legislation at the next session of Congress.

The ADA statement said that the civil rights issue "will not be quiet because those who must live under the indignities and injustices of discrimination will not let it rest."

With this declaration, Americans for Democratic Action Tuesday night served notice that civil rights advocates will renew their efforts to get legislation to prevent recurrences of Little Rock.

* * *

AND THE American Veterans Committee has already called upon President Eisenhower to speak out against Mr. Rogers' remarks — to say it isn't so.

In a letter to the president, William R. Ming Jr. of Chicago, national chairman of the organization, said that Rogers' remarks amounted to a "green light to the opponents of civil rights."

He charged that Rogers' remarks meant, in effect, that nothing further would be done on civil rights for at least two years and probably longer, noting the impact would be felt at home and abroad.

* * *

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, national director of ADA, told an audience in Pittsburgh last week that the Little Rock and other events during the summer made stronger civil rights legislation more important.

He also criticized the roles of both the Democratic and Republican parties in the fight for civil rights.

The ADA leader charged that the Democratic party "has been too concerned with covering up for its segregation brethen," adding:

"The Republicans, with notable exceptions, have brought neither enough courage nor enough conviction to the fight for civil rights."

* * *

MR. WILKINS of the NAACP charged that Mr. Rogers' remarks "seemed to endorse the southern clamor for do nothing" and that the Government planned to sit on the sidelines as "a sort of spectator."

"Unless a firm stand is maintained over the whole desegregation front, mobs and their back-state managers will continue to mock law and order . . . with more, not fewer, Little Rocks," Wilkins stated.

NAACP Savs Dixie Stifled Freedom In '56

Defender — P. 22

Lists Abuses In Annual Report

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-6-57

DETROIT — The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the NAACP.

The report was made public here and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit on June 25.

The document cites southern restrictions of "freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought." It says that in 1956 "southern white people of moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislatve and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups."

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report declares.

Another aspect of the South's resistance to desegregation is related in a chapter on the NAACP's legal work, in which various southern assaults upon the NAACP are described.

"For the first time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operating in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP GROWS

Despite being banned in three southern states and attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the South, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 350,424 members in 1956, compared with 305,589 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Among Association accomplishments described in the account affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation on intra-state carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala., bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

The Montgomery bus case ruling is termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coup de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine laid down three score years ago in the Plessy v. Ferguson case."

"COMPLEX PROBLEMS"

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices — in public schools, public recreation and transportation — had been outlawed," nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color line."

The section on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Although the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle of when and how they were to be enjoyed."

However, the legal account goes on, "cases involving the really hard problems of procedure and remedy. . .did not reach the Supreme Court in 1956. In fact, only a few were pending in federal courts of appeals. The problems faced in these cases were raised where the validity of certain devices designed to avoid or delay compliance (with the Supreme Court's anati-segregation rulings) was challenged."

HOUSING WORK

A "new step" is described in the work of the housing department, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1956. The new approach opposes "continued expansion of public housing projects in already existing Negro areas." The desired alternative is site selection which would lend itself to "real integration."

The housing unit also reports N. A. A. C. P. intervention which halted the use of government urban renewal projects used "as a device to set up new areas of containment perpetuating racial segregation." Such programs were halted by NAACP intervention in Eufala, Ala., and Chicago Heights, Ill., the report says.

Maintaining that racial discrimination in public housing projects "persisted in many communities," the account says that non-discrimination policies were adopted by several additional public housing authorities.

RESTRICTIONS BROKEN

In the field of employment, the document relates that "Negroes for the first time were admitted into apprenticeship training programs" in several communities.

"At the present time," the report explains, "there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youths from certain apprenticeship training programs conducted jointly by industrial management and labor unions in various sections of the nation." This situation received a major share of attention from the NAACP labor program in 1956.

The reason for concentration on apprenticeship training is found in the results of automation, the document indicates. It says that "because of the great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, the increasing introduction of automation may result in a wholesale displacement of Negroes in industry. Already there are many such instances of such displacement."

The South's failure to utilize available Negro manpower in its new industrial development is scored. A sparse number of Negro employes, a "limited occupational diversification" of such employes, and the denial of apprenticeship training to these workers is declared to be "typical of the status of Negro employes. . .in the growing southern economy."

DESERT DEMOCRATS

A review of the 1956 election asserts that "South and North, Negro citizens indicated through their votes in the November presidential election that they were losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and this faction's arrogant insistence. year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress."

"Negro voters were tired of the filibuster in the Senate and of the rule which makes it possible," the report continues. "They were disgusted with the manifesto thru which southern Congressmen and Senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resented the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and force Negro children to accept inferior education."

"At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the notice that they expect the Republican administration to use federal powers to protect their rights, and they expect the Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation."

Jones Gets NAACP Region Post

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-6-57

DETROIT — Atty. Billy Jones of East St. Louis, last week was elected chairman of Region 3 at the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The region includes the state conferences and branches of the association in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and W. Virginia.

P. 4

Atty. Jones is chairman of the legal redress committee of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the NAACP and a past president of the Illinois NAACP.

ON RULES UNIT

Ethel C. Dostal, one of nine delegates representing the Chicago branch of the NAACP at the convention was elected to the convention rules committee.

Mrs. Ella J. Harris, president of the Rockford NAACP, was elected to serve on the resolutions committee, and Leslie Ware, president of the Rockford NAACP Youth Council, was elected to the committee on constitutional revision.

Granville W. Reed, III of the

Chicago NAACP Youth Council, was elected to the national youth work committee.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP, served as a consultant for the convention workshop on legislative action.

NAACP Urges Ike Stump South

DETROIT — As they closed their 48th annual convention, NAACP delegates blasted both political parties for its double talk on civil rights and urged President Eisenhower to "stump" the South and attack the White Citizens Councils for attempts to keep Negroes second-class citizens.

The delegates also called for federal, state and local investigations of the groups which have created an "atmosphere of terror and intimidation."

At the same time, they adopted a resolution stating that both parties "have been guilty of double talk and no action at all on civil rights."

CONDEMN DIXIE

The convention also condemned leaders in nine Southern states for pursuing the "rebellious course of absolute defiance of the Constitution, the Supreme Court and our national governments."

Leaders under fire were from Virginia, Alabama, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Some 1,000 delegates attended the week-long convention which concluded Sunday with a rally at Olympia stadium.

CHALLENGE TO GOP

In one of the 11 resolutions adopted on Saturday, the convention drew attention to the threatened filibuster on civil rights bills in the Senate and stated:

"This is a challenge to Republicans to show that they are still the party of Abraham Lincoln and that they support the President by unanimously voting to invoke cloture."

Another resolution condemned the atmosphere of terror and intimidation fostered in the South by White Citizens Councils, and another called attention to the steps being taken in various state legislatures and courts to ban the N. A. A. C. P. from operating in the South.

It was pointed out that this action is in violation of the U. S. Constitution.

American Jewish Congress Solidly Backs Bias Drive

By SAM LACY

DETROIT, Mich. — (NNPA) — The American Jewish Congress went on record as being solidly behind the fight to end racial segregation in one of the key developments at the 48th annual NAACP convention here last week.

The backing of the AJC was pledged by Shad Polier, vice president of the congress, in a speech on Thursday afternoon. It was the official linking of the two races, climaxing as it did a heavy participation by Jewish individuals and organizations.

Previously, musical programs had been rendered by Canter Nicholas Senakel, the Hebrew Adult Choir of Detroit, and the 40-voice Workman's Choral Group. Rabbi Morris Adler of this city, offered the invocation for the Wednesday night meeting.

UNITED AGAINST BIAS

"The organized Jewish community of America," declared Dr. Polier, "is united against racial segregation. Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of discrimination and virtually all have spoken out against it.

"I do not mean to say, however, that all Jewish Americans have gotten rid of their prejudices, or that none of them engage in discrimination," said Dr. Polier.

"Jews do have prejudices and Jews do vent them — against colored people, Puerto Ricans, Asians and even other Jews. There is a job still to be done with these unfortunates — a job of education and correction."

The speaker charged that Southern states fighting desegregation have taken "a dangerous step away from democracy and toward totalitarianism." This, he vouched, "is a sure-fire policy of disaster."

A gathering of some 1,500 delegates braved a day-long downpour to attend the meeting held in the Veterans Memorial Building.

King Tells NAACP Meeting Segregation In U.S. Must End

DETROIT, June 29 (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King told a mass meeting of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today "we could use a few strong, straight words from the White House" on the issue of desegregation.

In a speech prepared for a mass meeting in Olympia Stadium, Wilkins said the nation faced a "great desegregation crisis."

The meeting climaxed a week-long convention of the NAACP. Speaking with Wilkins were Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn baseball star who heads the NAACP fund-raising drive, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel who has argued NAACP cases before the Supreme Court.

Recalls Efforts

Wilkins recalled NAACP's efforts to wipe out segregation in the armed forces during World War II.

He said: "It was not a scholar like Woodrow Wilson who did this, nor an engineer like Herbert Hoover, nor even an inspired leader like Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was a hard little man from Missouri who, when the picture was made clear to him, said to us and to the nation: 'This is wrong and bad for America and we are going to change it.' "

In appealing again for an assist from the White House, Wilkins remarked, "Harry Truman might have been wrong at times, but he always took his stand."

Recount Terms

Recounting what he termed oppressive measures taken against Negroes in the South, Wilkins said: "When Hungarians resist oppression they are called heroes; when American Negroes legally and peacefully resist oppression they are called agitators. Our government sends observers to Hungary, organizes airlifts, sets up refugee camps, and opens immigration doors; but it does not say a mumbling word to the Deep South states about persecution, nor does it offer to aid a single black refugee.

Louisiana have barred them from going to court to test their rights. we wonder if there ever was a Civil War, if the Constitution ever made us citizens, if, indeed, slavery does not still exist.

Refused Laws

"This tabulation of harassment does not include Florida and North Carolina because these states have wrestled with their souls and refused to pass special laws against the NAACP. They have said by their actions that, while they may not agree with the views of a group, they are not willing to strangle liberty for one, lest liberty be strangled for all."

The mass meeting heard Marshall outline the legal victories won by NAACP.

Marshall reported "substantial progress in legal action toward eventual desegregation of all public institutions."

"It is but a matter of time," he said, "until the legislative and executive arms of our government will use their authority to bring about desegregation."

NAACP Official Urges Heep

White House Support Sought by Wilkins

DETROIT, June 30 (AP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today "we could use a few strong, straight words from the White House" on the issue of desegregation.

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"Instead, Alabama fines our American freedom fighters $100,000. Georgia assesses a so-called income tax of $17,000. Texas, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia and

Many Attending NAACP Convention In Detroit

Call Fri. 6-28-57 P.1
Kansas City, Mo.

DETRIOT. — (INS) — An estimated 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country are attending the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened in Detroit Tuesday, June 25.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, delivered the keynote address Tuesday night at the motor city's new Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium.

United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther and Joseph Rauh, chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, addressed a mass meeting at the Ford auditorium Wednesday night. They will speak on the international and constitutional implications of the desegregation crisis.

Twelve awards for outstanding activity were announced Thursday night at the association's annual Freedom Fund dinner, to be held at the Sheraton Cadillac hotel.

Friday night, the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will receive the NAACP's Spingarn medal awarded for distinguished achievement. Call

The presentation will be made at the Ford auditorium by the Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan. Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D) of Mich., will speak at the meeting.

The convention ends Sunday with a mass meeting at Olympia stadium, which is expected to attract upwards of 20,000 persons.

Speaking at the concluding meeting will be Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Jackie Robinson, former star of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Business and workshop sessions will be held throughout the week at the Veterans Memorial building.

Leader Sees Graye Crisis For NAACP

Constitution P.12
Wed. 6-26-57
Atlanta Ga.

DETROIT, June 25 (AP)—A leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said tonight the organization faced "a grave and unprecedented crisis" because of what he described as an "attack by the legislative and judicial systems of many of the Southern states."

The NAACP's board chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, in a keynote speech prepared for the association's convention here, said, "The most important problem facing this convention is the development of a plan of action to meet the present crisis and to make possible the achievement of the NAACP goal of equal rights for all Americans."

Dr. Tobias, 75, a social worker and educator who is called by his friends "the elder statesman" of the Negro cause, said, "We can do this only in an atmosphere of calm reasonableness."

Among other things, he proposed studies to find out "why certain people cling so tenaciously to the old ways, why they place such exaggerated value on so superficial a quality as skin color, and why they persist in looking backwards to a day which cannot be brought back without total disaster to the entire nation."

Dr. Tobias said "an all-out attack" was launched upon the NAACP in the South because the organization was "held responsible" for the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

"The revolt against the Supreme Court decision," Dr. Tobias said, "is a declaration of secession not only from the United States of America but in reality from the human race."

He added, "The extremists of all sections of the country, the supporters and advocates of the anachronism of white supremacy, look upon themselves as a special breed of mankind, as a race apart not only from their dark-skinned neighbors but from mankind of whatever race, color, religion or nationality throughout the world."

Electa Grand Chapter, O. E. S., Ends 48th Communication and 50th Anniversary; Takes NAACP Life Membership

Register-Leader P.1
Des Moines Iowa,
Thurs. 6-27-57

Keokuk, Ia.—Electa Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Prince Hall Affiliation, state of Iowa and jurisdiction closed their forty-eighth annual communication and fiftieth anniversary here Thursday, June 20, as guests of Electa Chapter No. 17.

The following officers were elected and installed:

Mrs. Gladys Taylor, Cedar Rapids, grand worthy matron; Mr. Ebbie W. Pitts, Davenport, grand worthy patron; Mrs. Evelyn Wilder, Marshalltown, associate grand matron; Mr. Wiliam Burton, Marshalltown, associate grand patron; Mrs. Vivian Smith, Cedar Rapids, grand treasurer; Mrs. Orea Buice, Des Moines, grand secretary; Mrs. Bertha E. Wolder, Des Moines, grand conductress; Mrs. Marjorie Lewis, Fort Madison, associate grand conductress; Mrs. Haley O. Houston, Des Moines, grand registrar; Mrs. Velma Lewis, Burlington, grand lecturer.

Appointive Officers

Appointive Officers:—Mrs. Gladys White, Burlington, grand Adah; Mrs. Oley Clark, Keokuk, grand Ruth; Mrs. Gladys Brown, Des Moines, grand Esther; Mrs. Lessie Garrett, Des Moines, grand Martha; Mrs. Felice Rhodes, Des Moines, grand Electa; Mrs. LaVerne Grayson, Ottumwa, grand Warder; Mrs. Frinzella Shores, Sioux City, grand sentinel; Mrs. Emma F. Bell, Waterloo, grand chaplain; Mrs. Midren Graves, Des Moines, grand marshall; Mrs. Helen Windsor, Ft. Madison, grand organist; Mrs. Ruth Harper, Waterloo, American flag bearer; Mrs. Marietta Payton, Davenport, Christian flag bearer; Mrs. Fannie Morris, Centerville, O.E.S. flag bearer.

Mrs. Myrtle Coffman, Fort Dodge, grand historian; Mrs. Odessa Roberts, Davenport, grand chairman of returns; Mrs. Mary M. Range, Ft. Madison, grand chairman of jurisprudence; Rev. D. O. Bell, Waterloo, grand chairman of auditing; Mrs. Mary J. Majors, Keokuk, G. D. F. C.; Mrs. Clemmie Hightower, Clinton, grand chairman of ways and means; Mrs. Sarah E. Jett, Des Moines, grand chairman of grand officers addresses; Mrs. Mary Green, Des Moines, grand chairman of finance.

Elect Grand Chapter voted to take out a life membership of $500 with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

South Stifled Civil Liberties in 1956-NAACP

Tulsa Okla.
Tribune 6-27-57

Annual Association Report Presented at Detroit Meeting

DETROIT — The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report was made public here today and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit on June 25.

The document cites southern restrictions of "freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought." It says that moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position wereitni miadaetddn ist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislative and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups."

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report declares.

South Assaults NAACP

Another aspect of the South's resistance to desegregation is related in a chapter on the NAACP's legal work, in which various southern assaults upon the NAACP are described.

"For the first time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operating in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP Continued To Grow

Despite being banned in three southern states and attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the South, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 350,424 members in 1956, compared with 305,589 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Among Association accomplishments described in the account are a Supreme Court decision affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation on intrastate carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala., bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in industry, and the adoption of non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

The Montgomery bus case ruling i termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coup de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine down threescore years ago in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case."

"Complex Problems" In Legal Work

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices—in public schools, public recreation and transportation—had been outlawed" nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color

line."

The section on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Althouth the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle or when and how they were to be enjoyed."

The War Against the NAACP

Latest communiques from the civil rights battlefield report immense losses suffered by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the likelihood of larger ones in the offing.

In fighting on the Deep South front, the NAACP has made no headway at all toward its goal of public school desegregation, but on the contrary has moved from the offensive to the defensive, with the enemy building up its potential all of the time, legally, psychologically and economically.

Special laws designed to cripple the NAACP have been passed in eight Southern states. Alabama has fined the association $100,000, Texas has issued a permanent injunction. Altogether 83,000 members have been cut off—and membership is the ammunition and food of the NAACP.

The executive secretary of the NAACP, Mr. Roy Wilkins, has sent out a call for help, has asked for $1 or more from association members outside the war area to replace the 83,000 memberships lost to pressure and terror.

Every Negro who feels that he has a stake in this fight (and which one hasn't?) can do no less than put one dollar or five dollars in an envelope and mail it TODAY to Mr. Wilkins at NAACP headquarters, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

The time to do this, we warn, is TODAY.

NAACP meeting has 940 delegates

DETROIT — A total of 940 delegates had registered for the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as of Friday morning.

It was expected by Mrs. Lucille Black, the convention registrar, however, that by Sunday the list of registrants "will be well over a thousand."

These delegates came from all sections of the continent, covering it like a huge cross from Alaska to Florida and from Massachusetts to Southern California.

Included were the following:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA —Eugene Davidson, Roy Garvin, Mesdames Andrea Maddox and Nancy Wilkins and Miss Roberta Lovingwood.

MARYLAND — George Hines, Mrs. Leola Dorsey, state conference; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Robert B. Watts, Bowen Jackson, the Revs. William Payne, John Tilley and Marcus Wood, Sen. Harry Cole and Mrs. Marie Turner, Baltimore;

S. Payton Manning, Montgomery County, and Mrs. Lulu C. Hardesty, Anne Arundel County.

VIRGINIA — The Rev. N. Howard Stanton, Alexandria; James R. Jones, Robert D. Robertson, Frank W. Merritt and Mrs. Roberta E. Robertson, Norfolk;

The Revs. S. Russell Wilson, S. M. Thompson, Dr. J. M. Tinsley and Mesdames Senora B. Lawson and Florence Waller, Richmond;

Miss Inez Knox, Phoebus-Hampton; Alonza A. Adams, South Norfolk; Mesdames Edith Hussey and Mary B. Henderson and Albert D. Smith, Fairfax County; and Robert Avant and Miss Lillian Morgan, Petersburg;

Dr. W. L. Harris, Mrs. Pearl Barnett and Mrs. D. T. Harris, Fredericksburg; Mesdames Irene Lee, Sililone Stephen and M. T. Whiting, Charles E. Brown, York-James City; Mrs. Laura Crawley and Mrs. G. N. J. Tucker, Dinwiddie County.

WEST VIRGINIA — T. G. Nutter, state conference; H. L. Bias, Lonzo M. Ross, Mrs. Memphis Garrison, Huntington; Willard Brown, Charles E. Price, Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA — T. H. Leonard, Asheville; Tecumseh Graham, John Hoyle, Cleveland County; Dr. William H. Fuller, B. McKissick, Durham; Mrs. Beatrice Burnett, Edgecombe County;

Drs. E. R. Edmonds and George C. Simpkins Jr., the Rev. Melvin C. Swann Sr., Greensboro; the Rev R. D. Sharpe and J. C. Pike, Hickory;

John D. McAllister, Hoke County; Mrs. Ruth H. Morgan, Wendell; Dr. P. M. Brandon, J. H. Roseborough, Winston-Salem; and the Rev. J. H. Acker, Mrs. Mae E. Adams and Mrs. Thelma Byrd, Gaston County;

SOUTH CAROLINA — The Revs. J. C. Leavy, J. M. Ellis and H. T. Risher, and Levi G. Byrd, Cheraw; the Rev. Alonzo Middleton, Clarendon County; Mrs. Mattie L. James, Columbia, and William Frank and Layton Berry, Dunbarton.

PENNSYLVANIA — Henry R. Smith Jr., Joshua Thompson, state conference; Henry Taylor, the Rev. John H. Jackson, Beaver Valley; the Rev. James King, Clairton; Mrs. Katherine Buzek, the Revs. J. L. McFarland and J. D. Myers, and Stanley Redberg, Erie;

Ben Amos, Mesdames Esther Blanchard, Elsie Drew and Mary Foulke, also Erie; Edward B. Austin, Saul Griffin and the Rev. Hubert Hall, Johnstown; Frank Triplett, LaMott;

Mesdames Estelle Smith and Isabel L. Strickland, Miss Anne Hines and John C. Smith, Main Line; Ike Jones, William D. Mason, Lawrence Roseboro and William Grayson, Mercer County;

Paul Simmons, Harry K. Mc McGraw, Monongahola Valley; John Campbell, William S. Wooten, Mrs. Margaret Campbell and Miss Mildred Enys, New Castle; Mrs. Decies Boisseau, Willow Grove; Arthur Hall and Mrs. Bertha Hall, Cardale;

Mrs. Bertha Baker and Mrs. Gladys Pendleton, Connellsville.

NEW JERSEY — Samuel A. Williams, the Rev. E. L. Avery, state conference; the Rev. Mathew E. Neil, Mesdames Margaret Caution, Bessie Duncan, Evelyn Moore and Eloise Taliaferro, Atlantic City;

Walter L. Gray, William Dantzler, Cumberland County; the Rev. James G. Austin Sr., Max E. Freeman, Gloucester County; the Rev Eugene Avery and Mrs. Marcella West, Jersey City;

Mrs. Odell Garland, Metuchen; Clayton Yett, Morris County; Raymond Johnson, Montclair; Mesdames Marvel Dansbury, Juanita Dades, Anna Harmon; Father W. S. McKay, Dr. Ulysses Wiggins and Gordon Williams, Camden;

Mesdames Pansy Dantzler, Grace Fenderson, Arra Goode, Jennie Lemon and Tina Bohannon; Francis Hoggard, Harry Hazelwood, Newark; Miss Elsie Gibbs and Mesdames Geneva Miller and Esther Hazell, Perth Amboy;

Marshall Brown and Mrs. Eva B. Fields, Plainfield; Donald Payne and Miss Fannie Green, Orange-Maplewood; James Jeffries and Mrs. Leomae Good, Trenton; and Mesdames Delia Martin and Madeline Williams, and Dr. Everett B. Simmons, also Orange-Maplewood.

OHIO — Clifford Dunson, Misses Doris McClain, Delores Mitchell, and Mrs. Marguerite Nash, Akron; Elijah Holman, Mrs. Helen Miller, Ashtabula; Robert Decatur, Dr. James E. Levy, the Rev. Wade H. McKinney;

Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Mesdames Robbie Purdy, Donna B. Scott, Dovie B. Sweet, Lillian Wynn and Cecilia Washington, Herman Seatt, Harold Williams, Everett Brown, Wendell Erwin, and D. Rudolph Henderson, Cleveland;

Mrs. Lucille Daniels, the Rev. Charles A. Talbert, Elyria; Mrs. Margaret Baker, Charles B. Mayle, Kermit T. Dobbins, Oberlin;

Dr. Samantha Adams, Anderson Cheeves, Joseph Francois, Ben Hunt, Mesdames Rosa Moody, Ester Daniels, Mary Jeffries, Lucille Neeley, Glacie Reed and Mildred Terrell, Toledo;

Archie W. Perry, Paul S. Jones, Allen County; the Rev. James I. Davis, Judge Russell L. Carter, Charles J. Francis, James H. McGee, Miss Mary Overbee Jones and Mrs. Miley Williamson, Dayton;

W. U. Colvin, Willis Shaw, James E. Turner, William Upshaw and Mesdames Marguerite Nash and Esther Spruill, Akron.

TEXAS — Dr. George D. Flemmings, Richard C. Hill, Fort Worth; Elmer B. Willard and Theo R. Johns, and Dr. E. D. Sprott, Beaumont; George W. Kerr, Spur;

The Rev. Emerson Marcee and Mrs. Earline Minor, San Antonio; and John Jay Jones, Texarkana.

KANSAS — Charles R. Roquemore, Mrs. Vivian J. Parks, state conference; Mrs. Bertha Givens, Mrs. Jessie Childs, Arkansas City;

Floyd Anderson, Solomon K. Cole Benjamin Franklin, George Haley, Mesdames Beatrice Mills and Irene Loney, Kansas City; Mrs. Cordia Wesson and M. S. Jennings, Salina; and Chester L. Lewis Jr., Mrs. Vivian Parks and Mrs. Jacqueline Y. Lewis, Wichita.

MISSOURI — Ernest Calloway, Henry W. Wheeler, Boyd Wilson, Frankie Freeman, Miss Evelyn Roberts and Mesdames Kitty Hall, Fannie Pitts and Geneva Wayne, St. Louis;

Mrs. L. M. Noble, Dr. Roland L. Wiggins, the Rev. W. V. Lofton, Mrs. R. L. Wiggins, Columbia; the Revs. B. S. Beck and Walter Williams, Gobler, and Marshall Currin, Charleston.

The 48th Annual NAACP Convention

World Sat. 7-6-57 P. 8

Birmingham, Ala.

The Detroit annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone down in history as the occasion for emphasizing that group's determination to make American democracy a reality for all.

Sparked by the nation's top leadership, the NAACP charted a course for the future, based on a past of continuous victory in the courts and changing public opinion. The Association's legal staff resolved, among other things, a "fight to the finish" on the South's new interpretation of barratry, designed to prevent the NAACP from backing civil rights suits below the Mason and Dixon Line.

The convention also saw daily emphasis on the ballot as a most important factor in the winning of civil rights. It was clearly pointed out that the only way to eliminate the enemies of civil rights from the Congress, the various state Capitol hills and courthouses in the land is for the people to register and vote their true conviction about democracy and its application in everyday life.

For the first time in American history, organized Jewry asserted its opposition against racial segregation in principle. Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, declared: "Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of segregation ..... The AJC realizes that neither the NAACP nor the Negro community are the sole victims of this attack."

Labor leader Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and scores of other speakers pointed out that civil rights is a moral issue for the nation. They underscored, as did Reuther, that America "is the last best hope of the world. If freedom and democracy can't work in Atlanta, it can't work anywhere."

President Eisenhower hailed the NAACP for its aid to the national community, declaring: "As you have helped — by work and deed — to bring substance to ..... the principle that all men are created equal and all men should take an equal share in the responsibilities of government ..... you have contributed to the national community."

The NAACP in the Detroit convention pledged on a broad front to continue its fight to keep America free, to guarantee freedom for all its citizens.

Lists Abuses In Annual Report

Defender Sat. 7-6-57

Chicago Ill.

DETROIT — The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the NAACP.

P 22

The report was made public here and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit on June 25.

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"For the first time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operating in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP GROWS

Despite being banned in three southern states and attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the South, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 350,424 members in 1956, compared with 305,589 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Among Association accomplishments described in the account affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation on intra-state carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala., bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

The Montgomery bus case ruling is termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coup de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine laid down three score years ago in the Plessy v. Ferguson case."

"COMPLEX PROBLEMS"

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices — in public schools, public recreation and transportation — had been outlawed," nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color line."

The section on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Although the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle of when and how they were to be enjoyed."

However, the legal account goes on, "cases involving the really hard problems of procedure and remedy. . .did not reach the Supreme Court in 1956. In fact, only a few were pending in federal courts of appeals. The problems faced in these cases were raised where the validity of certain devices designed to avoid or delay compliance (with the Supreme Court's anati-segregation rulings) was challenged."

HOUSING WORK

A "new step" is described in the work of the housing department, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1956. The new approach opposes "continued expansion of public housing projects in already existing Negro areas." The desired alternative is site selection which would lend itself to "real integration."

The housing unit also reports N. A. A. C. P. intervention which halted the use of government urban renewal projects used "as a device to set up new areas of containment perpetuating racial segregation." Such programs were halted by NAACP intervention in Eufala, Ala., and Chicago Heights, Ill., the report says.

Maintaining that racial discrimination in public housing projects "persisted in many communities," the account says that non-discrimination policies were adopted by several additional public housing authorities.

RESTRICTIONS BROKEN

In the field of employment, the document relates that "Negroes for the first time were admitted into apprenticeship training programs" in several communities.

"At the present time," the report explains, "there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youths from certain apprenticeship training programs conducted jointly by industrial management and labor unions in various sections of the nation." This situation received a major share of attention from the NAACP labor program in 1956.

The reason for concentration on apprenticeship training is found in the results of automation, the document indicates. It says that "because of the great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, the increasing introduction of automation may result in a wholesale displacement of Negroes in industry. Already there are many such instances of such displacement."

The South's failure to utilize available Negro manpower in its new industrial development is scored. A sparse number of Negro employes, a "limited occupational diversification" of such employes, and the denial of apprenticeship training to these workers is declared to be "typical of the status of Negro employes. . .in the growing southern economy."

DESERT DEMOCRATS

A review of the 1956 election asserts that "South and North, Negro citizens indicated through their votes in the November presidential election that they were losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and this faction's arrogant insistence. year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress."

"Negro voters were tired of the filibuster in the Senate and of the rule which makes it possible," the report continues. "They were disgusted with the manifesto thru which southern Congressmen and Senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resented the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to eral powers to protect their rights, defy the Supreme Court and force and they expect the Congress to Negro children to accept inferior enact adequate civil rights legisducation. lation."

"At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the notice that they expect the Republican administration to use fed-

SEN. JOHNS NAMED CHAIRMAN

NAACP Probers to Check Red Basis in Race Issues

TALLAHASSEE, July 8 (AP)—The legislative NAACP investigating committee reorganized today and embarked upon an investigation of Communist influence in racial agitation in Florida.

Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, a leader of the last-ditch segregation forces in the Senate, was named chairman for the next two years replacing Rep. Henry Land of Orange.

SPIKES RESIGNATION CLAIM

Mark Hawes of Tampa, who served as attorney for the committee the past year in its investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and white supremacy groups, was rehired. His salary will be fixed later.

The committee deferred action on a suggestion by Land that it strike from its formal report to the 1957 Legislature a recommendation that Allen H. Neuharth executive city editor of the Miami Herald, be cited for contempt.

A two-man subcommittee was named to review Neuharth's testimony before the committee and make a recommendation to the next meeting of the full committee July 17. Members of the subcommittee are Sen. Marion Knight of Blountstown and Rep. W. C. Herrell of Dade County.

In suggesting that the recommendation against Neuharth be stricken, Land said he had been advised that the Miami newspaperman had followed the ethics of his profession in refusing to disclose to the committee the source of his story concerning an alleged cache of dynamite by racial agitators.

Wants Refusal in Record

Land said he understood newspapermen have the same right of doctors and lawyers to refuse to disclose sources of information.

"They don't have the right, they take it," said Herrell.

Herrell, who conducted the Miami hearing Feb. 27 at which Neuharth declined to give the source of his story, said he had not personally recommended a contempt citation but "I want it in the record that he refused to answer the questions."

Johns said he thought it might be unwise to strike the contempt recommendation.

"The danger as I see it is that we don't know how many witnesses in the future would seize upon such action to openly defy the committee," Johns said.

Land said copies of the report had been sent to all committee members before it was presented to the Legislature with a request that any suggestions for changes, additions or eliminations be forwarded to him.

"No one questioned the report," he said.

Herrell acknowledged he had failed to read the report. Johns and Rep. J. B. Hopkins of Escambia, another committee member, said they had read the report and had signed it even though they were not familiar with Neuharth's testimony because they felt the committee should show a unanimous front.

Records Subpoenaed

Land announced that records of the committee session at Orlando had been subpoenaed by the defense in the federal court bribery conspiracy trial of James Hoffa, Teamsters' Union leader.

Employment of John Cye Cheasty, New York attorney, by the committee was terminated at the Orlando meeting. Cheasty is a key prosecution witness at the Hoffa trial.

Committee members disclosed that Cheasty had been fired at the Orlando session. The committee authorized a formal statement concerning termination of Cheasty's services after Rep. Hopkins said he had sought to give the impression he quit voluntarily.

Hawes did not attend today's session, but he wrote that in his opinion the most important task to be done by the committee was in tracking down reports of Communist influence in racial agitation.

A committee of the Louisiana Legislature reported several months ago it had found evidence of Communist influence in Florida racial matters.

losing much of the Negro Democratic vote in both the North and South.

The civil rights group said in its annual report that southern opposition to racial desegregation has caused Negroes in both the North and South "to sour" on the Democratic party. At the same time, the NAACP stated it would not tur entirely to the Republican Part but would support liberal cand dates of both parties.

The equality group also boaste a 40,000 increase in 1956 over th 1955 figure.

"Negroes in the North and Sout indicated by their vote last N vember that they were losing p tience with the dominance of th Southern wing over the Democrati party," the report stated.

existance and effectiveness in various states." They resolved "to fight with every resource, such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

Use Influence

Moreover, they called "upon the President of the United States to speak and continuously use his influence to safeguard the right of the NAACP, as an organization, to operate to bring about first-class citizenship for all citizens of the U. S. by any and all legal means at its disposal."

Pointing out that the Communist party has adopted a new line "to insinuate its program on non-communist and even anti-communist organizations," a resolution warned "the leaders and members of the Association to be even more vigilant now than ever before in preventing Communist infiltration, because Communists today operate under many disguises and false fronts."

The NAACP reiterated its demand for an open occupancy policy in housing, private as well as publicly-aided.

Housing Problem

"Housing is a problem of great complexity," a resolution asserted.

"In order to achieve our goal, the Association must concentrate its efforts upon those government agencies concerned with housing, and upon industry and trade groups which contribute to the housing supply and

Threats to Two at Convention

are concerned with the matter of occupancy."

The housing resolution asked for a presidential directive "forbidding racial or religious segregation or discrimination in all housing using any kind of government assistance."

the delegates concluded "that there is no longer any reason to wait and vainly hope for voluntary compliance by these eight states. We must, therefore, plan ahead with the certainty that all freedom-living Americans of all races should by now understand that we must defend our constitutional system against open rebellion by states which defy the law of the land."

In recognition of the impact of automation upon the future of employment possibilities for Negro workers, the convention passed a resolution calling for the full utilization of the Negro potential lest the country "be denied urgently needed manpower skills and the Negro be forced into an even more marginal position in the American economy even though economic opportunity increases for other groups within the community."

To this end, the delegates adopted a resolution "strongly urging that all forms of public support be withdrawn from discriminatory apprenticeship programs including the use of public school buildings and other facilities in programs which deny admission to Negroes." They also called "upon municipal and state fair employment practices commissions to help to end discriminatory restrictions in technical and industrial training programs."

Tell NAACP Leader and Members to Be Even More Vilgilant About Communists

Detroit—Resolutions adopted by the delegates attending the 48th annual convention of the NAACP covered the entire range of the Association's varied activities and interests from defense of the right of the organization to continue to exist to the relief of racial and religious tensions.

Before the six-day convention closed here on June 30, the delegates went "on record as condemning all efforts to destroy (the NAACP's)

"Open Rebellion"

Assaying the progress of school desegregation in the South and the stubborn resistance in eight states,

NAACP VOWS TO BACK BOTH PARTY LIBERALS

Detroit (ANP) — A vow to back liberals of both parties was promised by the NAACP here last week in the opening of its 48th annual convention as the civil rights group blamed Southern Democrats for

Thousands Attend 48th Convention In Detroit, Mich.

Official Release of Organization and Its Activities Given Commendable Treatment In Editorial Of Atlanta World; Jackie Robinson, Thurgood Marshall And Roy Wilkins, Along With Rev. Martin Luther King Were Headline Speakers; White Preacher Threatened

Detroit, July 3—Resolutions adopted by the delegates attending the 48th annual convention of the NAACP covered the entire range of the Association's varied activities and interests from defense of the right of the organization to continue to exist to the relief of racial and religious tensions.

Before the six-day convention closed here on June 30, the delegates went "on record as condemning all efforts to destroy (the NAACP's) existence and effectiveness in various states." They resolved "to fight with every resource at their command.

Moreover, they called upon the President of the United States to speak and continue to use his influence to safeguard the right of the NAACP, as an organization, to operate to bring about first-class citizenship for all citizens of the U. S. by any and all legal means at its disposal."

Reds Still Active

Pointing out that the Communist party has adopted a new line "to insinuate its program on non-communist and even anti-communist organizations," a resolution warned "the leaders and members of the Association to be even more vigilant now than ever before in preventing Communist infiltration, because communist today operate under many disguises and false fronts."

"We do not accept any label except that of loyal American citizens who, like thousands before us, have banded together to fight against injustice and oppression. We believe it to be our right and our duty to take test cases to court to establish the rights of citizens.

"We believe it to be our right and our duty to meet together and to pool our skills and our finances to aid our brothers who seek to escape to dignity and decency, to equality and opportunity. We believe it to be our right and our duty to oppose legislation which would deny us our American birth right. If this be called a crime, than we are ready for the test."

Threats to Two At Convention

The NAACP leader revealed that two participants in the convention had received threats during the sessions. The Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Michigan who presented the Spingarn Medal to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. on June 28, received a vile and abusive long distance call from Louisiana because of his role in the Convention.

C. R. Darden, President of the Mississippi State NAACP, received a call from his wife in Meridian, Miss., who informed him that angry whites had called her threatening her life and those of their young children because Mr. Darden was attending the convention.

Mr. Wilkins also reminded the audience that for many years the NAACP has been stimulating registration and voting in the South. He cited the Association's role in having the grandfather clause and the white primary invalidated by the United States Supreme Court.

The Association, he asserted, consistently has worked for the enlargement of the Negro vote throughout the region.

"We shall continue our efforts," he promised, "to the end that every eligible Negro citizen will be assured of his right to vote anywhere in this country."

Mr Marshall said that, following the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings of 1954 and 1955, the Association's legal department called in lawyers from all over the country to study the situation.

"It was the unanimous conclusion of this group of lawyers", he declared, "that there was not one reason under the sun for the NAACP to change its general over-all legal strategy insofar as the program is concerned, and we do not intend to change it."

An even better summary of the essential happenings at the Detroit convention than what was contained in the organization's official release was given in an editorial published in the Atlanta World, a Negro daily Newspaper. The editorial was as follows:

The 48th Annual NAACP Convention

The Detroit annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone down in history as the occasion for emphasizing that group's determination to make American democracy a reality for all.

Sparked by the nation's top leadership, the NAACP charted a course for the future, based on a past of continuous victory in the courts and changing public opinion. The Association's legal staff resolved, among other things, a "fight to the finish" on the South's new interpretation of barratry, designed to prevent the NAACP from backing civil rights suits below the Mason and Dixon line.

The convention also saw daily emphasis on the ballot as a most important factor in the winning of civil rights. It was clearly pointed out that the only way to eliminate the enemies of civil rights from the Congress, the various state Capitol hills and courthouses in the land is for the people to register and vote their true conviction a cout democracy and its application in everyday life.

For the first time in American history, organized Jewry asserted its opposition against racial segregation in principle. Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, declared: "Not a single responsible Jewish organization defends the institution of segregation. . . . .The AJC realizes that neither the NAACP nor the Negro community are the sole victims of this attack"

Labor Leader, Walter Reauther, president of the United Automobile Workers, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and scores of other speakers pointed out that civil rights is a moral issue for the nation. They underscored, as did Reuther, that America "is the last best hope of the world. If freedom and democracy can't work in Atlanta, it can't work anywhere."

President Eisenhower hailed the NAACP for its aid to the national community, declaring: "As you have helped — by work and deed — to bring substance to . . . . the principle that all men are created equal and all men should take an equal share in the responsibilities of government . . . . .you have contributed to the national community"

The NAACP in the Detroit convention pledge on a broad front to continue its fight to keep America free, to guarantee freedom for all citizens.

NAACP Here Gets Top Prize

The NAACP's first prize for outstanding civil rights work during 1956 was awarded to the District of Columbia Branch last night at the Association's 48th annual convention in Detroit.

Second prize awards went to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Branch in Montgomery County, Md., and to the Virginia State Conference.

The prizes consist of Thalheimer Awards, presented annually by the NAACP's national office.

The District branch received its award, according to the national office, for raising its membership from 3953 in 1955 to 9656 in 1956, for legal action resulting in opening of amusement places to members of all races, for obtaining changes in employment policies in the Civil Service Commission, for presenting charges of discrimination to the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, and for conducting a desegregation institute on school desegregation matters.

The District unit won first place for branches without paid personnel. The Detroit NAACP unit won first place for branches with paid personnel. The Kentucky State Conference won first place for State organizations.

The Montgomery County branch won recognition for obtaining police protection of a threatened family; for having more Negro teachers employed, for opening some theaters to Negro patrons and for showing that some petitioners opposing desegregation of a white school were not parents of school-age children.

The Virginia State NAACP Conference was applauded for obtaining 23,000 members, raising $40,000 and for pressing legal action in the five school desegregation cases in the Old Dominion.

Other NAACP units that won awards from the national headquarters were Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami, Palo Alto, and the West Virginia State Conference.

Prominent Catholic Denied NAACP Is An Extremest Group

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
July 12-57

Churchman Points Out Association Always Has Used Nothing But Legal Means In Pursuit Of Its Objectives; He Contrasts It With Klan And The Recently-Formed White Citizen's Councils

New York July 3—A prominent Catholic layman has branded as false charges that the NAACP is an extremist group.

George K. Hunton, executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and editor of **Interracial Review**, declared here last week that the Association has used, and will continue to use, only legal and constitutional means in its work for civil rights.

Mr. Hunton contrasted NAACP methods with the record of the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils which, he said, "defy the law of the land, urge citizens to refuse to obey the Supreme Court and resort to economic pressure and violence."

Calling upon all Catholics to "come out openly" for racial justice, Mr. Hunton asserted: "It is a winning cause, consistent with American democracy and in line with age-old teachings of the Church."

Mr. Sunton, who is a member of the NAACP Board of Directors, addressed the Catholic Interracial Forum on June 27.

NAACP Asks Ike To Stop South's Attack

Advertiser P.1
Sun. 6-31-57
Montgomery, Ala.

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—The National Assn. for the advancement of Colored People asked President Eisenhower today to help defend the organization against attacks on it by Southern segregationists.

The convention, in its closing business session, adopted a resolution accusing White Citizens Councils of carrying on "a program of intimidation" against the NAACP.

The resolution urged President Eisenhower to "travel through the Southern states of this country and speak out" against groups which the NAACP said are trying to drive it out of business.

The resolution also asked the President to "use his influence to safeguard the right of the NAACP, as an organization, to operate to bring about first-class citizenship to all citizens of the United States by any and all legal means at its disposal."

MEMBERSHIP FALLS

The organization's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, told the delegates that attacks on the NAACP had caused membership and contributions to fall off.

"We don't get any help from foundations or wealthy people," he said, "although we still have many friends who contribute to our cause.

"This is a bareknuckle fight and it means that we ourselves are going to have to dig down in our own resources. Go back to your communities and do your level best to see we have the funds to carry on for the rest of the year.

"We are not licked by any means. We are not broke. But we need more money to carry on a better and more vigorous fight."

COLLECTIONS OFF

Wilkins said a year ago the NAACP went into its convention with collections totaling $350,000 as against $266,000 this year. He added that $35,000 has been collected during the convention.

In a resolution on civil rights, the convention said, "we are profoundly disturbed" that five Republicans and 13 Northern and border state Democrats joined the Southern bloc in voting to send the House-approved civil rights bill to a committee headed by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss).

Another resolution proposed an expanded program of education to obtain compliance in the South with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

The resolution said the "political leadership" in nine Southern states had adopted "the cold, deliberate, rebellious course of absolute defiance of the Constitution." It listed these states as Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Other Southern states, it said, had shown that "desegregation can be started and completed within a reasonable time."

Detroit daily cites Maryland NAACP leader

Free Lance-Star
Fredericksburg, Va.
Sat. 7-6-57

DETROIT — Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore was singled out for a feature piece by a local daily paper covering the 48th annual NAACP convention.

The Detroit Times interviewed the 1957 AFRO Mother Of The Year, and quoted her as she traced the 20-year battle against prejudice in Baltimore.

* * *

"IN 1935" Mrs. Jackson told the correspondent, "A colored person in Baltimore couldn't even go downtown to buy a hat or a pair of shoes.

He lived in regular ghettos and paid more money for unkept apartments than other Americans paid for a decent place to live.

"Now," she said, "something has been done about it. The NAACP, with the strong and constant barking of the AFRO-

AMERICAN Newspaper, achieved a better — though far from perfect — Baltimore City."

Trip South Urged for Eisenhower

Herald Tribune
Mon. 7-1-57
New York

N.A.A.C.P. Asks It in Resolution

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In a resolution on civil rights, the convention said, "we are profoundly disturbed" that five Republicans and thirteen Northern and border state Democrats joined the Southern bloc in voting to send the House-approved civil rights bill to a committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss. It said the bill was saved "from a major disaster" by the "skillful leadership" of Sen. William F. Knowland, R., Calif., and Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D., Ill.

Another resolution proposed an expanded program of education to obtain compliance in the South with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

NAACPers Hear Herbert Hill Labor Secretary

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 7-6-57

DETROIT, Mich — NNPA—The atomic age has placed a burden on the colored person, according to Herbert Hill In Fort Worth, labor secretary of the NAACP.

Mr Hill told members of a discrimination and opportunity in employment workshop committee Wednesday, that automation is "closing down on the hands of the unskilled worker."

Although he pointed out that this is not primarily a racial problem, the New York expert declared: "It will have drastic effect on the colored worker because a great majority of them are not skilled or trained.

Mr Hill urged the committee to take steps now for the development of industrial and technical

NAACP Branches Awards to 7

For Outstanding Civil Rights Work

DETROIT—NAACP branches in Detroit, the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami, Montgomery County (Md.) and Palo Alto (Calif.) were awarded prizes for outstanding civil rights work on the local level in 1956.

The seven branches as well as three state units of the NAACP received Thalhelmer Awards, presented each year by the association's national office. The state units awarded prizes were those in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

Presentation of the awards took place during the NAACP's 48th annual convention.

First prizes went to the Washington, D. C., and Detroit branches and the Kentucky State NAACP. The Washington unit won first place in the category of branches without paid personnel and the Detroit unit in the category of branches which have paid personnel.

The Washington branch was cited for a variety of accomplishments. These included raising its membership from 3,953 in 1955 to 9,658 in 1956, winning a legal case which resulted in a

municipal order opening amusement places in the District of Columbia to persons of all races, obtaining changes in employment policies in the Civil Service Commission, uncovering discrimination in the General Services Administration and presenting findings to the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, and conducting a year-long institute for parents, teachers and students on scholastic achievement and other matters arising from school desegregation.

The Detroit unit was cited among other activities for obtaining a membership of 18,316 and setting an all-time high record for branch fund-raising with a gross income of $93,707.60, and for bringing about a policy change in the local police department so that mobs no longer are permitted to congregate around the property of Negro families who have moved into formerly all-white neighborhoods.

Accomplishments for which the Kentucky State NAACP was singled out included sustained work for public school desegregation which played an important part in initiating integrated classrooms in many districts of the state.

Reuther Tells NAACP Labor Solid on Rights

Detroit—American labor is not just "a fair-weather friend" of minority groups, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther told delegates to the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"From Pres. George Meany and other leaders of the AFL-CIO on down, the united labor movement is with you all the way in this fight for effective civil rights legislation in all areas of human endeavor," he declared amidst cheers from the 3,000 NAACP delegates and visitors.

Fight With Ideas

Speaking of the Detroit race riot during World War II, Reuther observed that while "Detroit went wrong in the Forties," it had always been a matter of pride with him that in the city's union-organized plants, Negro and white workers continued to work side by side and did not participate in the bloodshed.

"The workers realized that where an employer manages to divide white from black, native from foreign-born, he also usually manages to exploit every single one of them," he pointed out.

"Our struggle against Communist tyranny cannot be won with guns, but must be fought with ideas, and in this battle for the hearts and minds of millions of the world's uncommitted peoples, our actions on the civil rights front loom very important. Excuses are not good enough," Reuther went on. "America's immorality on the civil rights question could be our Achilles' heel in the struggle against communism."

Both Parties at Fault

Speaking of the current fight on Capitol Hill over civil rights legislation, he said, "Both major political parties should be ashamed of their shoddy performance" on civil rights . . . "the same people who fight against civil rights legislation also fight against minimum wages and needed social legislation."

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Vic Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the UAW, Vice Pres. Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, National Labor Sec. Herbert Hill and Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP spoke at a dinner for fraternal union delegates to the convention.

Ted Brown and Charles Webber represented the AFL-CIO.

6-Point Program

Courier P.3

NAACPers Pledge All-Out Riahts War

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-6-57

By CHESTER HIGGINS

DETROIT, Mich.—Delegates to the 48th national convention of the NAACP headed homeward after having a six-point program of action outlined for them during the four-day meeting.

• The convention was rocked by stirring oratory from such figures as Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers president and president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Department; and Dr. Channing Tobias, one of the NAACP's founding fathers.

The six-point program of action which the NAACP is expected to follow during the next 12 months encompasses a pledge that the organization's capable legal resources and brilliant attorneys will continue their campaign to eradicate, from American life, jim crow in the public schools.

• Unrelenting pressure will be applied toward increasing the Negro's voting powers with this program being given priority in much of the South.

• On the civil rights front, the organization will continue to press for the passage of such legislation on all levels of government.

• With respect to campaign funds, the "Fight for Freedom" will seek to expand the scope of its solicitations with $1,000,000 being regarded as "inadequate" for NAACP needs.

• Very important is the program of "preparedness for youth" which is aimed at making the Negro youth qualified to meet the challenges which will face him as the walls of discrimination in industry come tumbling down.

• The final plan in the NAACP broad program deals with a plan for "social engineering on a vast scale."

Robert L. Carter, one of the NAACP's top legal men, said that he and his colleagues have "expressed the determination to continue efforts to secure implementation of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling."

■

DR. TOBIAS, NAACP chairman, declared: "We must work day and night to increase the vote, particularly in the South. We must continue our efforts to secure the enactment of civil rights legislation implementing the constitutional guarantees of basic American freedoms. We must wage a battle in that area of public opinion.

• "We must work to convert uncommitted millions of Americans to intensify the support of our friends and to negate the sinister influence of the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils and organizations and persons of their stripe."

Among the speakers who appeared were Lieut. Gov. Philip A. Hart, retired Wayne County Circuit Judge Emeritus Ira W. Jayne, and Louis C. Miriana, president of the Common Council.

■

WALTER REUTHER issued a call for Congress to "end its 80-year sit-down strike and pass a civil rights bill with teeth in it . . . even if it has to stay in session until January.

• "The Supreme Court is living in the 20th century while Congress is still somewhere back in the early 19th century. Civil rights is an international issue today. Many more people are thinking about it abroad than in America.

"I spoke to a group of 300 people in a hamlet near the Himalayas. They didn't care about our cars. They asked about Montgomery, Ala. The people of the world are not going to judge America by its production, but they will judge us by what we are doing about civil rights as they affect people and we need the courage to tell both political parties they should be ashamed of themselves for their civil rights stand."

fact that those folks back home have their eyes on him."

The previous day, Charles J. Francis, a workshop leader from Dayton, Ohio, had declared: "We are missing the boat when we sit idly by and let the politicians think that we can stand to be ignored."

It is up to the delegates and all their associates to let "the members of the American congress know we intend to give them no rest, in season, out of season, all year round." That was the essence of admonitions, repeated over and over by the Rev. Denzil Carty, a workshop chairman from St. Paul, Minn.

It was Mr. Mitchell, however, who attracted the most attention in this phase of the convention.

In an exhausive analysis of the political situation as it pertains to the colored citizen today, the head of the Washington branch told how a legislator's vote can be influenced by the presence of his constituents in the Capitol gallery.

He pointed out why it is important for the NAACP to get people to the right place at the right time. He told how the 1952 and 1956 departures from traditional Democratic party allegiance had impressed the nation with the colored man's new-found political strength.

Mr. Mitchell stressed the importance of getting across to both parties that the tan vote is not hopelessly lost, unless one or the other "pulls the trigger that commits suicide."

Democrats have lost some close contests, Mr. Mitchell asserted, because colored voters were convinced that a ballot for a Democratic senatorial candidate was a vote for Senator Eastland and his like.

criteria for the determination of the sincerity of professed Senate liberals when the pending civil rights bill comes up on the Senate floor for debate on July 8.

Urging the delegates to keep in touch with their senators by letter, wire and telephone, the NAACP head listed the following duties for true supporters of the civil rights bill:

(1) They must vote for cloture to shut off the filibuster;

(2) They must not be absent when a cloture vote is taken, because an absentee hurts as much as if he had voted against us;

(3) They must vote against the faire jury trial amendment;

(4) They must vote against the "right to work" amendment, a device aimed solely at cutting off labor support for the bill;

(5) They must vote to hold the Senate in session all summer if necessary to pass the bill.

OTHER SPEAKERS heard at the closing mass meeting included Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel and Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger infield star, now chairman of the 1957 NAACP Fight for Freedom drive.

Mr. Wilkins made it clear also that there would be no let up in the association's drive for elimination of racial discrimination and segregation.

"If our convention here in Detroit had a theme," he declared, "it was that we not be dismayed, that we continue to press forward."

Pledging a continuing attack upon the evils of segregation and discrimination, he declared:

We will attack them in the North as well as in the South and we will have, as we have always had, an affirmative, positive program, as well as a program of protest and attack.

"We will keep up the fight, on crutches, on one leg, with one arm or with one eye, as long as we can see, think, act and breathe—as long as we are alive."

Theme Of N.A.A.C.P. Speeches

Call P. 1

Kansas City, Mo.

Most Important Weapon in Civil Rights Struggle

Fri. 7-5-57

BY SAM LACY

DETROIT, Mich.— NNPA— Use of the ballot was pin-pointed as the most important weapon in the fight for civil rights, throughout the week-long convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Not only was this the theme of most of the major speeches but it was the one subject hammered into the consciousness of listener at each of the daily workshop conference.

Twice daily the delegates attending the "politics and civil rights" regional meetings were reminded that they have an obligation to themselves and to the nation as a whole.

Clarence Mitchell, the association's "Capitol watchdog," told a Thursday gathering: "It does no good for people to just wander into a congressman's office and tell him they are for or against something.

"The visitor must know what he's talking about. He must be able to tell him how the folks back home fell about the matter in question and, most of all, he must impress upon the congressman the

'... By their votes you will know your friends'—Wilkins

Afro-American Lt. 7-13-57 P. 12

Baltimore Md.

DETROIT—"By their votes you will know your friends."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, addressed delegates to the association's 48th annual convention which closed Sunday with a mass meeting at the Olympia Stadium.

Mr. Wilkins then listed five

DESPITE THE widely-publicized hardcore resistance to school integration in eight southern states, there has "actually been substantial progress in legal action towards eventual desegregation of all public institutions," Mr. Marshall told the delegates.

However, he pointed out, the courts cannot do the full job. The Supreme Court invalidated segregation in public education and other public facilities. These rulings "have been implemented by state and federal courts in a steady line of decisions during the past two years."

But the court "did not and could not arrange to put colored students into every school situation in every town in the South. All the courts can do is to establish and enforce existing laws.

* * *

IN A democratic form of government, much is left to the individual involved. So, in this area it remains the responsibility of colored Americans to seek admission to non-segregated schools in every county and city in the South.

There is the responsibility of other Americans who do not have children to join together to give aid and support to parents wanting a nonsegregated education for their children. No court and no arm of government can do for the colored parents what they must do for themselves."

Government also has a responsibility, the NAACP special counsel pointed out. It is the government's responsibility "to protect parents who are exercising their right to apply for nonsegregated education.

Many lawsuits since the school board to desegregate its schools."

* * *

MR. MARSHALL reviewed the recent executive, legislative and judicial assaults upon the NAACP in the South.

"First," he asserted, "there is the avowed intimidation of persons who are either members of the NAACP or who advocate integration. . . . Another method has been for certain states to pass laws making it unlawful for any state agency to employ NAACP members.

A third method has been to circulate throughout the North, as well as the South, libelous, scandalous, unsubstantiated charges against the NAACP, and then to have the legislatures of the states pass laws forbidding the NAACP to operate, thereby giving to the people of the nation, as well as to the states involved, the impression that the NAACP is some type of subversive organization.

A fourth type of intimidation has been to use existing barratry statutes to declare that it is unlawful for the NAACP or its lawyers to represent litigants seeking protection from the unconstitutional oppression of the state involved."

* * *

MR. ROBINSON appealed for liberal contributions to the work of the NAACP, asserting that "every dollar sacrificed to the support of the NAACP has paid off."

The former Brooklyn Dodger infield star told the huge audience that "association with the NAACP has made (me) a bigger man, a better man, and a prouder man." He urged all citizens to join actively in support of the NAACP.

* * *

THE RT. REV. RICHARD S. EMRICH, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Michigan, who presented the Spingarn Medal to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on June 28, received a vile and abusive long distance call from Louisiana because of his role in the convention.

C. R. Darden, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, received a call from his wife in Meridian, Miss., who informed him that angry whites had called her threatening her life and those of their young children because Mr. Darden was attending the convention.

'Uncommitted Americans' May Be Misled by Racists In Keeping Segregation

In a keynote address prepared for delivery on the opening night of the NAACP's 48th annual convention here on June 25, Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias calls also for continued NAACP efforts for the passage of federal civil rights legislation, appeals to the courts "where necessary," and work to increase "substantially" the NAACP's funds.

Negro Vote

Asserting that "the Negro vote cannot afford to be tied to any political party," Dr. Tobias holds that the NAACP "has a responsibility not only to work for the enlargement of the Negro vote but, within the framework of our nonpartisan policy, to give it guidance in the crucial elections ahead."

Studies of personal motivations and feelings behind racist views, the NAACP official says, should be made and "considered in mapping a plan of action to win people to our way of thinking.

"We need to know why certain people cling so tenaciously to the old ways, why they place such exaggerated value on so superficial a quality as skin color, and why they persist in looking backwards to a day which cannot be brought back without total disaster to the entire nation," he urges.

Battle Ahead

Discussing the "battle ahead" in "the area of public opinion," Dr. Tobias writes off "benighted elements" which are "hopeless and unreachable." He calls for "work to convert the uncommitted millions of Americans" who are "torn by an inner conflict" and who "may be misled by the racists and bigots into believing that they have a stake in maintaining segregation." These millions, the NAACP leader believes, "recognize the immorality and illegality of segregation and its incompatibility with their religious beliefs and political ideals."

To carry out an enlarged and accelerated NAACP program, the Association will "have to have far greater financial resources," Dr. Tobias asserts. One million dollars a year—a figure set as a fund-raising goal in 1953—is not enough, he warns.

Like "Spoiled Children"

On the issue of obeying Supreme Court edicts banning racial segregation in public schools, the NAACP official charges that many southern whites have acted like "spoiled children" white Negroes in the South have "behaved as adults." Enumerating such activities of southern segregationists as "violence, economic pressures, intimidation, puntive legislative action, injunctions, subversive manifestos, secessionist resolutions of interposition," he maintains that Negroes and the NAACP have been pursuing a "course of moderate and constitutional action."

At the present time, the NAACP is "confronted with a grave and unprecedented crisis" due to direct attacks on the organization by southern legislatures and judicial systems, Dr. Tobias cautions. These attacks have occured, he observes, because southern states hold the NAACP responsible for the Supreme Court decision on schools.

In spite of the present situation in the South, the NAACP is "patient within reasonable limits," the civil rights leader says, declaring that "the South today is a better and more democratic land than it was even as late as 1950, largely because of our efforts."

Court Action Only

In its work to bring about school desegregation in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling, the NAACP has used court action "only as a last resort," he points out.

"Instead, our branches have offered to sit down with local school boards and city authorities in communities throughout the region for the purpose of developing a plan of action to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling. We have been militant in that we insist that a beginning be made, but we have been reasonable inthat we recognize the need to work out a plan to achieve desegregation as speedily as possible compatible with the maintenance of an orderly public school system."

Awards Presented To Seven NAACP Branches And Three State Units

DETROIT.— NAACP branches in Detroit, the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami, Montgomery county (Md.) and Palo Alto (Cal.) were awarded prizes here last week for outstanding civil rights work on the local level in 1956.

The seven branches as well as three state units of the NAACP received Thalheimer Awards, presented each year by the Association's national office. The state units awarded prizes were those in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

Presentation of the awards took place during the NAACP's 48th annual convention, which opened on June 25 and closed on June 30.

First prizes went to the Washington, D.C. and Detroit branches and the Kentucky State NAACP. The Washingon unit won first place in the category of branches without paid personnel and the Detroit unit in the category of branches which have paid personnel.

Washington, Detroit, Kentucky State

The Washington branch was cited for a variety of accomplishments. These included raising its membership from 3,953 in 1955 to 9,656 in 1956, winning a legal case which resulted in a municipal order opening amusement places in the District of Columbia to persons of all races, obtaining changes in employment policies in the Civil Service Commission, uncovering discrimination in the General Services Administration and presenting these finding to the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, and conducting a year-long institute for parents, teachers and students on scholastic achievement and other matters arising from school desegregation.

The Detroit unit was cited among other activities for obtaining a membership at 18,316 and setting an all-time high record for branch fund-raising with a gross income of $93,707.60, and for bringing about a policy change in the local police department so that mobs no longer are permitted to congregate around the property of Negro families who have moved into formerly all-white neighborhoods.

Accomplishments for which the Kentucky State NAACP was singled out included sustained work for public school desegregation which played an important part in initiating integrated classrooms in many districts of the state; legal action which resulted in decisions that Webster County must offer a school desegregation plan effective this September and that a 12-year desegregation plan proposed by the Hopkins County school board was not suitable; success in opening to Negro patrons lunch counters in ten-cent stores throughout the state and hotels in Louisville; and employment of Negroes by General Electric plants in Owensboro and Lexington.

Second Prizes Awarded

Second prizes were awarded to the Montgomery county, Md. and Philadelphia branches and the Virginia State unit.

The Montgomery County group obtained police protection for a Negro family when attempts were made to burn their home, discovered that signatures to a petition protesting assignment of Negro students to a formerly all-white school were not those of parents of school-age children, succeeded in having the school board employ several Negro teachers, and obtained the opening to Negro patrons of several theatres and a lunch counter.

Among activities of the Philadelphia branch were legal cases preventing extradition of a couple to Florida, opening a restaurant to Negro patrons, clearing the record of a worker who had been suspended and refused his back pay, and obtaining warrants against three policemen for brutality; bringing the first Negro players to the Philadelphia Ball Club; and giving financial assistance to a needy student of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Virginia State NAACP carried on a state-wide program to increase registration and voting; raised $40,000; secured 23,000 members; and took additional legal action in the Prince Edward County, school desegregation cases, as well as legal action in school cases in Norfolk and Newport News.

West Virginia State, Atlanta

The only third prize awarded was given to the West Virginia State NAACP. The unit was cited for accomplishments which included work "without fanfare" for school desegregation throughout the state, legal suits desegregating schools in seven counties, success in obtaining considerable teacher integration, and a legal judgment on behalf of Negroes employed by the C & O Railroad resulting in a $30,000 award to adjust wage differentials resulting from 40 years of non-promotion and other discriminatory practices against Negro employees.

Honorable mention awards were bestowed upon the Atlanta, Miami and Palo Alto branches.

Among activities for which the Atlanta branch was cited were increasing its membership; defending the Association from attacks by the Georgia State Department of Revenue as a result of contempt charges brought by the state against the branch and national NAACP officers; and obtaining Corporation to start an apprentice agreement by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to start an apprentice program, upgrade Negro workers and employ Negro women on clerical jobs.

Miami and Palo Alto

The Miami unit increased its membership, took action which resulted in police capture of cross burners, instituted a legal suit for desegregation of schools in Dade County, aided in a recreation suit, sponsored a suit to end segregation in buses which was resolved in a verbal opinion by a federal judge declaring city and state transportation segregation unconstitutional, and conducted a successful community action program.

The Palo Alto branch conducted a registration and voting campaign, arranged meetings with candidates for public office on civil rights issues, investigated employment discrimination in the community, worked with the school board in selecting text books without racially derogatory material, and urged non-discrimination provisions covering housing and employment on Stanford university properties being considered for leasing to private developers.

940 Delegates At NAACP Confab

DETROIT, Mich. — (NNPA) — A total of 940 delegates had registered for the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as of Friday morning, June 28.

It was expected by Mrs. Lucille Black, the convention registrar, however, that by Sunday the list of registrants "would be well over a thousand."

These delegates came from all sections of the continent, covering it like a huge cross from Alaska to Florida and from Massachusetts to Southern California.

Included were the following:

TEXAS—Dr. George D. Flemmings, Richard C. Hill, Fort Worth; Attorneys Elmo B. Willard and Theo R. Johns, and Dr. E. D. Sprott, Beaumont; George W. Kerr, Spur;

The Rev. Emerson Marcee and Mrs. Earline Minor, San Antonio; and John Jay Jones, Texarkana.

KANSAS—Charles R. Roquemore, Mrs. Vivian J. Parks, state conference; Mrs. Bertha Givens, Mrs. Jessie Childs, Arkansas City; Floyd Anderson, Solomon K. Coles, Benjamin Franklin, George Haley, Mesdames Beatrice Mills and Irene Loney, Kansas City; Mrs. Cordia Wesson and M. S. Jennings, Salina; and Atty. Chester L. Lewis Jr., Mrs. Vivia Parks and Mrs. Jacqueline Y Lewis, Wichita.

MISSOURI—Ernest Calloway Henry W. Wheeler, Boyd Wilson. Atty. Frankie Freeman, Miss Evelyn Roberts and the Mesdames Kitty Hall, Fannie Pitts and Geneva Wayne, all of St. Louis.

Mrs. L. M. Noble, Dr. Roland L. Wiggins, the Rev. W. V. Lofton. Mrs. R. L. Wiggins, Columbia the Reverends B. S. Beck and Walter Williams, Gobler, and Marshall Currin, Charleston.

Spingarn Medal To Alabaman

Martin L. King Stirs Audience At NAACP Confab

By SAM LACY

DETROIT, Mich. — (NNPA) — Admonishing the white man to wake up to the fact that we want to be his brother, not his brother-in-law, the Rev. Martin Luther King stirred more than 3,000 delegates to the NAACP convention here Friday night at the Fort auditorium.

The overflow crowd was on hand to pay tribute to the Alabama minister as the winner of the 42nd Spingarn Award, which he said really belonged to the 50,000 citizens of Montgomery, who worked side by side with him in his fight against humiliation.

In addition to his admonition to whites, the Rev. Mr. King chastised his colored brethren who feared imprisonment for the sake of success in the battle for civil rights.

His listeners went into wild applause when the 28-year-old clergyman asserted: "The white man should be able to comprehend that our aim is to be your brother, not your brother-in-law.

To the assembled membership at the association's 48th annual meeting, the Rev. Mr. King declared that he will never veer from the conviction that the fight will eventually be won through the "love thy enemy" approach.

He said the practice of boycott is merely a means of awakening a sense of shame within the oppressor, but he also reminded his listeners that it can prove dangerous in some areas.

"It will mean suffering and sacrifice," he warned. "It might even mean going to jail. But I am convinced if the colored man isn't ready to go to jail in the cause of freedom, he is not ready to be free.

"The Apostle Paul went to jail," he said, "as did many of the saints. There is something noble about going to jail for a purpose."

Presentation of the award to the Rev. Mr. King was made by the Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich bishop of the diocese of Michigan.

After reminding the assemblage that "in applauding the fine flame of quiet courage in Martin Luther King," we also are applauding the NAACP.

"Let us remember," he said, "that while our eyes are focused on Mr. King, it is the NAACP that is focusing them.

"The recipient," said Bishop Emrich, "has given voice to the voiceless, courage to the fearful and strength to the weak.

"His meteoric rise to a position of leadership and world fame has in no manner affected his Christ-an humility and his inclusive compassion for all mankind."

In his acceptance, the Rev. Mr. King took considerable notice of quiet dignity and determined courage of Montgomery, Ala., citizens, age will be a source of inspiration "fifty thousand of them," he said, to generations yet unborn. "who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

Continuing, he declared: "They are really what Jesus called 'the salt of the earth.' Their names of most of these people will probably never make the headlines, but they are the real heroes of Montgomery.

Dr. King Bids Baptists End Bias in Churches

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Negro minister who led a boycott for integration of buses in Montgomery, Ala., has urged the American Baptist Convention to end segregation in churches.

The pastor, the Rev. Martin Luther King, spoke to 2000 delegates at the denomination's annual convention here last night.

In the same sessions the convention voted to make further study of a proposal to move its national headquarters from New York City to Chicago. After an inconclusive vote favoring the move, the convention decided to refer the matter to a study commission and to reconsider the move at next year's convention in Cincinnati.

Dr. King said "there is more integration in the entertaining world and other secular agencies than there is in the Christian church. How appalling that is."

He advocated nonviolence, saying "if you succumb to the temptation of using violence in your struggle, unborn generations will be the recipients of a long and desolate night of bitterness."

NAACP Begs Ike For Assist

DETROIT, June 30 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today "We could use a few strong, strong straight words from the White House" on the issue of desegregation.

In a speech at a mass meeting in Olypia Stadium, Wilkins said the nation faced a "great desegregation crisis."

The meeting climaxed a week-long convention of the NAACP. Speaking with Wilkins were Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn baseball star who heads the NAACP fund-raising drive, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel who has argued NAACP cases before the Supreme Court.

Wilkins recalled NAACP's efforts to wipe out segregation in the armed forces during World War II. He said:

"It was not a scholar like Woodrow Wilson who did this, nor an engineer like Herbert Hoover, nor even an inspired leader like Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was a hard little man from Missouri who, when the picture was made clear to him, said to us and to the nation: 'This is wrong and bad for America and we are going to change it.'"

In appealing again for an assist from the White House, Wilkins remarked, "Harry Truman might have been wrong at times, but he always took his stand."

NAACP Asks Support Of White House

By DWIGHT PITKIN

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—The convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was told tonight that the White House should throw its weight behind the organization to halt "the current effort in many Southern states to put the NAACP out of business."

In an address prepared for delivery in the Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, said, "The attacks upon the NAACP are nothing less than a broadside assault upon the Constitution of the United States."

Declaring the NAACP's "legal fight must be supplemented by efforts in other areas," Rauh proposed that President Eisenhower "use his great influence to call for an end to the attacks upon the NAACP."

Rauh also proposed: "That the vice president of the United States address public meetings of the NAACP in the heart of the South and thus lend the weight of his office and the strength of the executive branch of the federal government to the NAACP in its resistance to these attacks.

"That the attorney general bring a number of test suits to determine whether the efforts to outlaw the NAACP violate the federal civil rights laws and, if they do not, propose and support legislation strengthening these laws.

"That all organizations believing in civil rights carry on an intensive educational campaign with their Southern affiliates urging them to support the NAACP in its struggle for existence in the South."

The attacks, Rauh said, were "in the form of shoddy legal action by the Southern states."

IKE SAYS NAACP HAS BROUGHT SUBSTANCE TO DEMOCRATIC WAY

Detroit — "As you have helped — by word and deed — to bring substance to . . . the principle that all men are created equal and all men should take an equal share in the responsibilities of government. . . . you have contributed to the national community," President Eisenhower said in a telegram of greetings to the 48th annual NAACP convention recently.

The President's message extending "congratulations and best wishes for a memorable convention," was read at the opening session of the convention just prior to the keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors.

Unable to attend the convention because of illness in his family, Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president since 1939, sent a message expressing his "sincere congratulations and best wishes for a fruitful convention." Despite the attacks upon the Association in 1956 and 1957, Mr. Spingarn said, "we stand strong and firm in the pursuit of our goal. Our members have not been frightened.

"It is a source of great pride to me to have been privileged to serve as your president these many years," he asserted. "Anyone could take pride in such service to an organization whose dedication to the democratic way of life and fundamental priciples of Americanism is so deep-seated as to have incurred the emnity of anti-democratic forces."

From George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, came a telegram giving assurance to uphold the constitutional rulings of the United States Supreme Court against unlawful segregation in public schools." Moreover, his message said: "We shall continue to press for enactment of effective civil rights legislation until a proper civil rights act is the law of the land."

The revived New Orleans NAACP branch, through its president, Arthur J. Chapital, informed the convention: "We are back in business and we expect . . . to enroll a minimum of 3,000 members by the close of the year." Also, Mr. Chapital's message said, the branch is pushing a campaign to redouble the number of Negroes registered to vote in its city. "May we request our sister branches in strategic places to stress the election of senators and representatives who place value on human dignity in all sections of our country," the New Orleans branch asked.

New York City Is Chosen For 50th Meeting of NAACP

NEW YORK—The annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1959 will return to this city for celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the nation's largest and most influential civil rights organization.

Delegates attending the Association's 48th annual convention in Detroit, June 25-30, voted to return to the city of the organization's birth for the golden jubilee. NAACP branches throughout the city will be host to that convention.

Next year, the 49th annual convention will be held in Cleveland, which twice before has been host to NAACP conventions. Cleveland was selected at the San Francisco convention last year.

South Stifled Civil Liberties In 1956, NAACP's Annual Report Reveals

State Press Little Rock, Ark. Fri. 6-28-57

The south's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report was made public Monday in Detroit and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit on Tuesday.

The document cites southern restrictions of "freedom of speech, assembly petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought." It says that in 1956 "southern people of moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislative and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups."

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report declares.

Another aspect of the south's resistance to desegregation is related in a chapter on the NAACP's legal work, in which various southern assaults upon the NAACP are described.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operating in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP Continued To Grow

Despite being banned in three southern states and attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the south, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 350,424 members in 1956 compared with 305,389 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Among Association accomplishments described in the account are a Supreme Court decision affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation in interstate carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala., bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in industry, and the adoption of non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

State Press

The Montgomery bus case ruling is termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coup de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine laid down threescore years ago in the Plessy v. Ferguson case."

"Complex Problems" In Legal Work

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices—in public schools, public recreation and transportation — had been outlawed," nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color line."

The section on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Although the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle of when and how they were to be enjoyed."

However, the legal account goes on, "cases involving the really hard problems of procedure and remedy. . . did not reach the Supreme Court in 1956. In fact, only a few were pending in federal courts of appeals. The problems faced in these cases were raised where the validity of certain devices designed to avoid or delay compliance (with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings) was challenged."

"New Step" In Housing Work

A "new step" is described in the work of the housing department, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1956. The new approach opposes "continued expansion of public housing projects in already existing Negro areas." The desired alternative is site selection which would lend itself to "real integration."

The housing unit also reports NAACP intervention which halted the use of government urban renewel projects used "as a device to set up new areas of containment perpetuating racial segregation." Such programs were halted by NAACP intervention in Eufaula, Ala., and Chicago Heights, Ill., the report says.

Maintaining that racial discrimination in public housing projects 'persisted in many communities," the account says that non-discrimination policies were adopted by several additional public housing authorities.

Apprenticeship Restrictions Broken

In the field of employment, the document relates that "Negroes for the first time were admitted into apprenticeship training programs" in several communities.

"At the present time," the report explains, "there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youths from certain apprenticeship training programs conducted jointly by industrial management and labor unions in various sections of the nation." This situation received a major share of attention from the NAACP labor program in 1956.

The reason for concentration on apprenticeship training is found in the results of automation, the document indicates. It says that "because of the great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, the increasing introduction of automation may result in a wholesale displacement of Negroes in industry. Already there are many such instances of such displacement."

The south's failure to utilize available Negro manpower in its new industrial development is scored. A sparse number of Negro employees, a "limited occupational diversification" of such employees, and the denial of apprenticeship training to those workers is declared to be "typical of the status of Negro employees . . . (in) the growing southern economy."

Negroes Lost Patience With Democrats

A review of the 1956 election asserts that "South and North Negro citizens indicated through their votes in the November presidential election that they were losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and this faction's arrogant insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress."

"Negro voters were tired of the filibuster in the Senate and of the rule which makes it possible," the report continues. "They were disgusted with the manife to through which southern congressmen and senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resented the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and force Negro children to accept inferior education."

Association's Board Chairman Says

Naacp Must Study Racist Views and Map Vast "Social Engineering" Drive

DETROIT—Expansion and non-partisan guidance of the Negro vote in the south, factual studies to determine precisely why Americans are so absorbed with skin color, and "social engineering on a massive scale" to alter the views of millions of middle-ground Americans who are "torn by an inner conflict" on the civil rights issue, should be among the next steps for the NAACP, in the opinion of the Association's board chairman.

In a keynote address delivered on the opening night of the NAACP's 48th annual convention here Tuesday, Board Chairman H. Tobias calls also for continued NAACP efforts for the pasage of federal civil right legislation, appeals to the courts "where necessary," and work to increase "substantially" the NAACP's funds.

Asserting that "the Negro vote cannot afford to be tied to any political party," Dr. Tobias holds that the NAACP "has a responsibility not only to work for the enlargement of the Negro vote but, within the framework of our non-partisan policy, to give it guidance in the crucial elections ahead."

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"We need to know why certain people cling so tenaciously to the old ways, why they place such exaggerated value on so superficial a quality as skin color, and why they persist in looking backwards to a day which cannot be brought back without total disaster to the entire nation," he urged.

Discussing the "battle ahead" in "the area of public opinion," Dr. Tobias writes off "benighted elements" which are "hopeless and unreachable." He calls for "work to convert the uncommitted millions of Americans" who are "torn by an inner conflict" and who "may be misled by the racists and bigots into believing that they have a stake in maintaining segregation." These millions, the NAACP leader believes, "recognize the immorality and illegality of segregation and its incompatibility with their religious beliefs and political ideals."

To carry out an enlarged and accelerated NAACP program, the Association will "have to have far greater financial resources," Dr. Tobias asserts. One million dollars a year — a figure set as a fund-raising goal in 1953 — is not enough, he warns.

Southerners Behaving Like "Spoiled Children"

On the issue of obeying Supreme Court edicts banning racial segregation in public schools the NAACP official charges that many southern whites have acted like "spoiled children" while Negroes in the south have "behaved as adults." Enumerating such activities of southern segregationists as "violence, economic pressure, intimidation, punitive legislative action, injunctions, subversive manifestos, secessionist resolutions of interposition," he maintains that Negroes and the NAACP have been pursuing a "course of moderate and constitutional action."

of lively interest here as people recall the closing session which packed 16,000 persons into the huge Olympia stadium to hear stirring addresses by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, the Association's special counsel; and Jackie Robinson, chairman of the NAACP 1'57 Freedom Fund campaign.

Each of the convention's four public meetings was packed to capacity, with thousands turned away from the Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium where the meetings were held during the week.

Liberal Contributions

Mr. Robinson appealed for liberal contributions to the work of the NAACP, asserting that "every dollar sacrificed to the support of the NAACP has paid off." The former Brooklyn Dodge infield star told the huge audience that "association with the NAACP has made (me) a bigger man, a better man, and a prouder man." He urged all citizens to join actively in support of the NAACP.

Defending the Association against attacks in the southern states, designed to cripple the organization, Mr. Wilkins declared:

"We do not accept any label except that of loyal American citizens who, like thousands before us, have banded together to fight against injustice and oppression. We believe it to be our right and our duty to take test cases to court to establish the rights of citizens.

"We believe it to be our right and our duty to meet together and to pool our skills and our finances to aid our brothers who seek to escape to dignity and dencency, to equality and opportunity. We believe it to be our right and our duty to oppose legislation which would deny us our American birthright. If this be called a crime, then we are ready for the test."

The NAACP leader revealed that two participants in the convention had received threats during the sessions. The Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Michigan who presented the Spingarn Medal to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on June 29, received a vile and abusive long distance call from Louisiana because of his role in the convention.

C. R. Darden, President of the Mississippi State NAACP, received a call from his wife in Meridian, Miss., who informed him that angry whites had called her threatening her life and those of their young children because Mr. Darden was attending the convention.

Association's Role

Mr. Wilkins also reminded the audience that for many years the NAACP has been stimulating registration and voting in the South. He cited the Association's role in having the grandfather clause and the white primary invalidated by the United States Supreme Court.

The Association, he asserted, consistently has worked for the enlargement of the Negro vote throughout the region.

"We shall continue our efforts," he promised, "to the end that every eligible Negro citizen will be assured of his right to vote anywhere in this country."

Mr. Marshall said that following the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings of 1954 and 1955, the Association's legal department called in lawyers from all over the country to study the situation.

"It was the unanimous conclusion of this group of lawyers," he declared, "that there was not one reason under the sun for the NAACP to change its general over-all legal strategy insofar as the program is concerned, and we do not intend to change it."

Closing Addresses at 48th Annual NAACP Convention Heard by 16,000 Persons

Detroit—The 48th annual convention of the NAACP remains a topic

NAACP Returns to Motor City For 48th Annual Convention

Black Dispatch Fri 6-21-57 P.1

DETROIT.—For the first time since 1943, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People returns to this city for its annual convention, which opens on June 25 and continues through June 30.

When the Association last met in Detroit the nation was in the midst of a global war. Previously, in 1937, the NAACP held its convention in the Motor City during the heyday of the New Deal. The problems confronting the organization at the earlier conventions were different from those which the delegates musct ponder this year.

Never before has the Association faced the kind of official state action against it that developed in the South last year. Laws have been passed by southern legislatures designed to cripple the NAACP. Injunctions banning or limiting the Association's activities have been issued by state courts in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Fines have been imposed in Alabama and Georgia.

To Study Dixie Attacks

Ways and means of resolving the problems created by this attack will be foremost in the minds of the speakers who address this 48th annual convention, the officers of the Association, and the delegates in attendance. Plans for counteraction to assure the continued effectiveness of the Association will be developed to augment the present efforts to this end. These efforts include, in addition to legal action, the "adopt-a-branch" program, community actions by state and local NAACP units as in North Carolina, the stepped-up registration and voting campaign, and the mobilization of the support of other organizations.

The sessions open on Tuesday, June 25, with welcoming remarks and a keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's board of directors. The closing session will be held Sunday afternoon, June 30, in the huge Olympia Stadium, with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Jackie Robinson, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund drive, as speakers.

The 42nd Spingarn Medal will be presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement.

The annual Freedom Fund Dinner is scheduled for Thursday night, June 27. Branches will report on sums raised in the campaign for $1,000,000 to carry on the Fight for Freedom this year. Awards also will be made to branches for outstanding performance.

Daytime sessions of the convention will be devoted to Association business and to ihstructional workshops for the delegates. The workshops, under the directions of experts, will deal with such aspects of branch activities as efforts to eliminate discrimination n housing employment, recreation, transportation, health facilities as well as with public relations, fund raising, membership campaigns.

"adopt - a -branch" program, community actions by state and local NAACP units as in North Carolina, the stepped - up registration and voting campaign, and the mobilization of the support of other organizations.

The sessions open June 25, featuring a keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman. Speakers at the closing session in Olympia Stadium will be Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Jackie Robinson, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund drive.

The 42nd Spingarn Medal will be presented to Dr. Martin L. King Jr., leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus

NAACP returns to Detroit for 48th annual convention

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat 6-22-57

DETROIT — For the first time since 1943, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People returns to this city for its annual convention which opens on June 25 and continues through June 30.

The problems confronting the organization at the earlier conventions were different from those which the delegates must ponder this year. Never before has the association faced the kind of official state action against it that developed in the South last year.

Laws have been passed by southern legislatures designed to cripple the NAACP. Injunctions banning or limiting its activities have been issued by state courts in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Fines have been imposed in Alabama and Georgia.

* * *

PLANS FOR counteraction to assure the continued effectiveness of the association will be developed to augment the present efforts to this end.

These efforts include, in addition to legal action, the protest movement, June 28, by Bishop Richard S. Emrich, PE Prelate of Michigan.

Other speakers will include Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.), Walter Reuther, UAW-CIO president, and Joseph Rauh of Americans for Democratic Action.

Walter Reuther To Address The 48th Annual NAACP Convention

Globe Fri 6-21-57

Nashville, Tenn

Detroit—Walter Reuther, president of the million-member United Auto Workers union, will address the 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which meets here June 25-30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary announced today.

Mr. Reuther's address is scheduled for June 26. Also addressing that session of the convention will be Joseph Rauh, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

The convention will open on June 25 with a keynote address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. The closing session on Sunday, 30, will be addressed by the Association's top staff leaders, Mr. Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel.

At the session on June 28, the 42nd Spingarn Medal will be presented to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement, at the Friday night meeting, June 28. The presentation will be made by the Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich, Protestant Episcopal bisho pof Michigan. Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Detroit will also address this meeting.

On Wednesday, June 26, Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and Joseph Rauh of Americans for Democratic Action will be the speakers. The annual Freedom Fund dinner will be held at the Sheraton-Cadillac hotel on Thursday night, June 27.

Except for the Sunday session, the public meetings will be held in the evening at the Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium. The daytime business and workshop sessions will be held in the Veterans Memorial Building where convention headquarters will be maintained.

D. C. Chapter win top award for work in civil rights

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat 6-22-57

DETROIT — The outstanding civil rights work of the Washington NAACP chapter in conducting a school desegregation institute earned it the coveted Thalheimer Award here Thursday night at the annual NAACP convention.

Second prizes went to the Montgomery (Md.) branch for protecting a threatened family and to the Virginia State Conference for enrolling 23,000 members and raising $40,000 for school integration suits.

Mayor Cobo Accused Of Snubbing NAACP

Sat 6-22-57

BY SAM LACY

DETROIT, Mich — NNPA- Mayor Albert E Cobo was accused of a direct snub of the NAACP here Tuesday, when it became known that he would not be present to extend an official welcome to the body as it opened its 48th annual convention.

In his absence, Louis C Miriani, president of the common council, welcomed the delegates to the city.

Mayor Cobo, it was explained, was in New York signigni bonds.

Outspoken in denunciation of the city head was Arthur L Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the association. Said he:

'Even in our conventions in the deepest South, we have always been welcomed by the Mayor.

"The NAACP sought his official welcome several months ago and got a run-around. There can be no question but that this is a direct snub to the millions of American citizens we represent in our assemblage in his city.

'I am sure the bonds the Mayor is signing today (Tuesday) could just as well have been signed tomorrow," Mr Johnson concluded.



320

Presented Links Check To NAACP

Mrs. Margaret Hawkins of Philadelphia, past president of the National Links, receives thanks and congratulations from Roy Wilkins (left), NAACP executive secretary, and Walter Reuther, UAW president, after pr esentation of check for $7,500 to the NAACP. Presentation was made at the NAACP 48th annual convention in Detroit. Links, an organization of civic-minded women, now has enrolled 59 local chapters as life members of the NAACP. Mr. Reuther is also a mem ber of the NAACP Board of Directors. He addressed the convention at one of its public meetings.

Convention Selects NAACP Committees

Fri. 7-5-57

Detroit—A seven-man nominating committee to name candidates for the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancemtnt of Colored People was chosen at the Association's 48th annual convention which closed here today. Four of the committee members were elected by the convention delegates and three by the Board.

Nashville Tenn.

The committee will name 16 candidates to run for the Board for three-year terms beginning next year. Other candidates may be nominated by petition. The names of all candidates will be submitted to the branches in a referendum.

Board members serving on the committee are Judge Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., NAACP branch; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach of Flint, Mich., president of the Michigan State NAACP; and Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., president of the North Carolina State NAACP. The Convention named Rev. Maurice Dawkins, president of the Los Angeles branch; Joshua Thompson of Ambler, Pa. M. T. Blanton of Chicago; and Roy Garvin of Washington, D. C.

The delegates also elected a committee on conference procedure composed of Mrs. Anne J. Aldrich, Great Neck, N. Y.; ; Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland; and Miss Evelyn Roberts, St. Louis.

NAACP Annual Report Says South Stifled Civil Liberties

DETROIT.—The South's attempts to resist desegregation and civil rights entered "dangerously" into the field of civil liberties in 1956. This is one of the main conclusions of the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report was made public here today and simultaneously in New York City, on the eve of the Association's 48th annual convention, which opened in Detroit on June 25.

The document cites southern restrictions of "freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought." It says that in 1956 "southern white people of moderate views who did not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position were intimidated and denied their fundamental liberties as Americans" by legislative and administrative actions and by "the extra-legal activities of pressure groups."

"The situation should receive the attention of all persons who wish America to remain free," the report declares.

Another aspect of the South's resistance to desegregation is related in a chapter on the NAACP's legal work, in which various southern assaults upon the NAACP are described.

"For the first time in the history of the organization, the legal department was compelled, in 1956, to devote a considerable share of its time, energy and skills to litigation directly involving the right of the NAACP to continue operating in certain states," the chapter notes.

NAACP Continued to Grow

Despite being banned in three southern states and attacked by various other legal and legislative devices in the South, the NAACP continued to grow in 1956, the report reveals. The organization had 304,424 members in 1956, compared with 305,589 members in 1955. New units chartered in 13 states consisted of 46 branches, 42 youth councils and 13 college chapters. This brought all NAACP units to a total of 1,467 in 44 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Among Association accomplishments described in the account are a Supreme Court decision affirming a judgment which had held state and local laws requiring racial segregation on intrastate carriers to be unconstitutional (the Montgomery, Ala. bus case), the admission of some Negroes for the first time into apprenticeship training programs in industry, and the adoption of non-discrimination policies by additional public housing authorities.

The Montgomery bus case ruling is termed "the one outstanding substantive gain" in NAACP legal work during the year and "the coupe de grace to the 'separate but equal' doctrine laid down threescore years ago in the Plessy vs Ferguson case."

"Complex Problems" in Legal Work

Noting that almost all civil rights litigation in 1956 originated in the South, the legal department says that although "all the grosser segregation practices—in public schools, public recreation and transportation — had been outlawed," nevertheless "more sophisticated or subtle devices were being developed to preserve the color line."

The section on legal work also points out that "cases involving efforts to secure implementation of the rights declared by the Supreme Court presented complex problems in procedure and relief. Although the substantive rights asserted were generally recognized, there remained the hurdle of when and how they were to be enjoyed."

However, the legal account goes on, "cases involving the really hard problems of procedure and remedy . . . did not reach the Supreme Court in 1956. In fact, only a few were pending in federal courts of appeals. The problems faced in these cases were raised where the validity of certain devices designed to avoid or delay compliance (with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings) was challenged."

"New Step" in Housing Work

A "new step" is described in the work of the housing department, which concluded its first full year of operation in 1956. The new approach opposes "continued expansion of public housing projects in already existing Negro areas." The desired alternative is site selection which would lend itself to "real integration."

The housing unit also reports NAACP intervention which halted the use of government urban renewal projects used "as a device to set up new areas of containment perpetuating racial segregation." Such programs were halted by NAACP intervention in Eufaula, Ala., and Chicago Heights, Ill., the report says.

Maintaining that racial discrimination in public housing projects "persisted in many communities," the account says that non-discrimination policies were adopted by several additional public housing authorities.

Apprenticeship Restrictions Broken

In the field of employment, the document relates that "Negroes for the first time were admitted into apprenticeship training programs" in several communities.

"At the present time," the report explains, "there is virtually a systematic exclusion of qualified Negro youths from certain apprenticeship training programs conducted jointly by industrial management and labor unions in various sections of the nation." This situation received a major share of attention from the NAACP labor program in 1956.

The reason for concentration on apprenticeship training is found in the results of automation, the document indicates. It says that "because of the great concentration of Negro workers in the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, the increasing introduction of automation may result in a wholesale displacement of Negroes in industry. Already there are many such instances of such displacement."

The South's failure to utilize available Negro manpower in its new industrial development is scored. A sparse number of Negro employees, a "limited occupational diversification" of such employees, and the denial of apprenticeship training to these workers is declared to be "typical of the status of Negro employees . . . in the growing southern economy."

Negroes Lost Patience With Democrats

A review of the 1956 election asserts that "South and North, Negro citizens indicated through their votes in the November presidential election that they were losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and this faction's arrogant insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress."

"Negro voters were tired of the filibuster in the Senate and of the rule which makes it possible," the report continues. "They were disgusted with the manifesto through which southern congressmen and senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resented the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and force Negro children to accept inferior education."

"At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use federal powers to protect their rights, and they expect the Congress to enact adequate civil rights legislation."

NAACP Sued By Arkansas

NEW YORK—The NAACP national office here was informed this week that the Arkansas Attorney General on Aug. 26 filed a suit against the NAACP in Arkansas.

The Arkansas complaint against the association is that it has failed to pay a corporation franchise tax and that "pursuant to Arkansas law, the defendant is required to pay an annual corporation franchise tax in the amount of $50 per annum. . ."

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LAST APRIL, a letter was sent from the NAACP national office to Arkansas State authorities inquiring whether the NAACP, as a non-profit organization, was subject to the corporation franchise tax. No answer to the letter ever was received.

In both suits, the attorney general charged the NAACP, although having operated in Arkansas "for seven years, more or less," has failed to pay corporation franchise taxes required of out-of-state corporations at a rate of $50 a year.

The attorney general

Noted the NAACP didn't qualify to do business in Arkansas through its New York offices until April of this year, and that the organization's Legal Aid and Educational Fund hasn't qualified yet.

Calls For $5,000 Fine

Against the NAACP itself, he asked only for back taxes, but against the legal aid division he asked a fine of $5,000.

There may be still further legal moves by Mr. Bennett's office against the NAACP, which is backing a Federal suit filed here on Aug. 16 in Federal Court against the State Sovereignty Commission.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Sovereignty Commission.

Gov. Orval Faubus has not called a meeting of the commission to discuss the Federal suit. However, a meeting may be called this week.

The attorney general named C. D. Alstork Sr. of Little Rock as defendant and agent in service for the NAACP here, in the chancery suit asking back franchise taxes.

However he listed six officials of the Legal Aid and Educational Fund in the Circuit Court case which seeks a $5,000 judgment. They were Dr. William Allen Neilson, president, and Arthur E. Spingarn, William H. Hastie, Mary White Ovington, Charles E. Toney and Hubert T. Delaney, all of New York.

NAACP IN ARKANSAS SUED ON TAX COUNT

Incorporation Law Violation Is Charged

FURTHER ACTION SEEN

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 26.—Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett Monday filed legal action against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charging it has violated Arkansas incorporation laws.

In one suit filed here in Pulaski Circuit Court, the attorney asked for a $5,000 judgment against the "Legal Aid and Educational Fund," of the NAACP.

Asks Accounting

In still another suit, filed in Pulaski Chancery Court, Mr. Bennett asked for an accounting of $350 against the organization which he said represented back payments on annual corporation taxes.

Arkansas Files Lawsuit Against NAACP In State

NEW YORK—The NAACP national office here was informed this week that the Arkansas attorney general on Aug. 26 filed a suit against the NAACP in Arkansas.

The Arkansas complaint against the Association is that it has failed to pay a corporation franchise tax and that "pursuant to Arkansas law, the defendant is required to pay an annual corporation franchise tax in the amount of $50 per annum. . ."

Last April, a letter was sent from the NAACP national office to Arkansas state authorities inquiring whether the NAACP, as a non-profit organization, was subject to the corporation franchise tax. No answer to the letter ever was received.

The NAACP is registered in Arkansas as a foreign corporation qualified to do business in the state.

Bruce Bennett, the Arkansas attorney general, asked judgment against the NAACP in the amount of $350 plus penalty, cost of the action and all other proper relief.

Mayor Mann's Error

In equating the NAACP with the mob in Little Rock, Mayor Woodrow Mann disappointingly has fallen into the same propaganda pitfall which has claimed an increasing number of well-intentioned persons of late.

He did this by ordering the NAACP to make public its confidential records in compliance with a new city ordinance that provides a $250 fine for each day an organization fails to comply.

At the same time he made the new law applicable to the Capitol White Citizens Councils, the Freedom Fund of Little Rock and the Central High Mothers' League, an all-out segregationist group.

"These groups," declared the mayor, "represent the minorities that have contributed to the disgraceful situation in which Little Rock has been dishonored.

The mayor has never been so wrong in his life.

During the protracted integration struggle in Little Rock, the NAACP, as it has always done, elsewhere, pursued a patient course of litigation and obedience to the law as laid down by the courts.

In sharp and disgraceful contrast, the White Citizens Council and the Mothers' League have preached defiance of the law and evasion of clearly stated Federal court orders.

We have nothing but admiration for Mayor Mann's stand in opposition to Governor Faubus' nullification folly.

But he does neither his community nor himself any honor in attempting to b[illegible]AACP with the same brush of lawlessness and mob violence that he [illegible]e White Citizens Council and the Central High Mothers' League.

BENNETT CIRCULATES LAW CURBING NAACP

Copies Of Ordinance Forcing Registration Sent Out

GOES TO OTHER STATES

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 30.—Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett announced Wednesday he had sent copies of his recently proposed NAACP registration ordinance to the attorneys general of other Southern states.

The proposed ordinance, which he has urged Arkansas cities and towns to adopt, would require various organizations to submit lists of names and financial data to city councils or other governing bodies.

Little Rock and North Little Rock have passed such ordinances.

Sent to Other Officials

Mr. Bennett said he was sending copies of the proposed city law to other attorneys general to distribute in their states if they so desire.

The Arkansas attorney general, who also has several suits pending in court here against the NAACP, blasted the organization as "an underground outfit."

"It is my sincere hope that this will run them further underground," he said.

"I think we have hit a very sore spot with the NAACP with this city ordinance," he said. He charged that "some pressure was exerted on various aldermen in Little Rock and North Little Rock" to vote against the ordinance.

"I also happen to know that in one South Arkansas city, as soon as the ordinance was passed, an agitator sold his barbershop, put his home up for sale, and said he was moving to California," the attorney general added.

NAACP Seeks Injunction

He said each city ordinance "would stand on its own feet in the courts." He said if the ordinance were attacked in one city, outcome of the suit wouldn't affect similar ordinances passed by other cities in Arkansas.

Meanwhile, the NAACP asked for an injunction Wednesday against Mayor Woodrow Mann and the Little Rock City Council to prevent its having to comply with the recently-enacted ordinance here.

The NAACP, through George Howard Jr., Pine Bluff Negro attorney, Saturday had challenged validity of the ordinance along with a suit attacking constitutionality of Act 85, a 1957 state law which requires organizations such as the NAACP to report activities to the State Sovereignty Commission.

Federal Judge Roy W. Harper said Tuesday that improper notice had been given on the suit filed Saturday and failed to consider it. The latest motion, asking for a Nov. 4 hearing before Judge Harper, then was filed.

Hearing Date Granted

Judge Harper granted the proposed hearing date, which will be Monday, as giving the mayor and the City Council sufficient notice that a hearing on the ordinance was planned.

Thursday is the deadline for filing the information, and two white organizations have said they will give the council data on their functions.

The Capitol Citizens Council and the League of Central High Mothers also were directed by Mayor Mann, when he signed the ordinance, to submit membership and other information regarding their organizations.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for those two organizations, said the information desired would be filed Thursday.

ON MEMBERSHIP LISTS:

NAACP will obey Supreme Court only

NEW YORK — Little Rock and other southern communities have been warned that the NAACP will surrender its membership lists to them only if the Supreme Court of the United States says that we must submit them.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, voiced this warning in an address here at Williams Institutional CME Church on Nov. 3. The NAACP rally was to have been addressed personally by Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP.

Mrs. Bates addressed the assemblage by telephone from her Little Rock home. She had returned to Arkansas to prepare for an appearance in court on Nov. 4. The meeting was held on Nov. 3.

MRS. BATES' arrest was ordered on Oct. 31 by the Little Rock City Council because of her failure to comply with a new city ordinance which gives the city the right to examine membership and financial records of organizations.

On Oct. 15 Mayor Woodrow W. Mann asked the NAACP and three segregationist groups to submit such information.

The NAACP has challenged in Federal court the constitutionality of the recently enacted Little Rock ordinance.

Mrs. Bates' telephoned talk was heard over loudspeakers at the meeting, which was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. Also heard by means of telephone and loudspeaker were four of the nine colored pupils enrolled in Central High School.

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, NAACP board chairman, who presided at the meeting, declared that the Little Rock youngsters are "representatives of a fight by Americans for America" and that the struggle "is not a fight for our rights but for American rights."

Also addressing the meeting was Russell Crawford, president of the New York City Chapter of the NAACP meeting jointly with the association's national office. In response to an appeal by the Rev. L. S. White, pastor, the audience contributed $2,400 to the work of the NAACP.

Arkansas Judge Rules Back Taxes Owed By NAACP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25 (AP)—Chancellor Murray O. Reed this afternoon ruled that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People owes the State of Arkansas $350 in back franchise taxes.

An NAACP attorney said the decision would be appealed to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

The hearing originally was called to determine if the NAACP's Arkansas branch should be held in contempt of court for delay in complying with an order of Reed to either produce certain records or to deposit the dispute amount in the court registry.

The date set in the order passed without compliance but later the deposit was made.

Reed said he found no intention on the part of the NAACP to violate the order.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett sued for the back tax plus interest on behalf of the state. He said the NAACP had operated in Arkansas for at least seven years without payment of the franchise levy of $50 a year.

NAACP To Submit Lists Only On Orders Of Supreme Court

New York, Nov. 7.—Little Rock and other southern communities have been warned that the NAACP will surrender its membership lists to them only if the Supreme Court of the United States says that we must submit them."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, voiced this warning in an address here at the Williams Institutional CME Church on Nov. 3. The NAACP rally was to have been addressed personally by Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP.

Mrs. Bates addressed the assemblage by telephone from her Little Rock home. She had returned to Arkansas to prepare for an appearance in court on Nov. 4. The meeting was held on Nov. 3.

Mrs. Bates' arrest was ordered on Oct. 31 by the Little Rock City Council because of her failure to comply with a new city ordinance which gives the city the right to examine membership and financial records of organizations. On Oct. 15, Mayor Woodrow W. Mann asked the NAACP and three segregationist groups to submit such information.

The NAACP has challenged in federal court the constitutionality of the recently-enacted Little Rock ordinance.

Mrs. Bates' telephoned talk was heard over loudspeakers at the meeting, which was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. Also heard by means of telephone and loudspeaker were four of the nine Negro pupils enrolled in Central High School.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP Board chairman, who presided at the meeting, declared that the Little Rock Negro youngsters are "representatives of a fight by Americans for America" and that the struggle "is not a fight for Negro rights but for American rights."

Also addressing the meeting was Russell Crawford, president of the New York City NAACP which sponsored the meeting jointyl with the Association's national office. In response to an appeal by Rev. L. S. White, pastor of Williams Institutional CME Church, the audience contributed $2400 to the work of the NAACP.

NAACP Warns Little Rock: Will Submit Lists Only On Supreme Court Orders

New York — Little Rock and other southern communities have been warned that the NAACP will surrender its membership lists to them only "if the Supreme Court of the United States says that we must submit them."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, voiced this warning in an address here at the Williams Institutional CME Church on Nov. 3. The NAACP rally was to have been addressed personally by Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP.

Telephone

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3,000 Listeners

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NAACP OFFICIAL FINED IN NORTH LITTLE ROCK

City Judge Invokes Recent Ordinance In Case

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 5.—(AP)—The vice president of the North Little Rock Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined Thursday for withholding information on the chapter's membership and financial assets.

Municipal Judge Milton McLees imposed the fine of $25 and costs against W. A. Fair. Fair's attorney said the judgment would be appealed.

The charge was violating a recently adopted city ordinance which requires disclosure of records of certain organizations on official demand.

Some other organizations have complied with the ordinance. The NAACP, against which the law apparently was primarily directed, has not.

Judge McLees rejected a defense contention that the ordinance is unconstitutional.

But the fine he levied is only half the minimum of $50 set by the ordinance.

Judge McLees held that a state law limited to $25 the fine for violation of an ordinance of the type involved.

Two days ago Municipal Judge Harry C. Robinson of Little Rock rejected a contention that a fine of more than $25 could not be imposed.

Judge Robinson fined Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the state branch of the NAACP, $100 for failing to file a report on the organization's Little Rock chapter as required by a similar ordinance.

Fair was the first official of the North Little Rock chapter ordered to court. Three others have since been summoned. Their cases are to be heard later.

N. Little Rock in tie with NAACP

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little NAACP branch, last Thursday was surrendered to police following an agreement by the association and the city.

Mrs. Williams was released on bond shortly after she surrendered.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, state NAACP president; W. A. Fair, vice president of the North Side branch; Clarence Laws of Dallas, Tex.; J. Tield, secretary; George Howard Jr., Pine Bluff, and Robert L. Carter of NYC.

* * *

NAACP officials and the City of North Little Rock agree to postpone litigation in a Federal Court suit challenging the Bennett ordinance.

The agreement was reached in Judge Roy W. Harper's chambers, pending a ruling on the Bennett ordinance in state court.

In getting together, the NAACP agreed to surrender the officer in charge of NAACP records (Mrs. Williams) and the city agreed it would not prosecute the association for daily violations.

* * *

MEANWHILE, Pine Bluff will hold a special election within the first six months of 1958 to decide whether it will invoke the Bennett ordinance.

Mayor Offie Lites said he would announce the date of the election on Jan. 6. Petitions filed during recent weeks forced the election, he said.

No Names Listed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —Taking city officials by surprise last week, the NAACP played St. Nick by filing a partial report on some of the information about the organization sought by the municipality.

The report, filed by the Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, local NAACP president, nixed the inclusion of any membership roster or financial details. The city has no right to such information, Mr. Crenshaw said.

The report also failed to give an explanation for the eight week delay on the part of the NAACP to file the report, a delay which resulted in the arrest of both Mr. Crenshaw and Mrs. Daisy Bates, state president, both of this city.

* * *

MR. CRENSHAW'S report dealt primarily with the goals of the organization. He pointed out that the NAACP filed the report voluntarily "because we feel that our aims and efforts are legally right and morally just."

His report indentified himself as president of the local branch, F. A. Young, vice president; Mrs. Alberta Hinkle, secretary; and P. M. Morgan, treasurer, all of whom draw no salaries, and there "are no other agents or representatives."

The report added that the local branch is affiliated with the national organization, incorporated in New York and that the local NAACP had an 11-month income of $1,791.55 and spent $1,491, leaving a balance of $300.09.

Continuing, the report said:

"We have no official place of business or headquarters. We usually meet in various local churches and other facilities that accommodate public meetings. Our meetings will continue to be held in such places.

* * *

"WE CANNOT GIVE you any more information. . . We base this refusal on the anti-NAACP climate in the state. It is our good faith and belief t lic disclosure of the n our members and contributors might lead to their harassment, economic reprisals and even bodily harm."

Pointing out that he had been advised by attorneys that under the state and U.S. Constitutions, the city has no right to demand the type of information that it seeks, Mr. Crenshaw said the NAACP would protect its friends from restraints and interference from city and state officials.

The purpose of the NAACP, Mr. Crenshaw said, is to "voluntarily promote equality of rights and eradicate caste or race prejudice, to advance the interests of colored people and to secure for them complete equality and justice."

* * *

THE REPORT, accompanied by copies of the NAACP constitution and bylaws, was directed to Jack Murphy, acting city clerk. It was sent to the city office by Mr. Crenshaw through the mails.

Admitting that he was surprised when informed of the filing of the report, City Attorney Joseph C. Kemp promised to read the report to determine "whether it complied with the ordinance."

His reference was to a City Council ordinance under which Mrs. Bates and Mr. Crenshaw were arrested for failure to make public records of their organizations on demand of a city official, which the ordinance requires.

Over in North Little Rock, Judge Milton McLees in Municipal Court reset for Jan. 9 a hearing for Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock branch of the NAACP, on a similar charge.

* * *

SHE IS ACCUSED of violating the Bennett ordinance by refusing to turn over to city officials a list of North Little Rock NAACP members. Conviction of Mrs. Bates and Mr. Crenshaw in a similar case is now on appeal in Pulaski Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Bruce Bennett (Bennett ordinance author) filed two suits against the NAACP and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund, charging the two organizations with illegal practice of law in the state.

Mr. Bennett, who has filed numerous suits against the NAACP and its branches, called his latest move "the big gun after numerous skirmishes" as he sought an injunction to restrain the organizations "from engaging either directly or indirectly in the practice of law in any respect."

U.S. COURT HEARING OF NAACP SUIT SET

Arkansas Segregation Act Being Challenged

ACTON SLATED FEB. 27

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 22.—A three-judge Federal court will convene here Feb. 27 to conduct a hearing on one of four Arkansas segregation acts being challenged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

If the court follows the procedure already set by a previous three-judge panel, the litigation will be referred to state courts for adjudication.

Set For Feb. 27

The case set for Feb. 27 hearing, notice of which was issued Wednesday by the Federal court clerk's office here, challenges constitutionality of Act 85 of 1957. That act requires certain organizations to register and report its activities to the state Sovereigny Commission.

The act was challenged along with other segregation acts in litigation brought by a group of Arkansas Negro ministers several months ago, and in that hearing a three-judge court held that state courts had priority in the controversy.

Since then, the Negro ministers have brought suit in Pulaski Chancery Court to set the stage for an appeal or judgment on the segregation measures in the Arkansas Supreme Court. No hearing date has been set in Chancery Court.

Also challenged by the Negro ministers were acts setting up the state Sovereignty Commission, giving school districts the right to hire legal counsel and excusing pupils from the "compulsory" features of the compulsory school attendance law where attendance in an integrated school is involved.

Motioned Is Filed

Richard McCulloch Sr., Forrest City attorney representing the Sovereignty Commission in the lawsuits, has filed a motion that the latest suit against Act 85 be handled as in las year's litigation—that is, transfer it to a state court.

Mr. McCulloch said Wednesday he presumed his motion would be taken up as a preliminary to the Feb. 27 proceedings. If his motion is granted, the NAACP suit against Act 85 would be "consolidated" with the suits now pending before Chancellor Reed.

Fine North Little Rock NAACP Head In Ordinance Violation

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the local NAACP chapter, was fined $25 in municipal court here last week after being found guilty of violating a city ordinance patterned after one authored by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, which the state official has publicly stated is aimed at the NAACP.

Immediately after sentence was passed, Mrs. Williams appealed the decision to Pulaski circuit court. He was fined a similar amount for a similar offense on Dec. 5.

Mrs. Williams was found guilty for not having furnished a list of members and contributors. She had furnished financial and all other data required. In her defense, she argued that the city had no legal authority to demand the information, that to force her to do so would violate her constitutional rights.

Study Says NAACP Heeds Red Pattern

News & Courier

Charleston, S. C.

Rep. Gathings Urges Special Attention Be Given Article

NAACP

Jan 24 58 32 b

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Rep. E. C. Gathings (D-Ark) is asking his colleagues to give special attention to an article in the Congressional Record which alleges there is a Communist pattern in the activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The article was written by H. Ralph Burton, Washington attorney who has served on the staffs of various Senate and House committees. Gathings had it published in the Record.

Burton wrote that the Russian comintern seized eagerly on the Supreme Court decision of 1954 declaring racial segregation unconstitutional in the public schools.

"Equipped with this instrument of deadly portent," he said, "they (the Communists) proceeded to create the havoc only too well known today by citizens in every section of the United States."

CITES HOUSE REPORTS

Burton's treatise cited reports from the House Un-American Activities Committee over the years linking certain NAACP leaders to organizations the committee said were communistic or fronts for communism.

These reports have been published previously, and their truth challenged by the NAACP officials.

Burton's article continued:

"This association (the NAACP) has apparently left nothing undone to disturb relations between the white and Negro races.

"It is charged that the NAACP is planting single Negro families in heretofore strictly white residential settlements and previously white apartment buildings, thereby creating new incidents . . .

"It has encouraged mass attendance of Negro youth in white schools, regardless of the hesitancy of some of them to change schools, and regardless of a planned gradual process of integration.

"The NAACP has attempted to force employment of Negroes in professions and other fields. It has promulgated many local court cases in efforts to speed up integration.

"All of this has created hatred among many Negro and white youths, dividing the youth of our country on racial grounds. Of course, some white people, too, have been guilty of agitation."

Burton said he is not antagonistic to the Negro race, but:

"The writer believes, and intends to show, that the white race, as such, is in danger of extinction in the United States, and that a Communist pattern relative to the present conflict concerning the white and Negro races definitely exists, with the hope on the part of the Kremlin that, out of the chaos which is thereby created, there will come an opportunity for the Russian Communist Party to establish a foothold in the United States."

COMMUNIST PLOT

Burton credited the Communists with great ability to perplex their enemies and to convince the public "that their dupes are innocent victims of oppression." He continued:

"Pursuant to this strategy, they have for many years planned to utilize fully the inordinate desires of liberals to capture the vote of the Negro, North and South."

He said the Communists, while plotting the destruction of America, have been remarkably successful "in getting the assistance of not only many legislators, but of the executive branch of the government as well, even to the extent of attempting to deprive citizens of the south of the right of trial by jury in civil-rights cases."

NAACP To Face Law Suit

Attorney General Bruce Bennett filed suits Monday in the Pulaski chancery and Pulaski circuit courts against the NAACP, Inc. and the Legal Aid and educational Fund, Inc. of the NAACP.

State Press

The suit against the NAACP was filed in the chancery court and the suit against the Legal Aid and Educational Fund was in the circuit court.

Chancery 30-51

The suit alleged that the NAACP, which registered with the secretary of state in April had been doing business in Arkansas for seven years, more or less, and had failed and refused to pay such corporation franchises tax [illegible] doing business in the state.

The suit asks judgment against the NAACP for $350, a sum equal to $50 a year, plus penalty, costs of the suit and all other proper relief.

The second suit was against the Legal Aid and Educational Fund and asked a judgment of $5,000 as a penalty for the organization's failure to register with the secretary of state.

The Legal Aid and Educational Fund, Inc., was organized under the laws of the state of New York, and lists the following as incorporators:

Dr. William Allen Neilson, president, New York City; Arthur E. Spingarn, NYC; William H. Hastie, Washington, D. C.; Mary White Overton, NYC; Charles E. Toney, and Hubert T. Delaney, both of NYC.

Bennett said both suits were filed under the state laws which set up the registration requirements and corporation franchise taxes for foreign corporations. A foreign corporation is defined by the law as one with main headquarters in another state and doing business in Arkansas.

The law requires such corporations to file with the secretary of state a copy of the duly authenticated charter or articles of incorporation together with a statement of assets and liabilities and the amount of capital employed in Arkansas.

A foreign corporation also is required by law to designate its general office or place of business in the state along with a designation of its agent.

The circuit court suit alleged that the Fund "has failed in all and has failed to qualify to do business in Arkansas."

N. A. A. C. P. TO LIMIT APPEAL ON RECORDS

Democrat

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 4 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the State of Arkansas entered into an agreement in Chancery Court today that simplified at least one of the court cases the association was engaged in with the state and local governments here.

Counsel for both sides agreed to a sitpulation that would limit an appeal the N. A. A. C. P. is preparing on the action to the single point of whether its records were privileged.

In this suit the Attorney General is seeking to collect $437.50 in back franchise taxes and interests from the N. A. A. C. P. on the ground that it was not a nonprofit organization exempt from corporations taxes. But a major point in this and other suits has been an attempt to obtain N. A. A. C. P. records.

If, on appeal, the Arkansas Supreme Court finds that the records need not be divulged, the state will be forced to drop the case.

If, however, the records are ordered turned over to the state, N. A. A. C. P. attorneys have indicated they will consent to judgment. The N. A. A. C. P. would lose the case, and the state would receive the $437.50.

But the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys say that the records then will remain intact.

2nd Arkansas City Assesses NAACP Officer

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5 (AP)—The vice president of the North Little Rock chapter of the National Assn. of the Advancement of Colored People was fined today for withholding information on the chapter's membership and financial records.

Municipal Judge Milton McLees imposed the fine of $25 and costs against W. A. Fair. Fair's attorney said the judgment would be appealed.

The charge was violating a recently adopted city ordinance which requires disclosure of records of certain organizations on official demand.

Some other organizations have complied with the ordinance. The NAACP, against which the law apparently was primarily directed, has not.

McLees rejected a defense contention that the ordinance is unconstitutional.

But the fine he levied is only half the minimum of $50 set by the ordinance.

McLees held that a state law limited to $25 the fine for violation of an ordinance of the type involved.

Two days ago Municipal Judge Harry C. Robinson of Little Rock rejected a contention that a fine of more than $25 could not be imposed.

Robinson fined Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the state branch of the NAACP, $100 or failing to file a report on the organization's Little Rock chapter as required by a similar ordinance.

Fair was the first official of the North Little Rock chapter ordered to court. Three others have since been summoned. Their cases are to be heard later.

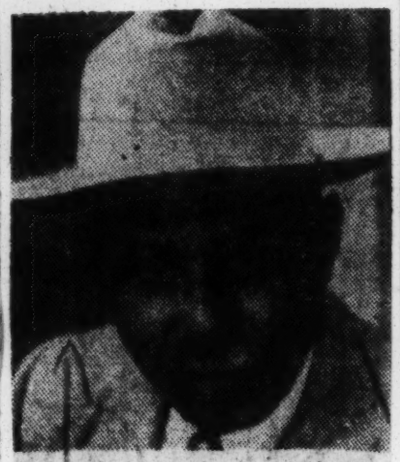
NAACP Faces Arkansas Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an affiliated organization were sued for moer than $5,350 in two actions on behalf of the State of Arkansas today.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett filed the suits.

Pulaski Chancery Court was asked to order the NAACP to pay $350 plus penalty and costs as allegedly unpaid corporation franchise taxes for the past seven years. The tax is $50 a year.

The NAACP Legal Aid and Educational Fund, Inc., was sued for $5,000 in Pulaski Circuit Court. Bennett said it owed that amount as statutory penalty for operating in the state without filing a copy of its charter as a foreign corporation. The fund also is a New York corporation.



REV. J. B. CRENSHAW

Arrest Arkansas NAACP Chiefs For Defying Order

NEW YORK — (INS) — Mrs. L. C. (Daisy) Bates, president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, returned Saturday — to face arrest on a new Little Rock ordinance.

The slender woman, who has been instrumental in the attendance of nine Negro students at Little Rock's Central High school, spoke to students at City College of New York Friday afternoon.

Then she met, newsmen and said, "certainly," she would return both to accept arrest and to fight the "politically-inspired charges brought against me and other officers" of the NAACP.

GOOD COPY

Mrs. bates said that State Attorney general Bruce Bennett was the person who brought about the ordinance. She said he admitted to her that he did it because "he is running for governor . . . it's good copy."

Earlier Friday, the Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, president of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP, was arrested, and posted bond, on a charge of violating the ordinance.

The new city law, passed several weeks ago at the height of disturbances over integrating the high school, requires certain organizations to make public their confidential files.

Mrs. Bates commented:

"When the members of the city council ordered arrests for failure to file our records under a new ordinance they did so with the full knowledge that the whole question was before a federal judge with a hearing scheduled for Nov. 4.

She said that she and her husband have lost "around $10,000 in business from advertising contracts" on their newspaper, the Arkansas State Press, a Negro weekly.

But she said they will continue the fight "until this is over."

SEES HARRIMAN

Immediately after the press conference at City College, Mrs. Bates went to visit with Gov. Averell Harriman at his New York city residence.

Henry Lee Moon, public relations head of the NAACP, said the governor had called him to extend the invitation to Mrs. Bates.

Little Rock city attorney O. D. Longstreth, Jr., said after Crenshaw came voluntarily to police headquarters and posted bond, that he believed city officials had identified two other NAACP officials and added that warrants for their arrest might be issued later.

He declined to identify the pair.

The Little Rock ordinance at first was believed applicable only to the NAACP, but the city's fiery Mayor Woodrow W. Mamm promptly applied it to three local pro-segregation groups, the White Citizens Council, the Mothers League of Central High school, and the Little Rock Defense fund.

Group Law Aimed Only At NAACP

New Law Requiring Registration Is A Membership Probe

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—The mask has been taken off a pretentious probe of the assets and files of the N.A.A.C.P.

It was taken off last Thursday by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who drew up the model ordinances requiring certain organizations to reveal to city officials facts about members, finances and other information. The ordinance for the most part has been adopted by several Arkansas cities.

Obviously aimed at the N.A.A.C.P. from the start, local officials of the organization have argued that compelling the association to disclose its records "will result in harassment and intimidation." They have refused to produce the data required. Other organizations affected obviously felt safe in the belief that the ordinances were not directed at them, and willingly complied.

Local NAACP Officials Fined

Last week two Arkansas officials were fined for failing to comply with the ordinances. They are Mrs. Daisy Bates, courageous leader of the integration fight at Central high school and head of the Arkansas NAACP chapter, and W. A. Fair, vice president of the Little Rock chapter. Mrs. Bates was fined $100 by Municipal Court Judge Harry C. Robinson for failing to file a report on the organization's Little Rock chapter, and Fair was fined $25 by Judge Milton McLees, also of municipal court, for withholding information on the chapter's membership.

But while Judge McLees was busy ruling that the new widely debated "North Little Rock Ben Ordinance" had abridged no one's freedom of speech or assembly and was valid, Bennett openly boasted to some 282 persons attending a luncheon session of the Arkansas Bus and Truck Association at the Hotel Marion here that the ordinances and other court action were instituted by his office so that the NAACP will be kept busy in the courts. If the association is kept busy in the court, he said, it will have little time to file integration suits. He added that if no lawsuits are filed by the N.A.A.C.P., there will be "... no other Little Rock incidents."

A Candidate For Governor?

Bennett, who is expected to be a candidate for the governorship, also blamed the NAACP for the integration at Central high.

At another instance, he said that the NAACP was afraid to disclose the required information because it does not want its own members and the public to know the strength and donations of the organization were "so small" and "so meager."

He also raised the old Communist bugaboo, and inquired whether the NAACP is an arm of foreign ideology putting people to work in their goal of international conquest. The NAACP, he said, is "... financed by unknown contributors."

NAACP To Appeal

Meanwhile, NAACP attorneys, headed by the brilliant Thurgood Marshall, announced that they will appeal the convictions and fines all the way up to the United States Supreme Court. Fine's attorney, on the other hand, has notified judge McLees that he will appeal.

Second Arkansas NAACP Leader Is Convicted, Fined

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Charged with withholding membership and contributors lists of the North Little Rock branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. A. Fair, vice president of the branch, has been found guilty in Municipal Court here and fined $25.

Fair's conviction here on Dec. 5 followed by two days a similar verdict in Little Rock against Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP branches. Both were convicted under recently enacted city ordinances requiring the filing of records of the Association. Although in Little Rock other organizations were also required to file records, the announced purpose of the law was to harass the NAAC.P

NAACP attorneys representing Fair argued that the ordinance was a curtailment of freedom of speech and also in violation of a state statute which limited fines in such cases to $25. Judge Milton McLess refused to dismiss the case but kept the fine within the statutory limit. In Little Rock Mrs. Bates was fined $100 plus $50 court costs. NAACP attorneys filed notice of appeal in both cases.

Little Rock Fines State NAACP Head

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3 (UP) — The president of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $100 and assessed $150 court costs today for refusing to turn over financial and membership files to the city of Little Rock.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the chapter, immediately announced through her attorney, J. R. Brooker, that the Municipal Court ruling would be appealed to the Pulaski Circuit Court. There were indications the NAACP would take the issue as far as the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge Harry C. Robinson, who ruled against Mrs. Bates, dismissed similar charges against the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock NAACP branch, on grounds that he had not been properly notified to turn over records to the city.

Mrs. Bates, whose organization backed the entrance of nine Negro students into previously all-white Central High School here in what became a national incident, was charged with failing to comply with a city ordinance requiring nonprofit organizations to open their records on demand from city officials to determine tax-exemption status.

The ordinance does not mention the NAACP by name, but Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who suggested the ordinance, said it was designed to "run the NAACP out of Arkansas."

Convict, Fine 2nd Arkansas Leader; NAACP Attorneys Make Appeal For Mrs. Bates

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Charged with withholding membership and contributors lists of the North Little Rock branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. A. Fair, vice president of the branch, has been found guilty in municipal court here and fined $25.

Mr. Fair's conviction here on Dec. 5, followed by two days a similar verdict in Little Rock against Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP branches. Both were convicted under recently enacted city ordinances requiring the filing of records of the Association. Althought in Little Rock other organizations were also required to file records, the announced purpose of the law was to harass the NAACP.

Robert L. Carter and other NAACP attorneys representing Mr. Fair argued that the ordinance was a curtailment of freedom of speech and also in violation of state statutes which limited fines in such cases to $25. Judge Milton McLess refused to dismiss the case but kept the fine within the statutory limit. In Little Rock, Mrs. Bates was fined $100 plus $50 court costs. NAACP attorneys filed notice of appeal in both cases.

Attorneys for rMs. Bates have filed notice of an appeal from her conviction under the new city ordinance.

Mrs. aBtes was convicted on Dec. 3 and fined $100 and ordered to pay court costs amounting to $50 because she refused to turn over membership and contributors lists to city authorities as required by a law sponsored by Bruce Bennett, state attorney general.

Also arrested was Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, president of the Little Rock NAACP branch. Charges against Crenshaw, however, were dismissed by Judge Harry Robinson when it was indicated that he had not been requested to produce records covered by the law.

Representing Mrs. Bates and Crenchaw were Robert L. Carter of New York, the Association's general counsel; Frank Reeves of Washington and George Howard of Pine Bluff.

Meanwhile there is pending in the United States District Court, an NAACP suit challenging the constitutionality of the "Bennett" ordinance. Also following action by Little Rock, the City of North Little Rock proceeded to issue subpoenas to officers of the NAACP branch in that city to submit records revealing the names and addresses of members and contributors.

Mrs Bates' Conviction Appealed By Attorney

LITTLE ROCK, Ark — Attorneys for Mrs L C Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference of Branches of the National Association or the Advancement of Colored People, have filed notice of an appeal from her conviction under a new city ordinance designed to make the NAACP reveal its lists of members in Little Rock.

Mrs Bates was convicted on Dec 3 and fined $100 and ordered to pay court costs amounting to $50 because she refused to turn over membership and contributors lists to city authorities as required by a law sponsored by Bruce Bennett, state attorney general.

Also arrested was Rev J C Crenshaw, president of the Little Rock NAACP branch. Charges against Mr Crenchaw, however, were dismissed by Judge Harry Robinson when it was indicated that he had not been requested to produce records covered by the law.

Representing Mrs Bates and Mr Crenchaw were Robert L Carter of New York, the Association's general counsel; Frank Reeves of Washington and George Howard of Pine Bluff.

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Lady Daisy Bates Arkansas fire brand

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—There is little doubt that Mrs. Daisy Bates belongs to the NAACP and embodies all that the word means.

Unlike members of the White Citizens Council, she has neither tried to hide her affiliation with her organization, which she heads in Arkansas, nor has she sought to flee from duty.

Throughout the Little Rock crisis and the fatal Monday when Devil's Day arrived at Central High, she has carried on like a soldier. Fearless in word and deed, she has dared to call a spade a spade anytime anywhere.

Backed up by her militant newspaper editor husband, L. C. Bates, publisher of the State Press, she has consistently defied "old Faubus," as she calls the governor, and from platform to platform as she speaks, on her telephone wire which she keeps "red hot," she has "let him have it."

* * *

AS WE SAT in the kitchen of her magnificient ranch home, we drank coffee and I watched her lovely eyes narrow and snap when she reviewed some word of the happenings of the Zero Hour in Arkansas—the day of the riot.

She said: "The big 'If' is Gov. Faubus.

"His thinly veiled suggestions about citizens — saying what they will do, what they won't do—putting out this stuff about 'when the troops leave!'

"Doesn't he know that just as soon as his men step out of line, the troops would come back? Doesn't he know what would happen?

"Remove our children from the school? Well, if he dares, I hate to contemplate what would happen.

"I question when the day would come then if ever—that the troops would be removed."

The Bates have a son, Clyde, are 12, whom they have sent away to private school. About that Mrs. Bates said: "We live in an integrated neighborhood. He used to play all around with all the children and then it came. They started saying: 'Wait 'till I see you in school, n----r. If I ever see you in my school . . .'"

She paused, reflected as if believing the event unreal, and then continued:

"I don't worry about us or the house. Now that Clyde is away from it, I can fight twice as hard and twice as long. If he had been the age of these high school children, I would not mind."

* * *

MRS. BATES said she has been a member of the NAACP as long as she can remember.

"I was a member when my father, Orlee Gaston, used to collect membership dues from neighbors and take the money to the post office and mail it in."

She explained that rural areas as well as distant Southern areas in the U.S. did not have branches and were forced to do a "mail order" job of joining the NAACP.

"Dad used to pay our membership dues. He was a lumber grader in South Arkansas and he saw the need. There were some whites in our area who joined, too.

"We paid by mail, but as soon as I could, I became active."

Mrs. Bates has recently been elected as a national board member.

On Sunday she gave a rousing talk at her own church, Bethel AME Church, where the Rev. Rufus K. Young is pastor. She then went to Hot Springs to a 3:30 p.m. meeting at Visitors' Chapel AME. She revealed that three white boys tried to break in the meeting, owever, since they had no dentification, they were escorted away by law authorities. The guards let no one in without identification she said.

There is evidence that Mrs. Bates is quite feminine. Her home is the essence of delicate feminine tastes.

There are plants and vines in just the right places. The kitchen has a canary yellow refrigerator and wall range. Copper, the latest word in kitchen utensils for the ladies to hang on walls, is in just the right place.

The draperies are filmy, full and fine at her large picture windows and the carpets are well chosen in the den and dining area and living room.

The door bell plays a soft tune when rung and a blue parakeet fusses at his reflection in a mirror within his cage, placed there, Mrs. Bates says, "for company."

* * *

MRS. BATES wore soft Italian slippers, a house dress of a soft print, and she petted the dog, named Skippy.

He accompanied her to the door to get the mail and barked at the mail man.

As she answered the phone, she thumbed a telephone book covered with blue felt upon which sequins had been sewn.

Little fussy things women like were scattered on the many book cases against the paneled walls. A huge driftwood lamp was placed just right beside a large semi-circular couch.

A car port outside the kitchen door protected her late model car from the weather.

"Dead tired" and weary from sleepless nights of meetings with the famous nine children and parents, school board and other officials, Mrs. Bates was still hard at work going from the door to the phone.

"There's more to be done," she said. "Who's got time to be tired?"

Proudly she announced: "I just got an invitation from Mrs. Lillie Mae Jackson in Baltimore and I am to speak there on the 20th of October."

"I'll be there," she said, winking an eye and nodding her head to say, "you betcha."



MRS. DAISY BATES

Mrs. Bates target of mob

Afro American
Baltimore, Md
Sat 10-12-57

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — An attempt was made, Friday night, to burn an effigy on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates.

Mrs. Bates, state president of the Arkansas NAACP, has played a leading role in the Central High School segregation case.

Hoodlums who attempted to burn the effigy were frightened away by men guarding the Bates's home. One fled in a black auto, and the other on foot. Saturday a number of autotmobiles were driven past the Bates's home, with occupants shouting obscenities, racial epithets, and threats.

Mrs. Bates says threats against her and her husband are being stepped up in an apparent effort to frighten them. Twice in 1956 crosses were burned on their lawn. Last August, a third cross was burned, and a bomb thrown during April. It did not explode.

Surrenders to police—

Little Rock bonds NAACP president

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1—(AP)—The president of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today surrendered to the police in compliance with a City Council order that all officers of the organization be arrested.

The NAACP official, the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, was docketed on a charge of violating a new city ordinance which requires the association and certain other organizations to file membership and financial information.

Crenchaw, a Negro Baptist minister, went unaccompanied to the police station after being notified by telephone to appear. He immediately furnished bond of $300 and was released. Hearing was set tentatively for Monday.

THE CITY COUNCIL last night voted unanimously to instruct police to arrest all NAACP officers they could find in this integration-troubled city.

Acting Mayor Lee H. Evans and seven aldermen agreed on the action after the NAACP failed to obey a new ordinance which requires certain groups to bare their confidential files.

Deadline for submitting the information was yesterday.

Only two local NAACP officers were known to authorities and one of them, Mrs. L. C. Bates, was in New York. She is state president of the organization.

The other officer is the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church and president of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann notified the NAACP and three Little Rock segregationists groups on Oct. 15 that they would have to make their records public under the new ordinance.

THE NAACP this week filed a petition in U. S. District Court here requesting a restraining order to block enforcement of the ordinance and a hearing was set for Nov. 4.

All three of the segregationist groups—the League of Central High Mothers, the Freedom Fund for Little Rock and the Capital Citizens Council—submitted their records to the city yesterday.

Mann said after telling the four organizations to file their reports that he considered all were contributing to racial tension at Little Rock.

THE FEDERAL-STATE deadlock over integration of nine Negro students at Central High School shows no sign of loosening.

After Gov. Orval Faubus placed National Guardsmen around the school and the six Negro girls and three boys were barred, a federal court enjoined the governor from interfering with integation.

Faubus withdrew the Guardsmen and rioting broke out when the Negroes entered Central High Sept. 23. Next day, President Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas Guardsmen and sent 1000 paratroopers to Little Rock. The Negroes entered the school Sept. 25 and have attended classes since.

Although most of the Guardsmen have been released from federal duty and half of the 101st Airborne Division contingent has left Little Rock, federal soldiers still remain inside and outside Central High.

MRS. BATES, who is on a speaking tour, addressed a New York NAACP committee last night. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said she would return soon to Little Rock and would be represented by adequate counsel.

Another NAACP spokesman said she planned to leave New York for Little Rock after a Sunday speaking engagement.

"She is not the kind to run away from a fight," the spokesman said.

Marshall said the Little Rock City Council's action was "another instance of the efforts of the state of Arkansas to use judicial processes to thwart the Constitution of the United States of America."

THE LITTLE ROCK ordinance was drafted by state Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett. Although it does not mention the NAACP by name, Bennett has left no doubt it was aimed at the organization.

Bennett attended the special city council meeting last night but left before the vote was taken.

The attorney general told the councilmen he considered the ordinance a strong weapon against the NAACP and said the organization feared it would lose its followers if its records were shown to the public.

Bennett also said:

"One of the troubles with the South is that we have been letting the darkies run to federal courts while we don't use the state courts to attack them."

NAACP Arrests

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Little Rock City Council tonight ordered the arrest of all officers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the city.

The council acted under provisions of a new ordinance which requires certain organizations to make public on demand their confidential records.

Today was the deadline for the NAACP to file its report with the city clerk but it failed to do so.

Eight of the city's 10 aldermen meeting in special session and acting as a committee of the whole ordered the arrests of Mrs. L.C Bates, president, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr Crenchaw are the only known officers of the NAACP in Arkansas.

Known Officers.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who drafted the ordinance and asked all Arkansas cities to adopt it, met with the aldermen.

NAACP Official To To Face Charges

NEW YORK—(INS)—Mrs. L. C. "Daisy" Bates, president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Friday she is returning this weekend to face arrest on a new Little Rock Ordinance.

CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

The slender woman, who has been instrumental in the attendance of nine Negro students at Little Rock's Central High School, spoke to students at City College of New York Friday.

Then she met newsmen and said that, "certainly," she will return both to accept arrest and to fight the "politically-inspired charges brought against me and other officers" of the NAACP.

Mrs. Bates said that State Attorney General Bruce Bennett was the person who brought about the ordinance. She said he admitted to her that he did it because "he is running for Governor....it's good copy."

NEW CITY LAW

Earlier Friday the Rev. J. C. Crenshaw (CQ), president of the Little Rock Chapter of the NAASP was arrested and posted bond, on a charge of violating the ordiance.

The New City law, passed several weeks ago at the height of disturbances over integrating the High school, requires certain organizations to make public their confidential files.

Mrs. Bates commented: "when the members of the City Council ordered arrests for failure to file our records under a new ordinance they did so with the full knowledge that the whole question was before a Federal Judge with a hearing scheduled for Nov. 4. Their hasty action is another indication of the disregard for Federal Authority in Arkansas already exemplified by the defiance of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling."

Little Rock NAACP Official On Bond

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, 74 year old pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church and president of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is free on bond but still faces charges brought by the city council.

Rev. Crenshaw surrendered to police Friday after allegedly refusing to comply with a city cordinance requiring the NAACP to produce its records.

The ordinance was said to be so new that city officials were unable to determine what charges to place against him. He posted $300 and went home.

The NAACP earlier last week filed a suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance. The new rule requires organizations which claim tax free status to reveal records bearing their membership and financial status.

Officials apparently knew the names of only two NAACP officers. The other is Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, who was in New York and not scheduled to return to Arkansas until Monday. (Mrs. Bates surrendered Saturday night and was placed under $300 bond.)

For indefinite period—

Little Rock asks delay in NAACP federal suit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4 —(AP)—The city of Little Rock today asked for an indefinite delay in a federal court suit in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is attacking a municipal ordinance designed to make the association reveal its confidential records.

The requested postponement would be effective until Arkansas state courts had had an opportunity to pass on validity of the ordinance adopted last month by the city council of this integration-troubled city.

The motion was filed by City Atty. O. D. Longstreth Jr., on behalf of Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann.

IT WAS MANN who ordered the NAACP and three pro-segregationist organizations to comply with a recently-passed city ordinance which requires certain groups to file membership and financial data.

The segregationist groups complied, but the NAACP, which already had filed its federal suit, did not.

Two NAACP leaders, Mrs. L. C. Bates, the state president, and the Rev. J. C. Crechaw, the local president, were arrested for non-compliance.

They were released on $300 bond each and their hearings were set today for Dec. 3 in Municipal Court.

THE STAY motion in U. S. District Court was filed shortly after Judge Roy W. Harper of St. Louis had re-set until 4:30 p.m. (CST) a scheduled hearing on a motion of the NAACP for a temporary restraining order against enforcement in the city ordinance.

Harper was unable to get to the case this morning because of other suits on his docket.

The Little Rock ordinance obviously was aimed at the NAACP although no organizations were specified.

However, Mann, who has been leading critic of Gov. Orval Faubus in the current integration controversy, invoked it also against the segregationist groups.

Ark. NAACP hits tax suit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A suit in behalf of the State of Arkansas contending that the NAACP owes $350 in corporation franchise taxes was refuted by the civil rights group recently in Pulaski County Chancery Court.

State Attorney General Bruce Bennett, author of the Bennett Bill aimed admittedly at the NAACP, brought about the suit alleging that the association owed $50 a year in taxes for seven years it had allegedly been in business in the state.

IN ANSWERING Bennett's suit, the equality group pointed out that it was not subject to such taxes because it was a non-profit group with a benevolent purpose.

The NAACP also denied it had operated in Akransas seven years or that it has done business as stated by the Attorney General.

Chancellor Murray O. Reed, who also had acted against the desegregation of this city's Central High School, ruled against the NAACP and ordered the group to allow the state to inspect its financial records and other data.

Naacp to Submit List Only on Order of U.S. Supreme Court

Little Rock and other southern communities have been warned that the NAACP will surrender its membership lists to them only "if the Supreme Court of the United States say that we must submit them."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, voiced this warning in an address Sunday at the Williams institutional CME church on Nov. 3. The NAACP rally was to have been addressed personally by Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP.

Mrs. Bates addressed the assemblage by telephone from her Little Rock home, after she had to return to Arkansas to prepare for an appearance in court on Nov. 4.

Mrs. Bates' arrest was ordered on Oct. 31 by the Little Rock city council because of her failure to comply with a new city ordinance which gives the city the right to examine membership and financial records of the Naacp after Woodrow W. Mann asked the NAACP to submit such information.

The NAACP has challenged in federal court the constitutionality of the recently-enacted Little Rock ordinance.

Mrs. Bate's telephoned talk was heard over loudspeakers at the meeting, which was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. Also heard by means of telephone and loudspeakers were four of the nine Negro pupils enrolled in Central High school.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP Board chairman, who presided at the meeting, declared that the Little Rock Negro youngsters are "representatives of a fight by Americans for America" and that the struggle "is not a fight for Negro rights but for American rights."

In response to an appeal by Rev. L. S. White, pastor of Williams Institutional CME church the audience contributed $2400 to the work of the NAACP.

Naacp Lawyers Parry State's Move in Suit

NAACP lawyers this week presented a supplemental memorandum for submission to United States District Court Judge Roy W. Harper supporting the association's contention that the federal court should immediately issue an injunction restraining city officials from enforcing a recently enacted Little Rock ordinance requiring the NAACP to file its list of members and other records with the city clerk.

When, on Nov. 4, NAACP attorneys Frank Reeves of Washington, D. C., and George Howard, of Pine Bluff, appeared in the U. S. district court for the hearing on their petition for an injunction, they were confronted with a motion, filed by the city attorney, to stay proceedings in the federal court pending an interpretation of the ordinance by the state supreme court through criminal proceedings instituted against Mrs. L. C. Bates and Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Arkansas State and Little Rock NAACP units respectively.

Trial of the NAACP leaders in in the local court, on charges of failing to submit branch records in conformance with the ordinance was put off until Dec. 3. Meanwhile, Judge Harper asked attorneys on both sides to submit supplemental memoranda.

OFFICERS IGNORE ORDINANCE

Jacksonville Ill. Jr. 11-1-57

Little Rock Orders Arrests in NAACP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Little Rock City Council tonight ordered the arrest of all officers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the city.

The council acted under provisions of a new ordinance which requires certain organizations to make public on demand their confidential records.

Today was the deadline for the NAACP to file its report with the city clerk but it failed to do so.

Eight of the city's 10 aldermen, meeting in special session and acting as a committee of the whole, ordered the arrests of Mrs. L. C. Bates, president, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock chapter.

Only Known Officer

Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr. Crenchaw are the only known officers of the NAACP in Arkansas.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who drafted the ordinance and asked all Arkansas cities to adopt it, met with the aldermen.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who on Oct. 15 wrote the NAACP and three pro-segregationist organizations to make public their records, was in New York on business. Alderman Lee H. Evans served as acting mayor.

Evans said he would direct city police to arrest Mrs. Bates, the Rev. Mr. Crenchaw and any NAACP officer who can be found. The arrest order will take effect tomorrow.

Mrs. Bates is on a speaking tour. Her husband said here tonight that she was in New York.

In New York, a spokesman for the NAACP said a petition had been filed in U.S. District Court in Little Rock seeking a restraining order against enforcement of the ordinance. A hearing has been set for Nov. 4, the spokesman said. Times Union

When Mann wrote to ask for the records, he said the NAACP and the three pro-segregationist groups all contributed to the racial tension at Little Rock. Federal troops are guarding Central High School where nine Negro students have been integrated with 2,000 white pupils. P-4

The three other groups, which filed their reports today, are the Capital Citizens Council, the League of Central High Mothers, and the Freedom Fund for Little Rock. Fay. 11-1-57

Although the ordinance does not mention the NAACP specifically, Bennett has made it clear that it was aimed at that organization.

Conviction of violation of the ordinance carries a penalty of $50 to $250.

The NAACP has attacked the ordinance in a suit filed in U.S. District Court here.

All eight of the aldermen voted to prosecute under terms of the ordinance. Bennett left the room before the vote was taken.

The attorney general urged the aldermen to "put the ordinance to use." He said he considered the measure a legal one and a strong weapon against the NAACP.

"One of the troubles with the South," Bennett said, "is that we have been letting Negroes run to federal courts while we don't use the courts to attack them."

Bennett said he looked on the ordinance as a reply to NAACP-sponsored integration and that the Negro association was "scared of losing its followers" if its records were made public.

Six other Arkansas towns have approved Bennett's ordinance. They are North Little Rock, El Dorado, Crossett, Stamps, Stephens and McDermott. Copies of the ordinance have been set to cities throughout the state and this week Bennett sent copies to attorneys general of all Southern states.

Chapter Head Of N.A.A.C.P. Is Arrested

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, 74-year-old president of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, surrendered to police Friday on a charge of ignoring an order to produce the N.A.A.C.P.'s membership rolls and list of financial contributors. Courier Journal

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. and a leader of the campaign that resulted in the integration of Central High School by nine Negroes under federal troop protection. Louisville Ky.

Mrs. Bates is in New York, making speeches and meeting with N.A.A.C.P. officials on organization business. She said she was going home Monday or Tuesday. Nov. 2-57

Says Ordinance Violated

Mrs. Bates and Crenshaw, pastor of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, were ordered arrested for violating a new City ordinance. The ordinance makes it mandatory for a tax-free organization to hand over its records in 15 days, upon demand.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who also is in New York, ordered the N.A.A.C.P. and three segregationist organizations to produce their records by Thursday night. The segregationist organizations obeyed.

Crenshaw posted $300 bond after his appearance and went home.

N.A.A.C.P. OFFICER GIVES UP TO POLICE

Times, N.Y. Newspaper

Little Rock Frees Pastor in Bond—2d to Surrender

Sat. 11-2-57

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1—The president of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave himself up to the police today.

Warrants were issued last night for the arrest of the chapter president, the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, and for Mrs. L. C. Bates, chairman of the Arkansas branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Mrs. Bates is in New York. She is expected to return to Little Rock Monday.

Mr. Crenchaw, 74-year-old pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, walked into police headquarters this morning. He was booked on a charge of violating a recently passed city ordinance and was released after posting a $300 bond.

The City Council ordered the arrests of all officers of the N. A. A. C. P. residing in Little Rock for failure to submit information on the membership and finances of the organization. Under an ordinance passed Oct. 14, the city has the right to request certain organizations to file information on the names of officers and financial supporters and expenditures.

The law was aimed at the N. A. A. C. P. But last Oct. 15, Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann wrote letters instructing three segregationist organizations, as well as the N. A. A. C. P., to submit information. The three segregationist groups, which he called "extremist," complied with the request yesterday, shortly before the expiration of a fifteen-day time limit. Times

The N. A. A. C. P. failed to submit a statement. Instead it went to Federal Court to try to get an order restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance. The N. A. A. C. P. contended that the ordinance hampered the group in seeking new members and financial support because names of members and contributors would be made public. A hearing on the motion for a restraining order is scheduled for Monday before Judge Roy W. Harper.

The ordinance provides for fines ranging from $50 to $250 a day for each day of noncompliance. The city also has the power to seek an injunction in Chancery Court to keep a noncomplying organization from operating in the city. However, such an action is not expected soon. Sat. 11-2-57

Meantime, nine Negro children enrolled at Little Rock High School continued to arrive at and depart from the school without a military escort and without incident.

STATE NAACP LEADER FREED ON $300 BOND

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

President Of Arkansas Unit To Face Charge

P.1

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 3.—(AP)—The Arkansas president of the NAACP, Mrs. Daisy Bates, surrendered to city police late Saturday night a few minutes after she arrived here from New York. Mem. Com. 11-4-57

Mrs. Bates cut short a speaking tour to fly to Little Rock where police had a warrant for her arrest.

She was charged with violation of a recently-adopted ordinance which required the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and certain other groups to submit confidential files to the city clerk.

Three pro-segregationist organizations obeyed the ordinance and turned in their records Thursday, the deadline. But the NAACP failed to comply and the City Council ordered police to arrest all officers of the group who could be found in Little Rock.

Besides Mrs. Bates, only one other NAACP official is known to authorities. This official, Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, 74, surrendered to police Friday.

Mrs. Bates was released on $300 bond. Rev. Crenchaw was freed after posting a like bond.

A hearing has been set in Municipal Court Monday morning for Rev. Crenchaw, a Baptist minister who said he had been a member of the NAACP 40 years. No hearing has been set for Mrs. Bates.

Conviction of violation of the new city ordinance carries a penalty of $50 to $250 a day.

Little Rock Police Ordered To Arrest All NAACP Officials

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Police today had orders to arrest all officers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People they could find integration-wracked Little Rock.

The City Council last night voted unanimously for the arrests.

Acting Mayor Lee H. Evans and seven aldermen agreed on the action after the NAACP failed to obey a new ordinance which requires certain groups to bare their confidential files.

Deadline for submitting the information was yesterday.

Only two local NAACP officers were known to authorities and one of them, Mrs. L. C. Bates, was in New York. She is state president of the organization.

The other officer is the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church and president of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann notified the NAACP and three Little Rock segregationist groups Oct. 15 that they would have to make their records pubilc under the new ordinance.

The NAACP this week filed a petition in U. S. District Court here requesting a restraining order to block enforcement of the ordinance and a hearing was set for Nov. 4.

All three of the segregationist groups-the League of Central High Mothers, the Freedom Fund for Little Rock and the Capital Citizens Council-submitted their records to the city yesterday.

Mann said after telling the four organizations to file their reports that he considered all were contributing to racial tension at Little Rock.

The federal-state deadlock over integration of nine Negro students at Central High School shows no sign of loosening.

Mrs. Bates, who is on a speaking tour, addressed a New York NAACP committee last night. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said she would return soon to Little Rock and would be represented by adequate counsel.

Marshall said the Little Rock City Council's action was "another instance of the efforts of the State of Arkansas to use Constitution of the United States of America."

N. A. A. C. P. Arrest

The city government of Little Rock, Ark., ordered the arrest of officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the city. This was because the N. A. A. C. P. failed to disclose its membership and finances as required by a recent city ordinance.

The reason the N. A. A. C. P. failed to yield its records was that it feared retaliation on members and contributors. Only two of its officers are publicly known.

One of them is Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas state chairman of the organization, who was the Negro leader in the Central High School integration crisis. She was in New York for speaking engagements. She planned to return to Little Rock.

The other officer was the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, Negro Baptist minister, who is president of the Little Rock chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. He surrendered to the police on Friday and was released on $300 bond.

Little Rock Council Orders Arrest Of NAACP Officers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Little Rock City Council tonight ordered the arrest of all officers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the city.

The council acted under provisions of a new ordinance which requires certain organizations to make public on demand their confidential records.

Today was the deadline for the NAACP to file its report with the city clerk but it failed to do so.

Eight of the city's 10 aldermen, meeting in special session and acting as a committee of the whole, ordered the arrests of Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr. Crenchaw are the only known officers of the NAACP in Arkansas.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who drafted the ordinance and asked all Arkansas cities to adopt it, met with the aldermen.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who on Oct. 15 wrote the NAACP and three prosegregationist organizations to make public their records, was in New York on business. Alderman Lee H. Evans served as acting mayor.

Evans said he would direct city police to arrest Mrs. Bates, the Rev. Mr. Crenchaw and any NAACP officer who can be found. The arrest order will take effect tomorrow.

Mrs. Bates is on a speaking tour. Her husband said here tonight that she was in New York.

Little Rock To Arrest N.A.A.C.P. Officers

Little Rock, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Little Rock City Council Thursday night ordered the arrest of the officers of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People in the city.

The council acted under provisions of a new ordinance that requires certain organizations to make public on demand their confidential records.

Thursday was the deadline for the N.A.A.C.P. to file its report with the City clerk. It failed to do so. Three prosegregationist organizations filed their reports Thursday.

Eight of the City's 10 aldermen, meeting in special session and acting as a committee of the whole, ordered the arrests of Mrs. L. C. Bates, state N.A.A.C.P. president, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates and Mr. Crenchaw are the only known officers of the N.A.A.C.P. in Arkansas.

Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who drafted the ordinance and asked all Arkansas cities to adopt it, met with the aldermen.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann wrote the N.A.A.C.P. and three prosegregationist organizations October 15, arsking them to make public their records. He was in New York on business Thursday. Alderman Lee H. Evans served as acting Mayor.

Evans said he would direct City police to arrest Mrs. Bates, Mr. Crenchaw, and any N.A.A.C.P. officer who can be found. The arrest order will take effect Friday.

Mrs. Bates is on a speaking tour. Her husband said she was in New York.

When Mann wrote to ask for the records, he said the N.A.A.C.P. and the three prosegregationist groups all contributed to the racial tension at Little Rock. Federal troops are guarding Central High School, where nine Negro students have been integrated with 2,000 white pupils.

The three other groups, which filed their reports today, are the Capital Citizens Council, the League of Central High Mothers, and the Freedom Fund for Little Rock.

Conviction of violation of the ordinance carries a penalty of $50 to $250.

The N.A.A.C.P. has attacked the ordinance in a suit filed in United States District Court here. It has petitioned for an injunction against enforcement.

The attorney general urged the aldermen to "put the ordinance to use." He said he considered the measure a legal one.

"One of the troubles with the South," Bennett said, "is that we have been letting the darkies run to federal courts while we don't use the State courts to attack them."

Bennett said the Negro association was "scared of losing its followers" if its records were made public.

NAACP LEADER GIVES SELF UP

Violated N. Little Rock Ordinance, Is Charge

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1 (AP) — The vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here voluntarily surrendered to police Saturday on a charge of violating a recent ordinance.

W. A. Fair, vice-president of the North Little Rock branch, arrived at police headquarters while officers were en route to his home to arrest him.

Fair was released after posting $100 bond.

Data Kept Confidential

He is charged with violating the ordinance which requires certain organizations to furnish the city clerk with confidential information. The NAACP did not file a report and the deadline passed Thursday.

Alderman Paul Duke swore out the warrant for Fair's arrest. Duke said no action was taken against the NAACP president, Mrs. Birdie Williams, because only Fair had been formally ordered to turn over NAACP records to the city.

Fair's case is set for hearing in municipal court Tuesday morning.

Fair declined to say whether the NAACP plans to comply with the ordinance.

The NAACP has asked U. S. district court in Little Rock for a temporary injunction against the North Little Rock ordinance.

Partial Compliance

Seven organizations have been asked to file reports under the ordinance here.

The American Civil Liberties Union partially complied with the law yesterday by filing most of the information asked except membership and financial reports.

Patrick Malin of New York, executive director of the ACLU, challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance. He implied today that if police want to arrest an ACLU member, he would be the man.

With reference to the NAACP, a similar situation has arisen in Little Rock, where practically the same ordinance was invoked against the NAACP there.

Two officials were arrested for failing to comply, and the NAACP challenge to the ordinance now is before a federal judge.

Little Rock Requests Delay for Suit by N. A. A. C. P.



Associated Press Wirephoto

N. A. A. C. P. LEADERS appear in U. S. District Court in Little Rock, Ark., in fight against ordinance requiring revelation of confidential records. The officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are, from left: Mrs. Alberta Hinkle, secretary of local chapter; Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of state unit; Clarence A. Laws, regional field secretary, and P. E. Morgan, the treasurer of the local chapter.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov 4 (AP)—The city of Little Rock today asked for an indefinite delay in a Federal court suit in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is attacking a municipal ordinance designed to force the Association to reveal its confidential records.

The requested postponement would be effective until Arkansas state courts had an opportunity to pass on validity of the ordinance adopted last month by the City Council here.

The motion was filed by City Attorney O. D. Longstreth Jr. on behalf of Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann.

It was mayor Mann who ordered the N. A. A. C. P. and three pro-segregationist organizations to comply with a reecntly-passed city ordinance that requires certain groups to file membership and financial data.

The segregationist groups complied, but the N. A. A. C. P., which already had filed its Federal suit, did not.

Two N. A. A. C. P. leaders, Mrs. L. C. Bates, the state president, and the Rev. J. C. Crechaw, the local president, were arrested for non-compliance.

They were released on $300 bond each and their hearings were set today for Dec. in Municipal Court.

The stay motion in United States district court was filed shortly after Judge Roy W. Harper of St. Louis had reset until later this afternoon a scheduled hearing on a motion of the N. A. A. C. P. for a temporary restraining order against enforcement of the city ordinance.

Judge Harper was unable to get to the case this morning because of other suits on his docket.

The Little Rock ordinance obviously was aimed at the N. A. A. C. P. although no organizations were specified.

ONLY RECENTLY, the league was forced to bow out of the Community Chest as White Citizens Council members put pressure on donors because of the Urban League's having been listed as a recipient of Chest Funds.

Ostensibly, the league is dedicated to the improvement of conditions between whites and Negroes here.

Although a new city law was passed which was primarily aimed at the NAACP, it has been invoked also against the league, the Capital Citizens Council, the Mother's League of Central High School and the Freedom Fund of Little Rock. The last three groups are all segregationist organizations.

■

THE NAACP has attempted to fight the law in Federal court here. But, three NAACP officials, headed by the president, Mrs. L. C. Bates, are slated for trial on Dec. 3.

Told to Reveal Records

LITTLE ROCK Ark.—Urban League officials here find themselves in the same predicament as their brethren in New Orleans and Jacksonville as members of the local City Council pressed demands that the organization open up its records for public inspection.

The move against the local Urban League followed closely action taken against top officials of the NAACP in Little Rock.

The Urban League has been given until Nov. 20 to file its answer to the city's request.

Little Rock's Top NAACP Is Arrested

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1 (UP)—The president of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People surrendered to police today after refusing to comply with a city ordinance requiring the NAACP to produce its records.

The Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, 74-year - old pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, posted $300 bond and went home.

'CHARGE' DEBATABLE

The ordinance was so new that authorities said they were unable to determine what charge to place against him.

The city council last night ordered the arrest of Crenchaw and other NAACP officers for ignoring an ordinance requiring organizations which claim tax-free status to reveal records bearing on their membership and finances. The NAACP filed a suit in federal court this week challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance.

Authorities know the names of only two NAACP officers. The other is Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, who was in New York and not scheduled to return to Little Rock until Monday.

DRAFTED BY STATE

Crenchaw said that "we have all the lawyers we need" to prepare the defense against the ordinance under which he was arrested.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann notified the NAACP and three segregationist groups on Oct. 15 to surrender their records.

The segregationist groups, The League of Central High Mothers, Freedom Fund for Little Rock and Capital Citizens Council, complied with yesterday's deadline.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK ACTS AGAINST NAACP

Negro Arrested For Failure To File Records

ACLU CHALLENGES LAW

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 30.—A North Little Rock officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was arrested Saturday morning after he failed to comply with a North Little Rock City Council order to file a report of his organization's activities.

W. A. Fair, vice president of the North Little Rock Chapter of the NAACP, posted $100 appearance bond and was ordered to appear in court for a hearing Monday morning before Municipal Judge Milton McLees.

No Comment

Fair, a 75-year-old retired Negro mail carrier, had no comment. "I'll have to see what my lawyer says," he told a reporter.

He was arrested after Alderman Paul O. Duke of the North Little Rock City Council swore out a warrant. The complaint cited the fact that the local NAACP hadn't met a Friday midnight deadline for filing a report of its membership, dues and other financial records with the council, as required by a recently-enacted city ordinance.

The North Little Rock NAACP followed the pattern set by the Little Rock chapter, which also refused to turn over its records. Litigation testing constitutionality of the ordinance has been started in Little Rock by the NAACP.

Plan Changed

Mr. Duke had said Friday night he also planned to ask for the arrest of Birdie Williams, president of the NAACP in his city. However, he said Saturday he had learned that apparently Fair was official spokesman for the group, and also that the president hadn't been served with a notice to turn over records, as he had at first thought.

Meanwhile, the American Civil Liberties Union challenged the ordinance, although the North Little Rock Chapter of the ACLU did comply in part with it by filing some records.

Mr. Duke said it was not definite what action would be taken against that organization, since he said apparently it had only a very small membership in North Little Rock.

Patrick Murphy Malin of New York, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, appeared personally to protest the ordinance and indicated his organization may file a test suit against it. He was on a tour of the South, and came to North Little Rock to file a reply with the City Council.

Faubus Wanted Violence, Arkansas Leader Claims

NEW YORK — In a review of the recent mob disorders in Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. L. C. Bates of that city, Arkansas State NAACP president, praised the unfaltering courage of nine Negro school children persecuted by the mob of white adults and lashed out at Arkansas Governor Faubus whom she characterized as a man "gloating in his ill-famed glory."

Mrs. Bates spoke at a public meeting here, under sponsorship of the NAACP. It was her first visit to New York since anti-Negro disorders in Little Rock last month resulted in the sending of federal troops to that city to restore order.

She recalled that when the federal troops arrrived at her home on Sept. 25 to escort the nine children to the high school, one of the youngsters remarked: "They look so safe in their uniforms. For the first time in my life, I feel like an American citizen."

"SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH"

The parents of the nine children, who underwent a cruel ordeal while their youngsters were being threatened by the mob under scrutiny of National Guard troops called out by Gov. Faubus, to keep Negroes out of the high school, were seen by Mrs. Bates as representative of "the spirit of a new South."

"In a quiet and dignified manner, (the parents) were serving notice on America that we are a determined people, willing to pay the price that our children might enjoy true democracy," the Arkansas NAACP leader declared.

ROLE OF PARENT, CHILDREN

Mrs. Bates' address was concerned almost entirely with the role of the children and their parents in the Little Rock crisis. She gave scant attention to the fact that on the night of Sept. 23 the police intercepted a caravan of more than 100 cars within two blocks of her home in which were found quantities of dynamite, knives, guns and clubs.

She extended her thanks to "citizens of every race, creed and color, and from every walk of life, for the gratifying support and cooperation received in this crisis," adding:

"We believe that what is happening in Little Rock transcends the question of segregation versus integration. It is a question of right against wrong, a question of respect against defiance of laws, a question of democracy against tyranny."

Little Rock NAACP Case Up in Court Monday

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2 (AP).—The Little Rock Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which chose prosecution under a new city ordinance rather than make public its confidential records, faced a somewhat involved legal situation today.

An NAACP official who was arrested on a charge of violating the ordinance will appear in Municipal Court Monday morning.

On the same morning, a hearing is scheduled in United States District Court here on an NAACP petition for a temporary restraining order to keep the ordinance from being enforced.

The ordinance, drafted by State Attorney General Bruce Bennett, does not mention the NAACP specifically. It requires certain organizations to submit financial data, membership lists and other information to the city clerk and violation carries a penalty of $50 to $250 a day.

Three Groups File Data

Mr. Bennett has made it plain that the ordinance was aimed at the NAACP. However, it applies to Little Rock segregationist groups and three such organizations have filed their documents with the city clerk.

When the deadline for filing expired Thursday the city council voted unanimously for the arrest of all NAACP officials who could be found here.

Only two officers were known —Mrs. L. C. Bates, State president of the NAACP, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, pastor of a Baptist church.

Mrs. Bates is in New York on a speaking tour, but she said yesterday that she would return to Little Rock Monday and surrender to police.

Mr. Crenchaw, 74, who says he has been a member of the NAACP for 40 years, surrendered at city police headquarters yesterday. He was released on $300 bond and will appear in Municipal Court Monday.

The Negro minister would say nothing about his plea.

Fears Reprisals

"If the NAACP confidential files become public property," Mrs. Bates told newsmen, "its members will face reprisals and intimidation."

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who was in New York on a business trip when the council acted Thursday night returned to Little Rock yesterday. He signed the ordinance and invoked it against the NAACP and the three segregationist organizations. He said he had no comment on the arrest order.

The Federal-State conflict over integration at Central High School remains at an impasse, but nine Negro students completed their sixth week of classes at the 2,000-pupil school yesterday in a calm atmosphere. Paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division and federalized Arkansas National Guardsmen are on guard at the school to enforce a Federal Court integration order.

ANTI-NAACP MEASURE PASSED IN TWIN CITIES

Laws Require Organizations To List Membership

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 15.—(AP)—The city councils of Little Rock and North Little Rock have passed almost identical ordinances aimed against the NAACP.

The new laws require "certain organizations" to make public the names of their officers along with financial and other information. City officials decide which organizations must disclose the information.

The author of the ordinances is Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who suggested recently that city governments pass the laws to strike at the NAACP.

The measure was passed unanimously Monday night at Little Rock. It was submitted by Alderman Franklin E. Loy.

Asked if the ordinance were aimed at the NAACP, Mr. Loy smiled: "Oh, of course not. The ordinance speaks for itself."

Every North Little Rock alderman except John O. May voted for the measure. Mr. May, who lives in a district with a heavy Negro population, said he had no time to study the proposal.

Alderman Walter Skipper commented that the ordinance "has been misunderstood . . . by the newspapers."

"We are trying to get some organizations who have been getting around the privilege tax," Mr. Skipper said.

Two Negroes at North Little Rock spoke against the ordinance.

W. A. Fair, vice president of the North Little Rock branch of the NAACP, said "If the NAACP turns in all names of its members it will get those folks fired."

There was very little debate in either council meeting.

Arkansas Aims Curb At NAACP Activities

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20 (AP)—Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett said today that he is trying to prevent more Little Rock integration crises by cutting the ground out from under the NAACP.

"The NAACP, no integration suits," Bennett said.

His main weapon is a proposed ordinance, which he has presented to all Arkansas municipalities, that would force tax-exempt organizations to reveal their officers, membership lists and contributors on demand.

Bennett said an increasing number of Arkansas towns and cities have adopted the ordinance. Among them are Little Rock and North Little Rock, an independent municipality.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann used the ordinance, however, not only to order the NAACP to hand over its records in 15 days, but also to order three segregationist organizations to produce their membership lists, names of officers and contributors.

Mann served the order upon the four organizations last Tuesday. They have handed the matter over to their lawyers.

Bennett has filed suits against the NAACP on charges of violating the state's corporation laws and said he will file additional suits.

The scene at Central High School, except for a soldier guard, was so peaceful today that Negro children played on the sidewalks in front of the school.

Both ordinances contain emergency clauses. The Little Rock measure was signed into law by Mr. Loy, acting mayor, shortly after passage.

32b 1957 NAACP

ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK

Little Rock Opens Drive On NAACP

State President Named In Warrant; Negro Cleric Booked

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1 (AP)—The local president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was docketed today on a charge of violating a new city ordinance aimed at making the association divulge its confidential records.

A similar charge was contained in a warrant issued for Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, president of the NAACP's Arkansas chapter.

Mrs. Bates, who has figured prominently in the Little Rock integration dispute, was in New York and not expected back here until Monday.

The City Council last night ordered Little Rock police to arrest all NAACP officers who could be found for failing to comply with the new law which requires certain organizations to file membership and financial data on demand. Yesterday was the deadline for compliance with the law, which the NAACP is contesting in federal court.

SPECIAL MEETING

Today City Attorney O. D. Longstreth Jr. issued warrants for Mrs. Bates and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw Baptist minister and president of the NAACP's Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates and Crenchaw, both Negroes, are the only NAACP officers whose identity city officials said they knew.

Acting Police Chief Eugene Smith telephoned Crenchaw, and shortly afterward the minister appeared unaccompanied at the police station. He was booked for violation of the new ordinance and released immediately on $300 bond with hearing in Municipal Court set tentatively for Monday.

AIMED AT NAACP

The City Council took last night's action at a specially-called meeting, despite the fact that the NAACP has attacked constitutionality of the ordinance in U.S. District Court here.

Hearing on a motion for a temporary restraining order against enforcement of the ordinance is set for Monday.

George Howard Jr. of Pine Bluff, an NAACP attorney, declined to say whether the new development would result in filing of an additional motion in the federal suit.

The regulatory ordinance admittedly was aimed at the NAACP although no groups were mentioned by name.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, however, invoked it also against three pro-segregationist groups, which filed the requested information yesterday.

Little Rock Jails NAACP Leader

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2 (AP)—Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, arrived here tonight by air from New York and surrendered to city police.

Her arrest had been ordered by the Little Rock City Council for violation of a new city ordinance which required certain organizations to make public their confidential files.

Mrs. Bates was released on $300 bond.

She was met at the city airport by her attorneys and driven immediately to the police station. Mrs. Bates said nothing to newsmen but an NAACP official said the group would issue a statement later.

Little Rock Will Arrest Top NAACPs

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Little Rock City Council tonight ordered the arrest of all officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the city.

The council acted under provisions of a new ordinance which requires certain organizations to make public on demand their confidential records.

Today was the deadline for the NAACP to file its report with the city clerk but it failed to do so.

Eight of the city's 10 aldermen, meeting in special session and acting as a committee of the whole, ordered the arrests of Mrs. L.C. Bates, president, and the Rev. J. C. Crenchaw, president of the Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr. Crenchaw are the only known officers of the NAACP in Arkansas.

Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann, who on Oct. 15 wrote the NAACP and three prosegregationist organizations to make public their records, was in New York on business. Alderman Lee H. Evans served as acting mayor.

The arrest order will take effect tomorrow.

Mrs. Bates is on a speaking tour. Her husband said here tonight that she was in New York.

Little Rock ordinance challenged

(Later Story Page 20)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Accompanied by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, Mrs. Daisy Bates Monday morning surrendered to police in compliance with a warrant ordered by the City Council.

Mrs. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of the NAACP, was released after posting $300 bail on a charge of violating a recently enacted city ordinance.

The Rev. L. C. Crenshaw, president of the Little Rock branch of the NAACP, surrendered to police on Friday. He too was released on $300 bail and charged with the same violation.

Later Monday, Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw appeared at a hearing in U.S. District Court where the association asked the court to enjoin Little Rock from enforcing the law.

THE NEWLY created law—aimed at the NAACP and three other organizations —requires the filing of membership lists, financial information and other records with the city.

After the association failed to comply with the law in a specified time, the mayor and city council ordered the arrest of Mrs. Bates and the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw — only publicly known officers of the NAACP.

The three other organizations complying with the law were the Capital Citizens Council, the Freedom Fund, and the League of Central High Mothers, which lists a man among its members.

Mrs. Bates returned home Sunday following a speaking engagement in New York where she addressed a rally for the association at Williams Institutional Church.

* * *

IN PETITIONING the court to "enjoin the City of Little Rock from enforcing the ordinance requiring filing of NAACP records," the association contends that the new statute is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

And in San Francisco, Roy Wilkins — executive secretary of the NAACP — said the organization has refrained from making public membership lists because NAACP members then become a target.

He explained that since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, "members of our organization have become the victims of economic and other pressures."

In addition, known "members of the NAACP in the South have, in many instances, been deprived of employment, subjected to harassment, and have become victims of violence aimed at them, their homes and businesses."

* * *

MEANWHILE, after 26 days of integration at Central High School, only six paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division are stationed within the school and 21 National Guardsmen on the outside.

School officials termed everything "near normal."

Only one incident marred an otherwise peaceful week at Central High School.

The incident occurred when one white girl "playfully" pushed another who accidentally bumped into Elizabeth Eckford, 15-year-old pupil who was turned away by Guardsmen when integration was first ordered.

Miss Eckford grabbed the white girl's arm to regain her balance. A school spokesman said the girl's arm was "red but not bleeding."

The girl's mother, however, took the pupil to the hospital for a tetanus shot. The mother said the girl had deep scratches on her arm and back.

* * *

IN ANOTHER FAR reaching decision, the American Veterans Committee — the largest service organization of World War II veterans, last week voted to confer its 1957 Americanism medal on the Little Rock nine.

The medal has been awarded to a single individual in the past, but the organization said it will give it to the nine pupils this year.

A spokesman said that the group based its decision on the fact that the Little Rock nine had worked in the best interest of democracy in braving mobs, bigotry and hatred to attend Central High.

The medal will be presented to the pupils at a special ceremoney in Little Rock.

* * *

AND AT A PRESS conference last week, President Eisenhower said he had hopes of removing Federal troops from Little Rock soon, but would not say precisely when.

He showed considerable concern for the Little Rock crisis, declaring that he "devoutly" hoped and prayed that the troops can be removed soon.

Back in Little Rock, Judge Roy W. Harper declined Friday to issue a restraining order against the enforcement of the anti-NAACP ordinance by the City of Little Rock.

* * *

IT WAS DISCLOSED Thursday that the Little Rock nine has received some 3,000 letters from virtually every nation outside the Iron Curtain.

This mail has been unanimous in support of the youngsters and sympathetic to their efforts, the reporters stated.

It was further pointed out that they have received more mail from overseas than from the United States, although citizens of 42 states have written.

The youngsters receive some 50 to 100 letters daily. Overseas nations represented include West Germany, Sweden and New Zealand.

* * *

THE ANTI-NAACP law was authored by Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who admits that it was aimed at the association, but was written in a manner so it could be adopted to other organizations.

He has called on other cities in the state to adopt the measure and has sent copies of the ordinance to other southern communities.

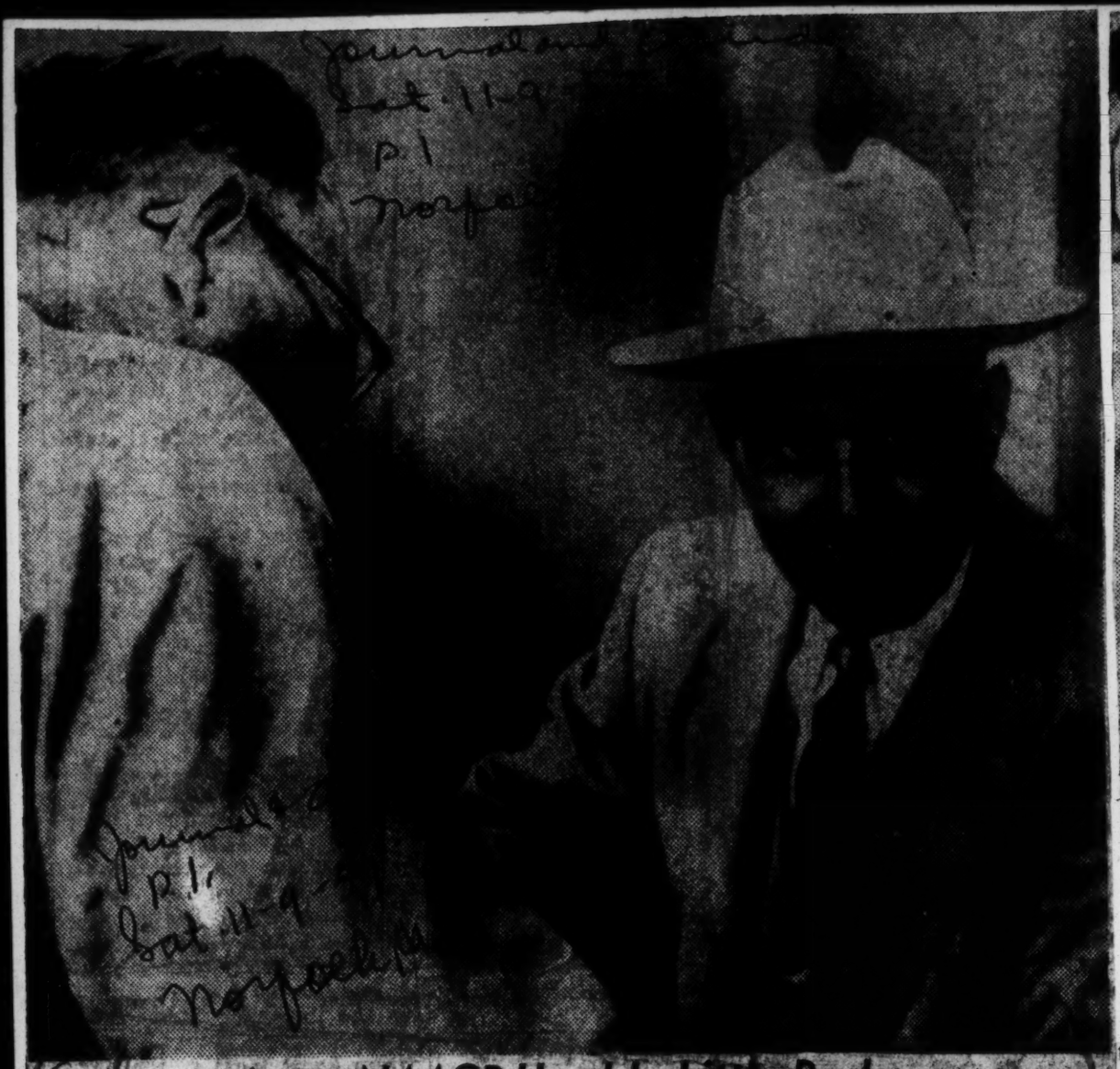
Copies were sent to Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

The attorney general said he has already received replies from an Alabama and Louisiana official.

* * *

IN BRIEF, the ordinance calls for organizations to disclose their membership, identify their donors and the amount of contributions, where the money was spent and connections with parent groups.

Also the law provides for a daily fine of $50 to $250 for violations and the council can enjoin the guilty organization from operating in the city.



Arrest NAACP Head In Little Rock

The Rev. J. B. Crenshaw, 74-year-old president of the Little Rock Chapter of the NAACP, is shown shortly after he surrendered to Little Rock police last week. A warrant had been issued for Rev. Mr. Crenshaw who was charged with violation of the new city ordinance requiring certain organizations to file membership lists and make public their confidential files. Only the NAACP failed to meet the deadline for filing. Also arrested was Mrs. Daisy Bates, state president of the NAACP. Both were released on $300 bond. Their trial has been postponed until Dec. 2.

LEADERS IN NAACP MAY FACE ARREST

North Little Rock Alderman To Seek Warrants

NEW CITY LAW IS CITED

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 29.—A North Little Rock alderman said Friday night he intended to ask for the arrest of NAACP officials in his city if they don't comply with a city law requiring the NAACP to make its membership and donations public.

Alderman Paul O. Duke, referring to the recently-enacted "Bennett Ordinance," noted that local officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hadn't complied with the law when the city clerk's office closed at 4:30 p.m. They had until midnight to meet the filing deadline, he added.

To Ask Arrests

He said he didn't expect any information to be turned over to the council, and that as a result he was planning to ask for the arrest of Birdie Williams, North Little Rock president of the NAACP, and W. A. Fair, the vice president.

He said he would ask North Little Rock police Saturday to issue arrest warrants. He also said he believed some white persons were resisting the ordinance.

It's quite evident there are some white people who are members of the NAACP here, or have been contributing to it, and they are the ones who are trying to do the hiding," he said.

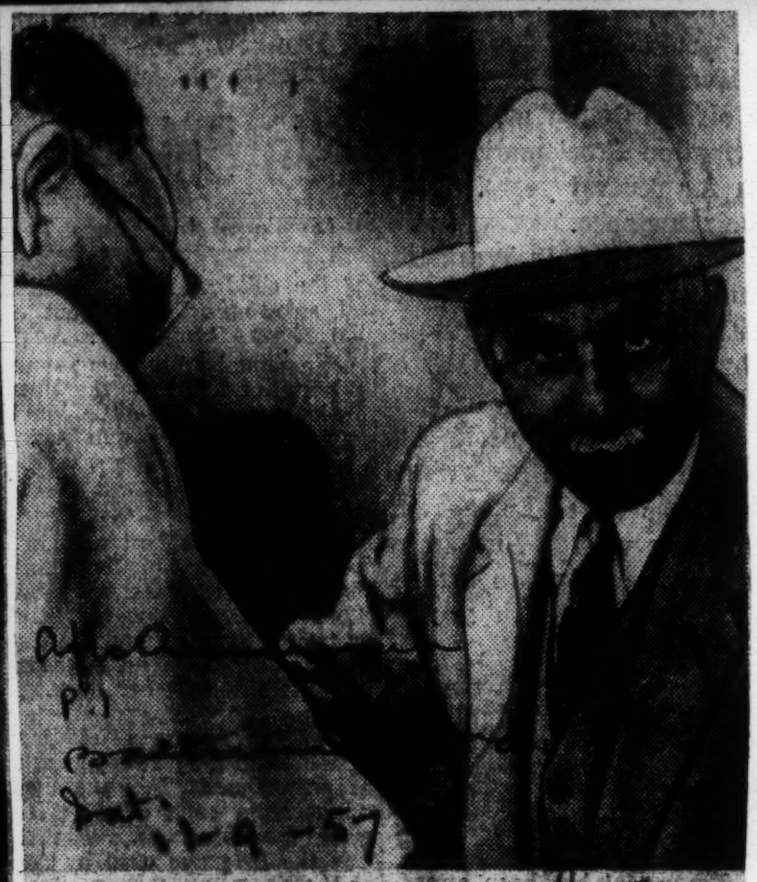
The ordinance is identical to one which the Little Rock City Council passed before it went out of office last month, to be succeeded by a city manager board of directors.

Council Deadline Longer

Patterned along lines suggested by Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, the ordinance requires organizations such as the NAACP to file its mmebership lists, donations and other financial records with the council.

The North Little Rock body also had requested the local Citizens Council to file a similar report, but the Citizens Council deadline hadn't passed. The request for information from the Citizens Council came after the NAACP had been served notice, Mr. Duke said.

The NAACP also refused to turn over its records to Little Rock officials, which resulted in arrests. Since then, a test case of the Little Rock ordinance has been started in local courts.



NAACP HEAD SURRENDERS. The Rev. J. B. Crenshaw, 74, president of the Little Rock NAACP, as he surrendered to Police Sergeant T. B. Anderson, on a warrant charging violation of a new ordinance aimed at the NAACP. Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the state chapter, appeared in answer to the warrant Monday. Both were released under $300 bond each.

32b 1957

NAACP

REPORT- "THE ASSAULT UPON FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION: A STUDY OF THE CONTINUING ATTACK ON THE NAACP IN THE SOUTH. 52 page study by the AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

AJC defends NAACP's right to survive, work

NEW YORK—"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended even by those who disagree with its program," the American Jewish Congress warns in a 52-page study released here recently.

The report, entitled "The Assault Upon Freedom of Association: A Study of the Continuing Attack on the NAACP in the South," was prepared by the AJC's Commission on Law and Social Action.

Shad Polier, chairman of the commission, submitted the study to a meeting of the national administrative committee of AJC at a meeting here on May 18. It is the first comprehensive document covering the continuing attacks on the NAACP in some southern states.

"WHETHER WE agree or disagree with the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation, whether we favor or oppose racial integration, whether we believe desegregation should be brought about immediately or gradually, by legal action or by the educational process—whatever our views on these questions," the report asserts, "we must be deeply concerned with the grave threat to freedom of association reflected in the widespread assault upon the existence and integrity of the NAACP."

The report gives a state-by-state account of actions taken against the association, the purpose of which "is to halt organized activity against racial segregation."

ple the NAACP, the AJCongress contended, violates the constitutional right of freedom of association and assembly, guaranteed in the First Amendment, and thus menaces "the most treasured liberties" of all Americans. "The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program," it urged, "must be defended even by those who disagree with its purposes."

These charges were detailed in a 52-page study prepared by the organization's Commission on Law and Social Action and submitted last evening by Shad Polier, its chairman, to a meeting of the AJCongress' National Administrative Committee, held at the Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East 84th Street, New York City. The report, which is entitled "The Assault Upon Freedom of Association: A Study of the Continuing Attack on the NAACP in the South," is the first comprehensive document on the subject of the ongoing attempt by the Southern states to suppress the NAACP.

The attack upon the NAACP, Mr. Polier noted in submitting the report, is an extension of the efforts by Southern states to "defeat or delay effectuation" of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public school.

of our liberties depend. That assault flows from the fact that the struggle against racial segregation has largely been organized and made effective by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Discussing the importance of the right of freedom of association in America, the report declared: "Today, with the ever-expanding scope of governmental activities and the complexity of modern social life, voluntary associations have become an indispensable part of the struggle to preserve democracy against totalitarianism. Under a totalitarian government there is but one association -- the state; in a democracy there are a multitude of associations. Thus, churches and synagogues are free associations of persons joining together for worship. Universities are associations for educational and intellectual advancement. The Elks, the Kiwanis and the Lions are associations for social and fraternal purposes. And the NAACP is an association of Americans freely joining together to protect Negro rights and to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

The campaign in the South to violate freedom of association should be the concern of all Americans, the study continued: "That concern is not affected by whether we agree or disagree with the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation, whether we favor or oppose racial integration, whether we believe desegregation should be brought about immediately or gradually, by legal action or by the educational process. The liberties of all Americans, whatever may be their views on these questions, are threatened by the widespread assault upon the existence and integrity of the NAACP."

DETAILS OF ASSAULT

The details of the assault, described state-by-state in the AJCongress report, reveal "That practically every instrumentality of law and government in the South has been used to persecute and oppress the NAACP. Legal processes and procedures have been used and abused to frustrate its legitimate activites. Trumped-up charges have been levelled against it. It has been compelled to expose its membership lists and thus subject its members to the threat of physical injury and economic duress. Registration and tax laws have been invoked against it. In general, it has been the object of what is clearly a determined effort to destroy it completely."

In listing the various techniques used by Southern states to destroy the NAACP, the study shows how each could be "used against any organization," including labor unions, religious associations and political groups. Among these techniques are the following:

1. Discriminatory use of existing law: In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, the NAACP has been accused of failure to register its charter. In all these states except Georgia, the failure to register was made the basis of a court order outlawing the organization altogether.

2. Publication of membership lists: Either by court proceedings (as in Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana), legislation (Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia) or legislative investigations (Florida, Virginia). Southern states have attempted to force public listing of NAACP members and contributors, exposing them to economic and physical persecution.

3. Laws against assisting litigation ("barratry"): In Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia, laws have been passed barring support of lawsuits by persons not having a direct interest in them. These are frankly designed to prevent the NAACP from giving legal assistance to Negro parents who want to end illegal segregation of their children.

Other techniques used by the Southern states to harass the NAACP include unreasonable registration requirements, special taxation, legislative investigations and the use of emergency powers by governors.

The AJCongress' report emphasizes that "suppression of association is a necessary feature of totalitarianism." The destruction of free organizations "has been a consistent feature of the Communist regime in Russia," the study asserted, and "the same complete suppression also occurred in Nazi Germany."

The "gravest" aspect of the attack on the NAACP, the study declared, lies in the abuse of power. "Laws are being distored from their true purpose, oppressive investigations made, prosecutions started and penalties imposed, not in the normal course of law enforcement but to serve an ulterior purpose. This abuse of legal power by state administrations portends the collapse of just government. It is the epitome of lawless rule. It is government by men, not by law. It is the feature that most clearly distinguishes tyranny from democracy."

In concluding its study, the American Jewish Congress called upon all Americans to join in achieving the following objectives:

"1. Action within the Southern states leading to repeal of legislation aimed at the NAACP;

"2. Exercise by the President of the United States of the vast potentialities for moral leadership inherent in his office by condemning publicly the campaign of oppression;

"3. Action by the U. S. Department of Justice (a) to determine whether Federal laws have been violated and (b) to intervene in behalf of the NAACP in the various proceedings in the Southern states;

"4. Action by the U. S. Congress to investigate the extent to which constitutional freedoms are threatened by these attacks; and

"5. Action by all individuals and organizations concerned with the maintenance of constitutional liberty to come to the defense of the NAACP."

Administrative Committee Meeting

Prior to receiving the report, AJCongress' Administrative Committee has retired from the pulpit of Temple Isaiah Israel in Chicago and will leave this summer with his family to take up residence in Israel.

The meeting of the National Administrative Committee will continue today (Sunday). A feature of today's sessions will be a luncheon honoring Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress and the World Zionist Organization, and the dedication of the Nahum Goldmann Library at the Stephen Wise Congress House.

Report American Jewish Congress Decries Southern Attack On NAACP

The continuing attack by the Southern states upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is a serious threat to the liberties of all Americans, it was charged last evening (Saturday, May 18) by the American Jewish Congress, the organization to oppress or cripple the NAACP, the AJCongress contended, violates the constitutional right of freedom of association and assembly, guaranteed in the First Amendment, and thus menaces "the most treasured liberties" of all Americans. "The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program," it urged, "must be defended even by those who disagree with its purposes."

These charges were detailed in a 52-page study prepared by the organization's Commission on Law and Social Action and submitted last evening by Shad Polier, its chairman, to a meeting of the AJCongress' National Administrative Committee, held at the Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East 84th Street, New York City. The report, which is entitled "The Assault Upon Freedom of Association: A Study of the Continuing Attack on the NAACP in the South," is the first comprehensive document on the subject of the ongoing attempt by the Southern states to suppress the NAACP.

"The unhappy story of those efforts to annul the constitutional guarantee of equality has been widely told," he pointed out. "Less attention has been given, however, to the recent ominous change in the nature of the attack. A widespread assault has been made upon the constitutional right to freedom of association on which all

AJC's Commission on Law And Social Action Defends NAACP's Right to Survive

Byline: Thurs. 5-30-57
Del Moines Journal P.1

IERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION

New York—"The right of the NAACP to survive and work for its program must be defended even by those who disagree with its program," the American Jewish Congress warns in a 22-page study released recently.

The report entitled "The Assault Upon Freedom of Association: A Study of the Continuing Attack on the NAACP in the South" was prepared by the AJC's Commission on Law and Social Action. Shad Polier, chairman of the Commission, submitted the study to a meeting of the national administrative committee of AJC at a meeting here on May 18. It is the first comprehensive document covering the continuing attacks on the NAACP in some southern states.

32b 1957

NAACP MRS. DAISY BATES



ROBERT CARTER MRS. DAISY BATES

Militant Little Rock NAACP leader confers with her Attorney before appealing $100 fine for refusing to surrender membership list of organization.

Will never give names to officials

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-14-57
P. 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — "I'll never betray the confidence of my people by giving the names of our NAACP members to the supporters of Governor Faubus."

That was the determined stand of Mrs. Daisy Bates Wednesday as she appealed the $100 fine levied against her by Municipal Judge Harry C. Robinson.

Ironically, Robinson is the same jurist who only two weeks ago freed members of the mob which rioted in front of Central High School here last September.

* * *

WHILE DEALING lightly with the Central High rioters Judge Robinson imposed heavy fines on seven colored defendants arrested during the same period in other sections of the city.

Mrs. Bates' arrest followed midnight passage of an anti-NAACP ordinance designed to force the organization to bare the names of its members and financial supporters.

Mrs. Bates, president of the Arkansas State NAACP, and the Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, president of the Little Rock branch, were the first arrests under the law, proposed by Arkansas' attorney general, Bruce Bennett.

* * *

JUDGE ROBINSON dismissed the case against the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw on grounds the city had failed to officially serve a demand on him for the organization's records.

In fining Mrs. Bates, Judge Robinson threw to the wind a state law cited by NAACP attorney J. R. Booker, which fixes the maximum fine in this type of case at $25.

The jurist, ignoring Booker's protests, announced that he was going to exact the penalty anyway.

Mrs. Bates' appeal is expected to go first to the Pulaski Chancery Court and then to the Arkansas Supreme Court, if necessary.

The association has already declared it would take the action up to the Supreme Court before surrendering its records to any state.

Afro-American
Sat. 12-14-57
P. 2

APPARENTLY unaware of the law, Judge Robinson asked, "Does someone have a copy of the ordinance? I haven't seen it."

Mr. Booker obliged and supplied the jurist with the ordinance of which he read, but still fined the Arkansas NAACP head $100.

When the judge inquired as to the witnesses for the prosecution against Mrs. Bates, he was told there were no additional witnesses.

Judge Robinson then went further. He asked former City Attorney O. D. Longstreth Jr., about the case. Longstreth replied that he did not originate the prosecution, but that the City Council did.

* * *

THE JURIST then passed the case and ordered it put at the foot of the court docket, while Deputy City Attorney Joseph Brooks ran out to round up witnesses against the NAACP leader.

Brooks returned with three witnesses, Mrs. Nancy B. Long, a secretary in the mayor's office, Jack Murphy, acting city clerk and Acting Police Chief Gene Smith.

Mrs. Long identified a letter Brooks produced as one she had typed and mailed to Mrs. Bates asking for the records of the NAACP. Brooks then called Murphy to the stand and he testified that the clerk's office had received none of the requested data from Mrs. Bates.

* * *

THE POLICE chief said he obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Bates on the advice of the then acting Mayor Lee H. Evans.

He said he had not served the warrant because Mrs. Bates was in New York at the time. He said she returned to Little Rock two days later, surrendered to police and made bond.

Booker asked for dismissal of the case on grounds that Mrs. Bates was not the president of the Little Rock NAACP chapter. He filed a motion for dismissal in the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw's case on grounds that Mr. Crenshaw had never received a request for information from the city.

* * *

JUDGE ROBINSON declared:

"I am going to take judicial notice of the fact that if she is not the head of the NAACP, she heads some branch or something in the NAACP. I am going to hold that the ordinance (Bennett law) is valid." He then fined and convicted Mrs. Bates.

In sharp contrast to Judge Robinson's, action, Judge Milton McLees of the North Little Rock Municipal Court, assessed only a $25 fine against W. A. Fair, who is vice president of the North Little Rock NAACP on Thursday.

North Little Rock's ordinance is identical to the one enacted in Little Rock.

* * *

ROBERT L. CARTER and Frank Reeves, NAACP defense attorneys, immediately declared they would appeal the conviction to the state Circuit Court.

In convicting the NAACP official, Judge McLees overruled all questions pertaining to the constitutionality of the Bennett law brought up by NAACP attorneys.

At the same time, the jurist admitted that the Bennett law was vaguely drawn up and said that a state law prevented him from assessing Mr. Fair more than $25.

Mr. Fair was the first person arrested under the law in North Little Rock since the City Council passed the act on Oct. 14. He was freed following his arrest on $100 bond.

* * *

SINCE HIS ARREST, Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock NAACP; Mrs. Louella Wilson, secretary of the equality group chapter and Mrs. Mazetta W. Powell, former treasurer of the organization, have been served notices in connection with the surrendering of the NAACP records.

The North Little Rock City Council declared it was asking White Citizens Councils and other pro - segregationist groups for records concerning their activity, but to date, according to a reliable source, no notices have been sent them.

The notices served on officials of the North Little Rock NAACP were dispatched Tuesday.

* * *

IN A STATEMENT to the City Council, Mr. Carter said:

"The North Little Rock branch is prepared to supply the City Council with all the information it has asked for with the exception of names and addresses of members and contributors.

"We plan to voluntarily give the same information to Little Rock. We have advised City Attorney Reed Thompson of this, but until now, we have received no assurance from him or anyone at North Little Rock that they will not continue to issue warrants for the arrest of Mr. Fair.

"Mr. Thompson has advised us that the City Council is determined to strictly enforce the Bennett ordinance and will issue as many warrants as necessary.

"If this is done, it will serve no other purpose than the purpose of harrassing."

* * *

ALDERMAN PAUL O. DUKE swore out the warrant for Mr. Fair's arrest and wanted to have Mrs. Williams jailed also.

He said he didn't ask a warrant for her because he learned she was not liable since she had not received an official notice to provide the city with NAACP records.

The North Little Rock equality group did not comply with notices by the City Council to reveal its records. Instead, it filed a suit in Federal District Court seeking to enjoin the city from enforcing the Bennett law.

In addition to invoking the ordinance against the NAACP, the North Little Rock City Council served it on the Urban

League of Greater Little Rock and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

* * *

THE ACLU filed a partial reply Friday and Patrick M. Malin of New York, executive director, came to North Little Rock to meet the challenge.

He told the City Council that ACLU would not reveal its full membership and would welcome a court action to test the ordinance.

Duke stated that city officials Friday were still undecided whether to charge ACLU with violating the ordinance.

* * *

IN ANOTHER court action, Chancery Court Judge Murray O. Reed refused to order confidential NAACP records impounded by the sheriff in a suit alleging that the civil rights group owed some $437.50 in franchise taxes and penalties for business conducted in Arkansas over the past seven years.

Judge Reed ordered the NAACP to pay the money, which was placed on deposit with the court, pending appellate action of the decision in a higher court.

BATES DOESN'T WANT TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Memphis Press-Scimitar

Fears New Violence If They Quit Little Rock

P. 1-S - Mon. 10-14-57

'KIDS BEING ACCEPTED'

By The United Press

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 13. — One of Arkansas' top Negro leaders said Sunday that racial tension is still so high in Little Rock he fears trouble if Federal troops are withdrawn from integrated Central High School.

The Negro leader is L. C. Bates, a publisher and husband of the Arkansas NAACP chapter president. His wife was in Minneapolis to speak at an NAACP meeting.

"I feel that with the present tension, we will have trouble if they pull the troops out," Bates said.

One Negro Ill

Eight of the nine Negroes who integrated Central High under the bayonets of soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division will begin their fourth week in school Monday.

The ninth, Melba Patillo, 15, has flu. She has improved, but may not be in condition to go to school Monday.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who also has flu, was not available for comment on a printed report that he expects a contact this week with the Southern Governors' committee trying to find a way to get Federal troops out of Little Rock.

The committee thought it had worked out an agreement about 10 days ago with President Eisenhower to withdraw the troops, but Governor Faubus failed to give the President strong enugh guarantees that the Negroes would be protected.

Bates said he hates even to think about the troops being withdrawn, "the way things are now."

"I hope they don't pull the troops out until things settle down and we have assurance that the law will be upheld," he said.

"From what I gather from the (Negro) kids, they are gradually being accepted. Others among the white students are trying to be friendly.

'Future Citizens'

"It just comes down to what we have always felt. The kids are the future citizens. They can get together and the more they get to know each other, the better citizens they can become."

Bates said that Saturday night a car with six white men in it stopped in front of his house. It went on about 20 feet from under a light and stopped again. The guard he has kept on duty night and day since the integration trouble started walked toward the car and the men drove off.

"We don't want to get anybody hurt if we can keep from it," Bates said. "I don't want my house damaged, but I would rather the house were damaged than to draw blood."

Little Rock Students And Mrs. Bates Feted By Deltas

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1 - 12-28-57

WASHINGTON — The nine Negro students and Mrs. Daisy Bates, who braved the recent Little Rock school integration crisis, were given a nation-wide Christmas party Dec. 23 by Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's 20,000 members.

Numerous gifts, including money, clothing, jewelry and books - valued already at several thousand dollars - continue to pour into Little Rock from 243 Delta chapters chapters throughout the country. throughout the country.

In adition to the gifts from all chapters, the sorority's graduate chapters advertised heavily in the Arkansas State-Press, a weekly newspaper published by Mrs. Bates and her husband.

Since the Little Rock incidents thousands of dollars worth of advertising have been withdrawn from the publication in efforts to force the Bates out of business.

ASKED FOR SUGGESTIONS

During her recent trip East Mrs. Bates, who is president of the Arkansas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and adviser to the nine students attending Central High School, was asked what people could do to help the Little Rock cause.

"The children love letters and surprise tokens," Mrs. Bates replied.

P. 6

Later, when a Delta national officer was told by sorors at an interracial college chapter that they wanted to feel more closely related to Little Rock the idea of a nation-wide Christmas Party was born.

Daily World

Delta's Grand President Dorothy P. Harison, whose husband, G. Lamar Harrison, is president of Langston University in Oklahoma, urged all Delta grand officers, graduate and undergraduate chapters to play Santa Claus to Mrs. Bates and the nine students.

Sat 12-28-57

"The nation-wide party serve a two-fold purpose, Harrison said.

"(1) to express our sincere appreciation for the valiant efforts and sacrifices of Mrs. Bates and the nine children;

"(2) to recognie our nation-wide responsibility and commitment to help Mrs. Bates and the children to know that where Delta women are — they are concerned."

PERSONAL PRESENTS

Delta's grand officers sent personal presents to Mrs. Bates "as an expression of the sorority's appreciation for her courageous leadership".

The graduate chapters sent a gift to one pre-selected student, in addition to scheduling advertising for the Bates' newspaper.

Undergraduate chapters also played Santa Clause to the children.

All the gifts were assembled under the Christmas tree in the Little Rock Community Center where the Little Rock Deltas staged the on-the-spot-Xmas party.

Numerous Little Rock civic leaders, some of whom were white, participated in the party.

Each gift presented to the students and Mrs. Bates was labeled with the city from which it came.

National chairman for Delta's "Little Rock Xmas Party" was Mrs. Sue Cowan Williams. Mrs. Virginia Robinson is president of Delta's Little Rock chapter.

Mrs. Bates Commended By NAACP Board Chairman

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The entire nation is indebted to Mrs. L. C. Bates for her "steadfast, sober, calm and courageous leadership and guidance" in the Little Rock crisis, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said today in a letter to Mr. Bates, president of the Association's organization in Arkansas.

Col. and Independent

"Considering the provocations confronting you," he said, 'the situation, without your leadership might well have deteriorated into disastrous conflict. Never has there been greater need than today in Little Rock for perceptive and decesive leadership such as you have shown."

Sun 10-4-57

Mrs. Bates' work in Little Rock he asserted, "demonstrates the need for strong NAACP state and local units. This is a challenge which our branches and state conferences throughout the country must meet. You have demonstrated what can be done. It remains for all of us in the organization, and indeed for all liberty-loving Americans to rally to your support through increased memberships and contributions to the Association which for nearly a half-century has borne the brunt of the struggle for equal rights."

Praising the courage of the Negro children, D. Tobias said: "I am sure that these young people have been inspired by the fine example set by you. Your dedication exemplifies to them the role they must play in today's struggle and in the future. History will accord to them, and to you, full recognition of the role they have played in man's unending struggle for human justice."

Mrs. Bates Among NAACP Leaders To Speak Here

Wkly Worker Atlanta, Ga p. 1 Sat. 12-16-57

A group of high ranking leaders of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People will meet in Atlanta today and Sunday to discuss ways of implementing the recently passed cival rights law and means of increasing Negro voting in the South.

The closed conference, called by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, will be attended by local and state NAACP leaders from 11 southern states.

Following the meetings of the officials, a press conference will be held at 1:30 P. M. Sunday in the Waluhaje Apartments, according to Henry Lee Moon, NAACP Direotor of Public Relations.

During the press conference, Mr. Wilkins will present a statement and will be available for questioning on NAACP plans for increasing registration and voting among Negro citizens of the South under the new Civil Rights law.

State and local NAACP leaders are scheduled to come from Georgia Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolian, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Mississippi.

Many of the leaders will appear at the "Fight for Freedon" mass meeting, sponsored by the Atlanta Branch NAACP, Sunday at 3 P. M. in the Wheat Street Baptist Church Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas State Conference, will be one of the main speakers on the program she will be introduced by Mr. Wilkins.

Others scheduled to appear on the program are: Gloster Current, Director of Branches; Robert L. Carter, General Counsel; Henry Lee Moon, Director of Public Relations; Franklin Williams, West Coast Director; Rev James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State Conference; W. W. Law, President of the Georgia State Conference; Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State Conference. Mr. Alexander and Rev. Hinton will make a financial appeal for the Fighting Fund for Freedon.

The regular November meeting of the Atlanta Branch NAACP will be held Monday, Nov. 18 at 8 P. M. in Bethlehem Baptist Church. The Nomination Committee is expected to report on all officers proposed to lead the branch during 1958. These include 18 Executive Committee members, and 11 others who will be appointed by the president.

A reliable source informed the World that at least two names will be submitted for nomination to the presidency if incumbent President James H. Calhoun runs for re-election.

Members attending the branch meeting will receive the nomination and act on the ballot to be voted at the regular December meeting.

Naacp Head Stands On Rights, Refuses To Expose Others

State Press p. 1

Little Rock, Ark

Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a three page single-space typewritten letter last week, answered certain questions directed to her by Attorney General Bruce Bennett, in his effort to dig into the affairs of the NAACP.

9-20-57

Mrs. Bates' letter begins:

"With regards to your letter of August 30, requesting certain information 'with an action instituted against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., both New York corporations and under the provisions of Arkansas statates (1947) s84-1206 et seq. . . acting under its statutry authority, . . .' I am writing to reply as follows:

"I am a member of the NAACP and president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches, an unincorporated association of branches of the NAACP in the State of Arkansas. As a citizen of Arkansas I desire to cooperate with lawful authorities.

"I shall, therefore, give you information requested in your letter which I possess. However, as indicated below, there are certain questions which I respectfully can not answer because I believe that the information is priviledged under the freedom of speech and assembly guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. . ."

Mrs. Bates gave Bennett certain information, and withheld certain information that she considered would endanger certain people and subject them to unjust reprisal and hostility.

Mrs. Bates' refusal, as she put it was based on ". . . the current climate of public opinion in Arkansas, hostile to persons working for desegregation, which has been inspired by legislative and executive officials of the state. . ."

The NAACP head told Bennett ". . . to furnish this information would expose the persons whose names and addresses you request, to reprisals, intimidations and unwarranted heardships solely because they have associated together for the purpose of securing the constitutional rights of Negroes. My refusal to answer is priviledged by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution."

These questions directed to Mrs. Bates were based upon a civil suit filed in August by the attorney general against the NAACP, where he alleges that the organization has been doing business in the state for seven years, and has not paid the $50 a year franchise fee. He asks that the NAACP pay $350.

State Press

Mrs. Bates' refusal to answer all questions met with Bennett's disapproval, and he stated that he would ask Pulaski chancery Court (Tuesday September 17) for an order directing Mrs. Bates to disclose the requested information.

Crusading Spirit Guides Arkansas NAACP Head

Courier Pitts

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2 (AP).—A cardboard patch covers a hole in the pacture window of the buff-brick ranch style house at 1207 West Twenty-eighth street. There are scorch marks left by the burning of two fiery crosses in recent weeks. The shades are tightly drawn.

P-A-6

But there are many visitors. Eech school day for the past week nine Negro children have met there to be driven to Central High School by soldiers in an Army station wagon.

It is the home of Mrs. L. C. Bates. She is president of the Arkansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was an August day in 1952 when the handsome Negro woman was named to head the drive to break down racial barriers in Arkansas.

Wash. Post 10-2-57

Her mission was spelled out by NAACP Attorney U. Simpson Tate of Dallas, Tex., who told the State convention:

"Maybe Arkansas has had it too easy in many areas, thus causing the organization to become a little slack in its fight for the rights of men."

Achievements Listed

There is this evidence that Mrs. Bates took up the slack:

Integration of public schools either on a limited basis or completely at Fayetteville, Hoxie, Charleston, an Buren, Fort Smith and, now, Little Rock.

Integration of all State-supported colleges.

Abolishment of enforced segregated seating on public conveyances and in bus and railroad depots.

Mrs. Bates, 37-year-old newspaper editor and wife of a Negro newspaper publisher, seemed reluctant in an interview to discuss her personal life. But she had the conviction of a crusader when she talked about the "constitutional rights" of Negroes.

"The question no longer is segregation versus integration but right against wrong," she said in reference to mob violence which erupted last week at Central High.

"I believe the majority of the people of Arkansas are law-abiding citizens. They will accept integration after they have time to think about it."

But until that time, Mrs. Bates is "gratified" that President Eisenhower sent soldiers to escort the Negro students to the previously all-white high school.

Quiet About Self

About herself, Mrs. Bates would give little information.

She and her 55-year-old hus-



MRS. L. C. BATES
Leads School Fight



GOVERNOR'S GUEST — New York's Governor and Mrs. Averell Harriman entertain Mrs. L. C. Bates (center), chairman of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP, at their M attan town house. Mrs. Bates, who was in New York on a speaking tour, cut the jaunt short to return to Little Rock, to surrender under a warrant issued for her arrest, because the NAACP allegedly failed to comply with a law giving the city the right to examine its confidential files. (Newspress Photo).

band have one son, 12-year-old Clyde. He is not at home.

"He is away at a private school. . . . out of town," she said. She declined to say where the private school is located.

"Most of his friends are white," she explained, "and he doesn't know the meaning of fear. I didn't want to expose him at such a tender age."

She described herself as an only child, daughter of Orlee and Susie Gatson who died "many years ago." Her father, Mrs. Bates said, was a "common worker."

"I was born in Southern Arkansas—near El Dorado, I think," she said.

How long has she been a member of the NAACP?

"All my life," she replied. "At least as long as I can remember. When my father paid his dues he always paid mine, too, and as a child I went to many adult meetings and other (NAACP) functions."

She does not hold a college degree, but she attended classes at Shorter College, a business school in North Little Rock, and Philander Smith College in Little Rock—both Negro institutions. She said she went to high school in Memphis, Tenn.

Big "Sweep" Denied

The NAACP president denied rumors that Negroes now "planned to swoop down on all schools in Arkansas" in the wake of developments at Central High School. But she gave strong indicatoins that the integration battle had just begun.

"Next time . . . in other areas," she said, "we will have to see that some responsible person is inside (the school) to tell the reporters what is going on" when the Negroe senter.

other words, he said, as soon as administrative remedies are exhausted, Negroes can go didectly into Federal court without carrying their cases up through State courts.

Virginia's own Gray Commission had such a plan in mind, he said, and he, along with other legal counsel to the commission, knew the idea would not stand up in Federal courts.

Teacher Raise Proposed

Among other issues dwelt on in relatively short fashion, Mr Dalton proposed that teachers salaries be increased $300 a year next year and an additional $100 the following year.

Mr. Almond, who followed Mr. Dalton to the platform, scoffed that this plan would cost taxpayers $37 million. He said he, too, favored increases for teachers but declined to specify the amounts. He would make certain, he said, that the State lived within its revenues.

Meanwhile, Albertis Harrison, jr., Democratic candidate for attorney general, leveled a blast at Mr. Dalton in a talk at Suffolk last night.

He said Mr. Dalton was "too little and too late" in sending a telegram to President Eisenhower last week urging the withdrawal of Federal troops from Little Rock.

Mr. Harrison said the Republican belatedly attempted to get in the act "after the elapse of nearly a week when he sensed the wave of revulsion which swept through the incensed people of Virginia . . ."

Faubus Sees Only Negro Pull-Out

Calls For Time To Accept Mixing

BY RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 17 — Gov. Orval Faubus said today the desegregation deadlock in Little Rock can be resolved only by the voluntary withdrawal of the nine Negro children from Central High School.

"I don't see much ground for negotiation," he said in an interview.

"I have been thinking about this problem constantly, studying it from every angle, and I can see no other alternative than a voluntary withdrawal of those children."

Faubus also said:

1. FORMER ATTORNEY GEN. Herbert Brownell was "fired because of the bad advice or misinformation he gave the President about Little Rock."

2. HE BELIEVES the Federal Government will have to keep troops guarding Central High until the end of this school year because "opposition" is stronger now than when they came in."

3. THERE IS LITTLE or no contact now between himself and the White House or the Southern Governors Conference.

4. HE FEELS THAT Brownell and "perhaps some others" advised President Eisenhower to send troops into Little Rock for political reasons.

5. SIMILARLY, he thinks "there must have been someone" at the White House who did not want to see the compromise, worked out by a committee of Southern governors, succeed in solving the Little Rock school crisis last September.

Faubus is in Hot Springs recuperating from a minor illness.

Faubus answered "no," when asked if negotiations on a regular and consistent basis are taking place between himself and the White House or the Southern Governors Committee to settle the dispute in Little Rock.

"A business group in Little Rockk still is in touch with both sides," he said. "They are trying to work out a formula, but I don't know whether they have anything. They are in touch with Washington, but I'm not at liberty to say with whom.

"My guess would be there will be some kind of federal force at the school until the end of this school term."

As to how it can work out, the governor said:

"The only solution to it that I can see is a voluntary withdrawal of those Negro children and then time to see if the community will peacefully accept integration.

"I don't know if it can be done now."

He said feeling in Little Rock still is running high, that there are boycotts and counter-boycotts around the state between Negroes and whites, and that "in some places in the state, Negroes have found it difficult to get jobs and some have lost jobs."

He said the White House is in a serious dilemma.

"The national administration is not in a position now to pull the troops out of Little Rock without being hurt, and yet they can't stay here without being hurt, either."

Faubus contends that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) picked Little Rock as a place to push integration as "show place" for the rest of Arkansas and the rest of the South.

"But I'm afraid Mrs. Bates (Mrs. L. C. Bates, regional director of the NAACP) pushed too far too fast," he said.

"I have always believed, and still do, that you have to create a climate of community acceptance before integration can be successful.

"If you don't get that community acceptance, armed force certainly is not the answer. You only have a worse situation and that's what has happened in Little Rock."

32b 1957 NAACP

MRS. L.C. BATES
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Praises Her Leadership

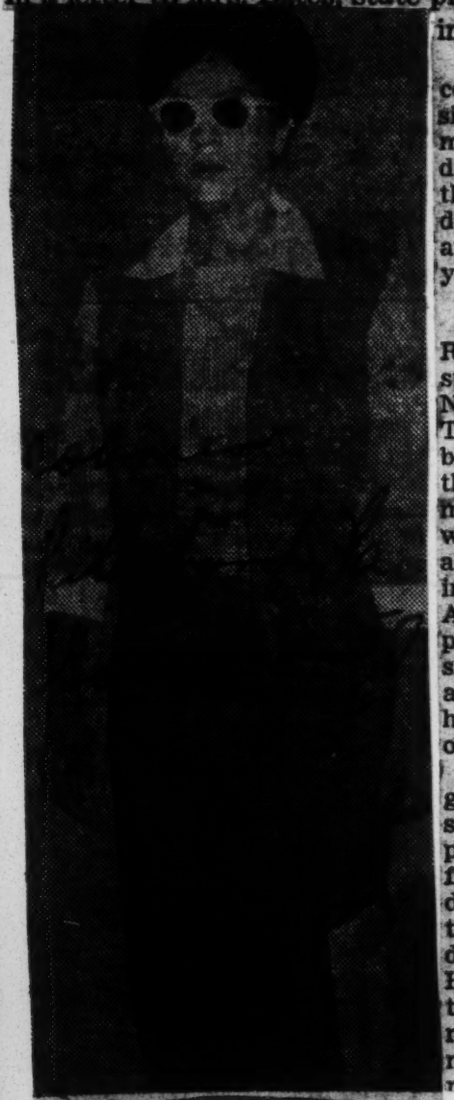
Nation Indebted To Mrs. Bates, Dr. Tobias Says

NEW YORK—The entire nation is indebted to Mrs. L. C. Bates for her "steadfast, sober, calm and courageous leadership and guidance" in the Little Rock crisis, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said in a letter to Mrs. Bates, state president of NAACP branches in Arkansas.

"Considering the provacations confronting you," he said, "the situation, without your leadership, might well have deteriorated into disastrous conflict. Never has there been greater need than today in Little Rock for perceptive and decisive leadership such as you have shown."

MRS. BATES' work in Little Rock, he asserted, " . . . demonstrates the need for strong NAACP state and local units. This is a challenge which our branches and state conferences throughout the country must meet. You have demonstrated what can be done. It remains for all of us in the organization, and indeed for all liberty-loving Americans, to rally to your support through increased memberships and contributions to the association, which for nearly a half-century has borne the brunt of the struggle for equal rights."

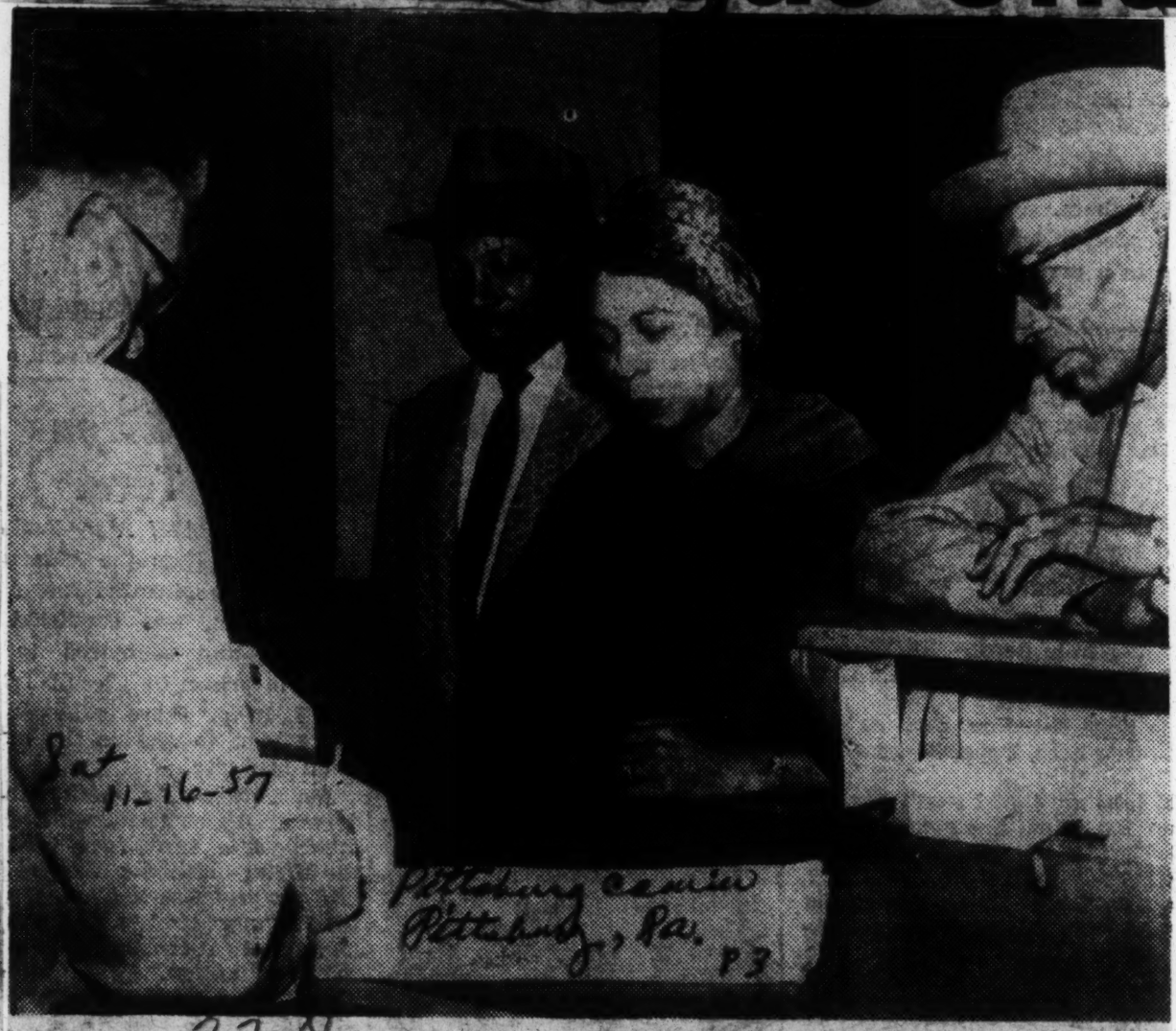
Praising the courage of the Negro school children, Dr. Tobias said: "I am sure that these young people have been inspired by the fine example set by you. Your dedication exemplifies to them the role they must play in today's struggle and in the future. History will accord to them, and to you, full recognition of the role they and you have played in man's unending struggle for human justice."



MRS. L. C. BATES
. . . unafraid, courageous

In Little Rock, Ark.

Urban League Under Fire!



Mrs. Bates Checks In—

Little Rock (Ark.) Police Sgt. N. J. Curtis checks Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas president of the NAACP, on a warant for her arrest after her arrival in Little Rock from New York. She is charged with violating a new city ordinance requiring certain groups to make public their credentials. Mrs. Bates was released on $300 bond. Her husband, right, and an NAACP lawyer look on.—Wide World Photo.

Daisy Bates Is Board Nominee

NEW YORK — Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches and newspaper publisher; C. R. Darden, president of the Association's organization in Mississippi; and Max Delson, New York attorney, are new candidates for election to the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Mrs. Bates, as president of the Arkansas NAACP, has been the active leader in the Little Rock crisis. She was lauded last week by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP Board chairman, for her "steadfast, sober, calm and courageous leadership and guidance."

The 16-person slate chosen by the nominating committee included also the following candidates now serving as board members: Hubert T. Delany, New York attorney and former judge of the New York City Domestic Relations Court; Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton, Mass., retired college professor; Rev. James Hinton, president of the South Carolina State NAACP and insurance executive; Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles dentist and a president of a savings and loan company.

George K. Hunton, New York City, executive secretary, Catholic Interracial Council; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, newspaper executive; Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney and publisher; Carl Murphy, Baltimore publisher; Walter Reuther, Detroit labor leader; Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president and New York attorney; Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, Washington, AMEZ Church; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP Board chairman and retired director, Phelps-Stokes Fund; and Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J., physican and president of the New Jersey State NAACP.

The candidates were selected by a seven-man committee composed of Judge Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., chairman; Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint Mich.; Rev. Maurice Dawkins, Los Angeles; Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pa.; M. T. Blanton, Chicago; and Dr. B. F. Murph, Laurel, Miss.

The committee met in New York City on Sept. 16.

All the candidates, save Darden are already board members. However, Mrs. Bates and Delson were elected to the board only last month to fill out unexpired terms. All are candidates for three-year terms beginning in January, 1958.

In addition to the 16 named by the committee, others may be nominated by petitions signed by 30 or more NAACP members in good standing. Petitions must be submitted to the NAACP national office in New York by November 1.

The names of all candidates, whether nominated by the committee or by petition, are submitted to branches for balloting. The ballots are counted at the Association's annual meeting on the first Monday in January.

Mrs. Bates works quietly, effectively

By MOSES J. NEWSON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — I realize now how a general feels when he sends his troops into battle. You are deeply concerned for everyone of them every single minute."

Thoughtfully, Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, sought to put into words her feelings while the nine colored students are up at Central High School.

How this shapely, pleasant-voiced woman continues to keep all the loose ends of this history-making venture together is surprising.

* * *

ALL DAY LONG, from early morning until late night the telephone in the Bates' nine-room brick home continues to jingle. It may be Thurgood Marshall from New York or a newsman from California or a Citizens Council member in Little Rock.

Under foot all day are scores of reporters and various radio and TV men seeking interviews, tape recordings and pictures.

Additionally, Mrs. Bates has to make at least one personal call daily to the nine students and their parents. Many, many callers never reach the busy woman but any of those nine children can get her any time of day or night.

* * *

MRS. BATES was born in Huttig, in South Arkansas and she married L. C. Bates in Memphis, Tenn. in 1941.

Shortly afterward they came to Little Rock and Mr. Bates started the Arkansas State Press of which Mrs. Bates is city editor. "At least I was until about 20 days ago," she smiles.

She became a member of the NAACP's Youth Council because it was an organization "with a program."

Five years ago she became president of the Arkansas conference. She says her organization has wide support of Arkansas citizens.

* * *

EXPLAINING for a reporter how she built up what is obviously a very close relationship between the students trying to enter Central and their parents, she shrugged:

"I suppose it is a respect built up over the years, a confidence in you and your own integrity."

Mr. and Mrs. Bates have an adopted son, Clyde, 12.

The thrill of helping write history, the never-ending telephone calls and questions from photographers and the task to keep smiling with "my kids" is not all the story behind integration in Little Rock for Mrs. Bates.

There are the cross burnings and the threats. Often those calling to insult get an answer that worries them, too.

For instance, this Tuesday a gloating woman called to ask, "When you taking the nigger children back?" Mrs. Bates calmly answered, "They went



MRS. DAISY BATES

this morning, hadn't you heard?"

There also are the nights she sits in front of the big picture window with a pistol in her hand while Mr. Bates gets some sleep.

* * *

SINCE the integration suit was filed in 1956, Mrs. Bates estimates they have paid private guards to be on hand at least six months. Friends have volunteered to help keep watch.

Policemen kept vigil Monday night and it proved a lucky thing. Late Monday night they broke up a car caravan of around 100 units just two blocks from the Bates' home.

How does she relax?

Mrs. Bates is good with ceramics, making and painting them. That helps. She also plays a lot of bridge. She hasn't had time for but one night of each over the last 20 days.

* * *

MRS. BATES belongs to the Bethel AME Church here and is its Women's Day speaker this Sunday. The same day she speaks at a Hot Springs, Ark., Church.

She still has to sandwich in court hearings on other NAACP cases and try to help out at her paper.

How does she keep up the pace?

"Well, I just try to live each day. I do my best not to reflect back on the rough spots."

With that she pulled off her glasses, told the young man at the telephone she wasn't taking any calls for an hour and went off to try for an hour's sleep.

Dr. Tobias applauds Little Rock stand by Ike, Mrs. Bates

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, sent a telegram to President Eisenhower congratulating him for his stand on the Little Rock, Ark., situation.

Speaking personally and on behalf of the NAACP, Dr. Tobias expressed the belief that "law abiding citizens of every race and creed in the South, as well as in the North, will applaud your heroic utterance."

The NAACP leader also wrote Mrs. L. C. Bates of the Arkansas NAACP, commending her "steadfast, sober, calm and courageous leadership and guidance" in the Little Rock crisis.

Mrs. Bates Thinks Troops Must Stay In Little Rock

(Defender, p. 3 - Sat. 11-2-57 Chicago, Ill.)

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Little Rock branch of NAACP, said this week that she did not think it safe to withdraw troops from Central high school yet. Even though the emotionalism has died down considerably, she still feels that it is not quite time for the soldiers to leave.

Mrs. Bates(who has served as "this thing" would soon be settled so she could bring her son home. Her only child, Clyde, age 12, had to be sent away from home for protection while the Bates household was being threatened and fired into. When asked where Clyde was, she hesitated a moment and replied, "somewhere in Arkansas."

And she didn't think that any counsel for the children during this bitter fight, said she receives an average of 50 telephone calls a day urging her to pull the children out of school. Some of the callers give their names, others give fictitious names.

When questioned on reported "economic boycotts" in Little Rock, Mrs. Bates said she didn't know whether there was an organized boycott, but she did know that the newspaper — "The Arkansas State Press" of which she served as editor until a month and a half ago, had lost over 1854.

And he didn't think tht any boycott had been organized against white business, but she had heard that people had just automatically stopped patronizing the grocery store owned by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, leoder of the Mothers' League. Her store is located in the heart of a Negro section, she added.

Mrs. Bates said she did not think the jailing of John Kasper would have any effect on the thinking of the white segregationists in her section. John Kasper seems so far removed from them, she observed. It would actually take the jailing of someone in the local community to move them.

Mrs. Bates was presented a citation by the ACHR at the annual dinner Saturday night "in recognition of her competence, courage and constancy during this historic crisis when Little Rock and the nation are confronted with the consequences of the subversive dogma of massive resistance to effecting civil rights."

Daisy Bates To Speak In New York

(Defender p. 20 Chicago, Ill. Nov. 3-57)

NEW YORK — (ANP) —Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Ark., state NAACP president and a key figure in the controversy over school desegregation at Little Rock's Central High school, will address a public meeting here on Nov. 3.

Her "Report on Little Rock" will be the first such account of recent happenings in the Arkansas city to be given in the New York area.

Also scheduled to address the NAACP-sponsored meeting, to be held at Williams Institutional church in Manhattan at 3:30 p.m., are Jackie Robinson, former baseball player and national chairman of the Assoc ation's 1957 fund-raising campaign, and secretary.

In addition to her presidency of the Arkansas State NAACP, Mrs. Bates recently was elected to the Association's national Board of Directors.

It was she who first led the Rock, in an attempt to protect them against possible mob violence, and then made the decision that the children should not return to the school site until they had been assured of bodily protection by President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Bates Will Speak At NAACP Mass Meeting Here

(Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-2-57)

Mrs. L. C. "Daisy" Bates, courageous leader of the Little Rock integration struggle, will speak at a NAACP mass meeting in Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday, Nov. 17, at 3 p. m.

John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta Branch NAACP, said Saturday Mrs. Bates is expected to relate the inside story of the struggle which made Little Rock the focal point of world-wide attention and to report on the latest developments in the integration situation, including the recent arrest order aimed at Little Rock NAACP officials.

(Daily World)

Several other NAACP leaders from the southwest region may also appear at the mass meeting. The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, will preside.

(Sun. 11-3-57)

Mrs. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP, said Friday after speaking to students at City College of New York that she planned to return to her state to face arrest on a charge of violating a new ordinance.

She said State Attorney General Bruce Bennett was responsible for the new ordinance which requires certain organizations to make public their confidential files. She considered the charges "politically-inspired" and charged that Bennett admitted introducing the ordinance because "he is running for Governor."

Mrs. Bates was one of the main personalities instrumental in the attendance of nine Negro students at Central High School in Little Rock.

Mrs. Bates Tells 'Little Rock Story' in New York City

(Gazette, p. 1 Des Moines, Iowa)

New York,—Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, Ark., state NAACP president and key figure in the controversy over school desegregation at Little Rock's Central High School, will address a public meeting here on Nov. 3.

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National Board

In addition to her presidency of the Arkansas State NAACP, Mrs. Bates recently was elected to the Association's national Board of Directors. It was she who first led the nine Negro school children to Central High School in Little Rock, in an attempt to protect them against possible mob violence, and then made the decision that the children should not return to the school site until they had been assured of bodily protection by President Eisenhower.

During the height of Little Rock's school disorders, before the President sent in federal troops to halt anti-Negro demonstrations at the high school, Mrs. Bates counselled the nine Negro children at her home and drove them to the school in her automobile.

Persecution

Because of her role as an integration leader in Little Rock and Arkansas, Mrs. Bates was subjected to persecution by persons who chose to remain anonymous. Burning crosses were placed by her home, a window of the house was broken, and vile telephone calls and other forms of intimidation were directed against her.

In late August, Mrs. Bates reported to the NAACP national office: "We have set up floodlights in front of my home and it is being guarded around the clock."

Central High School was desegregated by federal court order.

Daisy Bates Says:

Actions Against NAACP Are 'Political'

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Mrs. L. C. Bates, Arkansas state president of the NAACP, charged here Friday that Little Rock's actions against the NAACP branch there are "politically inspired."

In Little Rock Friday, the Rev. J. C. Crenshaw, president of the local NAACP branch, was arrested and released under $300 bond. He is charged with refusing to co th with a city ordinance requiring the NAACP to produce its records.

The Little Rock City Council ordered the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, 74-year-old pastor of the Mount Peasant Baptist church, and Mrs. Bates for ignoring an ordinance requiring organizations which claim tax-free status to reveal their membership ad financial records.

Mrs. Bates said that if the names of the members of the branch were turned over to the city, they would get into the hands of "hoodlums."

At a press conference at City College, where she addressed a student group, Mrs. Bates said she was returning to Little Rock Sunday by plane and would give herself up to the police.

She said the case against the NAACP there is part of a campaign for Governor of State Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who drafted the ordinance.

Mrs. Bates was a guest of Gov. and Mrs. Averell Harriman for tea at the Governor's town house. Miss Anne Sardi, Mrs. Harrman's secretary, said Mrs. Bates stopped in briefly at the invitation of the Governor.

If the Little Rock situation was discussed, Miss Sardi said, t was only in a general way.

Mrs. L. C. Bates And Representative Thompson To Speak At ACHR Dinner

Congressman Frank Thompson, a leading civil rights supporter from New Jersey, and Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock NAACP President, will speak at the dinner climaxing the two-day "ACHR National Workshop on Leadership Responsibilities and Techniques," Mrs. Thomasina Norford, Workshop Chairman announced today. The dinner will be held Saturday, October 19, at the Burlington Hotel.

Mrs. Bates who has so effectively counseled the Negro children attending Little Rock's Central High School, will discuss the place of prepared leadership in the fight for the end of racial discrimination.

Mr. Thompson will address the fraternity-sorority membership on the role of Congress in the fight for full citizenship. During the 1st session of the 81st Congress, Representative Thompson was a leader in the legislative battle that brought approval to H. R. 6127 in the House and eventually in its amended form adoption by the Congress.

Dr. Harry Penn, political leader in Roanoke, Va., as well as President of the National Dental Association and Past Grand Basileus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity will direct the workshop group studying voting barriers to the Negro. David Glenn, Baltimore Urban League Community Education Secretary, will serve as a resource consultant to the Saturday Employment group sessions.

"Other speakers on the Saturday and Sunday sessions not previously announced," according to John T. Blue, ACHR Director, "include Russell L. Bradley, new Washington Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and Dr. John J. O'Connor, American University Intergroup Relations Institute Director.

Dr. Nancy B. McGhee, ACHR national president from Hampton, Va. stated, that Greek Fraternity and Sorority leadership from Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York would join the Washington ACHR membership for the general session, panels, group meetings, dinner and Sunday luncheon. Dr. McGhee noted that Saturday sessions would be held at the Howard University E. and A. Building.

Mr. Blue declared that places has been reserved for leaders of community organizations other than fraternity and sorority members and that such people might reserve specific places by calling the ACHR office at CO 5-7307 or writing to 1130 Sixth St., N.W.

Constituent organizations in ACHR are Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Mrs. L. C. Bates Commended by NAACP Board

Chairman Tobias Says Her Work is Chal'enge to Others

NEW YORK — The entire nation is indebted to Mrs. L. C. Bates for her "steadfast, sober, calm and courageous leadership and guidance" in the Little Rock crisis, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said Saturday in a letter to Mrs. Bates, president of the Association's organization in Arkansas.

"Considering the provocations confronting you," he said, "the situation, without your leadership might well have deteriorated into disastrous conflict. Never has there been greater need than today in Little Rock for perceptive and decisive leadership such as you have shown."

Mrs. Bates' work in Litle Rock, he asserted, "demonstrates the need for strong NAACP state and local units. This is a challenge which our branches and state conferences throughout the country must meet. You have demonstrated what can be done. It remains for all of us in the organization and indeed for all liberty-loving Americans to [illegible] your support through increased memberships and contributions to the Association which for nearly a half-century has borne the brunt of the struggle for equal rights."

Praising the courage of the Negro school children, Dr. Tobias said: "I am sure that these young people have been inspired by the fine example set by you. Your dedication exemplifies to them the role they must play in today's struggle and in the future. History will accord to them, and to you, full recognition of the role they and you have played in man's unending struggle for human justice."

Mrs. Bates Thinks Troops Still Needed At Central

BY ALICE A. DDUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Daisy Bates president of the Little Rock branch of NAACP, said last week that she did not think it safe to withdraw troops from Central High School yet. Even though the emotionalism has died down considerably, she still feels that it is not quite time for the soldiers to leave.

Mrs. Bates expressed hope that this thing would soon be settled so she could bring her son home. Her only child, Clyde, age 12, had to be sent away from home for protection while the Bates household was being threatened and fired into. When asked where Clyde was, she hesitated a moment and replied, "somewhere in Arkansas."

Mrs. Bates, who has served as counsel for the children during this bitter fight, said she receives an average of 50 telephone calls a day urging her to pull the children out of school. Some of the callers give their names; others give fictitious names.

When questioned on reported "economic boycotts" in Little Rock, Mrs. Bates said she didn't know whether there was an organized boycott, but she did know that the newspaper - "The Arkansas State Press" of which she served as editor until a month and a half ago had lost over $10,000 worth of business since 1954.

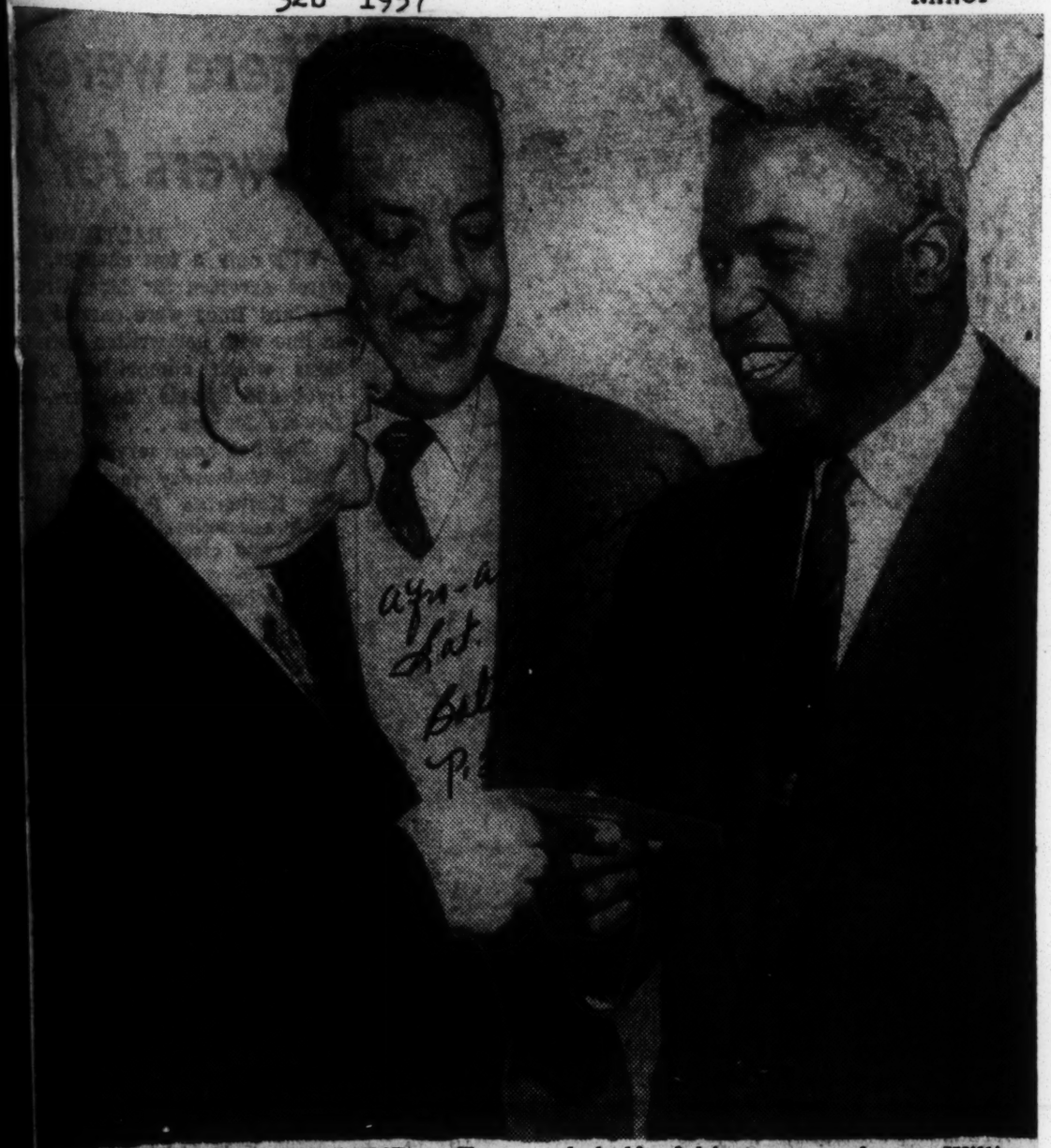
And she didn't think that any boycott had been organized against businesses, but she had heard that people had just automatically stopped patronizing one store.

Mrs. Bates said she didn't think the jailing of John Kasper would have any effect on the thinking of the white segregationists in her section. John Kasper seems so far removed from them, she observed.

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32b 1957 NAACP

$10,000 GIFT
MR. WILLIAM BLACK, PRESIDENT
CHOCK FULL O' NUTS RESTAURANT CHAIN



$10,000 FOR DEFENSE FUND — Former Brookyn Dodgers' star second baseman, Jackie Robinson, presents a $10,000 check to Arthur B. Spingarn, left, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., in behalf of his new employer, William Black, president, Chock Full O' Nuts restaurant chain, while Thurgood Marshall, Legal Defense chief attorney, looks on approvingly.

Jackie's Employer Gives $10,000 To NAACP Legal Fund

Daily World
Wed, 1-23-57
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — A $10,000 contribution was presented today to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., by Jackie Robinson in behalf of William Black, President of the Chock Full O' Nuts Coffee Company and restaurant chain. The donation is to aid the organization in its legal work in the field of civil rights.

The company recently signed the former Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball star to a two year $30,000 contract as vice president in charge of its large personnel staff.

Jackie presented the check to officers of the Legal Defense Fund at press conference held Friday at the Roosevelt Hotel, President to accept it was Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Also present were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board, and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the Fund.

32b 1957 NAACP

$10,000
MR. WILLIAM BLACK, PRESIDENT
CHOCK FULL O' NUTS COFFEE COMPANY . . . .

Jackie's Firm Gives $10,000 To NAACP

Defender Jan 1-26-57 Chicago Ill. 32b

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William Black

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Journal + Guide Norfolk Va. p. 9 Sat. 1-26-57

32 $10,000 Gift Launches NAACP Freedom Drive

Jackie Robinson who retired from baseball recently to become an executive with Chock Full O' Nuts Corporation, is shown presenting a check for $10,000 on behalf of William Black, president of the corporation, to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

32 & NAACP

Left to right: Arthur Spingarn, Thurgoood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel and Robinson. The contribution launched the NAACP's "Fight for Freedom Fund Drive. The goal is one million dollars a year for the purpose of eliminating racial discrimination and segregation. Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is the date set to achieve the goal. Robinson is general chairman of the fund drive for 1957.

32b 1957

NAACP Charts National Program to Promote Support Of Churches for Civil Rights

New York—The NAACP has formulated a new four point program designed to mobilize the support of organized religious groups in the current civil rights struggle. It was announced here today by the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., NAACP church secretary.

Mr. Odom said the program has been designated "Churches for Freedom." He indicated that the effort to enlist religious bodies has been undertaken because of the moral nature of the NAACP drive to eliminate segregation and bigotry in American life.

4-Points

Mr. Odom described the "Churches for Freedom" program as follows:

1. Coordinated social action programs among church groups for the purpose of securing dedicated participation in the current NAACP registration and voting campaign.

2. Special religious education projects intended to establish lines of communication between Negro and white church groups to serve as a basis for mutual understanding and the improvement of community attitudes on racial questions.

3. Planned "Churches for Freedom" religious services on local, state and regional levels to bring moral and spiritual dimensions into the question of full citizenship rights.

4. Increased participation of local church groups in the NAACP's life membership campaign, to give religious bodies an opportunity to join civic, labor and special organizations in making a material investment in the civil rights fight.

Implementation

Generally, the new program will "seek to stimulate and channel social action and spiritual, educational and financial activity in cooperation with the NAACP," Mr. Odom explained.

He said the effort will be implemented through NAACP state and local church committees.

The Association "is encouraged by the increasing concern exhibited by organized religious groups in the current integration crisis, particularly in the South," Mr. Odom added.

NAACP Charts New Program Intended To Reach Churches

CLEVELAND, Ohio—

An NAACP campaign here has closed with more than eleven thousand members and nearly $46,000 in funds, it was announced today by Dr. James E. Levy, president of the Cleveland NAACP branch.

The drive opened on September 15 with a public meeting at which Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, was the featured speaker. It closed with a series of "clean up" meetings in November, Dr. Levy said.

He noted that the exact figures of campaign results are 11,200 members and $45,700 in funds.

Clevelanders who headed campaign divisions responsible for enlisting 1200 or more N A A C P members are Miss Ethelyn Gorman, Mrs. Robbie Purdy, Dr. N. K. Christopher, and Mrs. J. C. Webb. The campaign structure consisted of 12 divisions, which were divided into a total of 112 teams of workers.

Dr. Levy said that campaign activities included weekly radio broadcasts, a sound truck, 20,000 handbills distrubuted in various parts of the city and 500 window cards. At the start of the drive, the mayor of Cleveland designated Sept. 15 to 22 "NAACP Week."

Serving as campaign director was Miss Mildred L. Bond, field secretary from the NAACP national office.

Rev. E. J. Odom named NAACP church secretary

Afro-American, p.3
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-22-57

NEW YORK—The Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr., now dean of Turner Theological Seminary of Morris Brown College, has been appointed NAACP church secretary, effective July 1, it was announced last week.

A graduate of Morris Brown, Columbia University and the Yale Divinity School, Mr. Odom was commissioned a chaplain in the U.S. Navy and served overseas during the Korean conflict.



REV. EDWARD J. ODOM
Joins staff of NAACP

He has been on the Morris Brown faculty since 1953, serving first as college minister and later as dean of the seminary. Previously, he had been dean of students at Wilberforce University and also pastor of Bethel AME Church in Greenwich, Conn.

* * *

IN HIS new position, Mr. Odom will work, under direction of the executive secretary, with religious groups of both races and all faiths, informing them of the NAACP program and stimulating support of that program.

He will be responsible for maintaining contact with organized religion throughout the country. After attending the 48th NAACP convention in Detroit, he will take up his official duties, working out of the national office.

MR. BENJAMIN DAVIS
DENIED NAACP STATUS

Davis Denied NAACP Status

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — A fifty dollar donation and $3.50 application for membership have been returned to Benjamin Davis, state chairman of the Communist Party, Russell Crawford, president of the NAACP's New York branch announced here this week.

In a letter to Davis, the NAACP official stated that the organization had repeatedly expressed its antipathy to communism and has directed all units to reject applications for membership made by Communist Party members.

The NAACP And Benjamin Davis Jr.

New York — In its own way, the AFRO's editorial of Nov. 30, chiding the NAACP branch here for its refusal to accept my modest donation of $50 to the Little Rock struggle, makes a positive contribution to the unity of the colored people and all their supporters behind this decisive battle for democracy in the deep South.

When the editorial stated "we see no reason" for rejecting the donation, I fully agree. I dare say most members and friends of the NAACP also agree, especially when all the financial and moral support from all sources is necessary to win this tough, uncompleted struggle.

INTERESTINGLY enough, the suggestion that the NAACP "might take its model from the Christian Church which accepts financial support from all sinners and sanctifies it to holy causes" was amusingly appropriate.

The donation was made at a rally for school integration and in honor of Mrs. Daisy Bates held in a church — and in response to the eloquent collection appeal of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. White!

I regret very much that certain officials of the Harlem NAACP branch rejected my contribution. But I bear them no malice.

I think it was a mistake, because the nine heroic colored youths in Little Rock, and others all over the South, deserve all the help they can get from anywhere, and because such actions by the NAACP branch officials do not encourage support and unity.

Certainly, I hope that no friends or supporters I may have will discontinue their financial and moral support to the splendid work of the NAACP in the South or elsewhere. Quite the contrary: I urge them to re-double their support in every possible way.

* * *

I THINK too that the rejection of my membership application was a mistake, although the NAACP or any other organization has the right to determine who shall be members.

In this case, the rejection was puzzling.

Actually, I was re-newing my membership; for I had been a member from May '56, to May '57.

Why I was admissible in '56 and not in '57, I don't know. If my donation in the meeting was open and public (as were many others), no one knew I had re-newed my application for membership except the young lady in the vestibule, who quietly issued me a receipt.

Moreover, I renewed my application for membership for the same reason that the donation was made: I sought to aid the struggle.

* * *

AS FOR the Communist issue which, to me, was unnecessarily raised, I was a Communist in '56 as I was in '57.

I have never tried to hide it; nor have I ever tried to impose my views on anyone.

I certainly did not raise the issue.

Nor was my application for membership nor my donation conditioned upon the acceptance of my views.

It is well-known that I am no stranger to the struggle for rights of colored people, South or North.

Not only has all my adult life been spent in this struggle, but recently I finished a 5-year term in the Federal prison for my activity in this regard — two months of which were, because I refused to give the names of members of the NAACP I knew in the South.

And if any friends fear that such rejection of my aid by any particular organization, will discourage my struggles for the full citizenship of the colored people, let them dismiss such fears. My convictions and dedication are not so easily surrendered.

Let no one be too disturbed by this regrettable incident. They are a part of life and of the differences existing within our ranks.

I am sure that the colored people will find their own ways of forging the unity and the necessary all-out support for winning the struggle for democracy and first-class citizenship in our country.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Chief Of D.C. Police Replies To NAACP Call For His Ouster

WASHINGTON, June 15—Washington's Chief of Police Robert V. Murray said today he would not be "intimidated" by what he called "Rabble-rousing" demands of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he be fired.

The executive committee of the District of Columbia NAACP last night passed a resolution calling for Murray's ouster on grounds of showing racial prejudice in assignments.

The executive committee directed Eugene Davidson, local NAACP president, to ask the District Commissioners to hold a hearing on Murray's fitness.

Murray retorted: "If anybody should be removed from office, it is Mr. Davidson; these allegations—which I call rabble-rousing—are entirely without foundation. I can justify any action I have taken in five and a half years as police chief.

And Murray added, "I do not intend to be intimidated by Mr. Davidson or by the NAACP in carrying out my responsibility for providing police service for the citizens of the district of Columbia."



By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Confer on Race Bias Charges

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, right, makes a statement to the press with Eugene Davidson, District president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after a closed-door meeting on charges of racial discrimination in the Police Department. Story on Page A1.

Hearings Held Blow To NAACP

McLaughlin Says Group Presented 'Scant Evidence'

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said last night that the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had lost standing in the community as the result of hearings into the Association's charges of police brutality and discrimination.

He said the Association has presented "scanty evidence" to back its charges. The Commissioners cleared both Police Chief Robert V. Murray and the Police Department after lengthy hearings.

David B. Karrick, a second member of the three member board, said last week that the NAACP was hurt by the hearings.

McLaughlin was questioned on the WWDC radio show "Report to the People" on whether the NAACP should be investigated by a special House District Subcommittee, as has been suggested by Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), chairman of the House District Committee.

"Personally," McLaughlin said, "I wouldn't be inclined to investigate the NAACP."

He said that "civic groups live either useful lives or unuseful lives according to their demeanor in the community.

"The NAACP," he continued, "will enjoy the respect of the community to the extent it conducts itself in a responsible manner."

McLaughlin said the Commissioners are "giving consideration" to a six-point program suggested by the NAACP for changes in police procedures on recruitment and promotions and on the handling of alleged brutality cases.

One of the suggestions was for more active recruiting of policemen in Negro neighborhoods.

McLaughlin said that announcements of police openings have been broadcast widely.

"I have no idea," he said, "of carrying billboards or sandwich signs up and down U street. I don't think the NAACP had that in mind anyway."

The Commissioner added that a Human Relations Committee, now under study, would implement the Commissioners' order of four years ago prohibiting racial discrimination in employment in the District Government.

If established, one of the functions of the committee will be to look into the NAACP suggestions regarding discrimination.

McLaughlin said Fire Chief Millard Sutton is "doing the best he can to integrate the Fire Department without reducing efficiency." He said he did not know whether what was being done was "working out acceptably to the NAACP."

McLaughlin pointed out that the Fire Department presented unusual problems since fire fighters frequently spend their entire career at the same fire house. This permits them to become familiar with all fire hazards and building exits in the neighborhood.

NAACP Opens New 'Probe' In Capital

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — Undaunted by failure to prove its "irresponsible" charges against the Washington Police Department, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is investigating alleged race discrimination in the federal and District of Columbia governments.

The immediate target of the NAACP probe is the housing inspection division of the District government, according to Eugene Davidson, president of the Washington branch of NAACP. He added the organization has "committees" at work also in the federal government.

Davidson was the author of a series of charges, held by the District Commissioners last week to be "unfounded and unproved," against Police Chief Robert V. Murray, who was accused of discrimination against Negro policemen and of tolerating brutal treatment of Negro prisoners.

The collapse of the NAACP "case" against Murray brought down on the head of NAACP and Davidson a welter of criticism from the Washington press, civic organizations and members of Congress. Newspapers called the charges "reckless and irresponsible;" members of Congress accused NAACP of stirring up racial hatreds and tensions in the national capital.

Chairman John L. McMillan of the House District Committee is studying the question of ordering a Congressional investigation of NAACP's attack on the police department and of a commissioners' order opening to it police department confidential files, after the Federal Bureau of Investigation had determined that the charges against Murray were untrue.

The commissioners themselves subsequently held an extended hearing on the charges, then rejected them after Davidson confessed that he had made some of them without making any kind of investigation to determine if they were true.

But Davidson shrugged off the commissioners' findings against him, as well as the widespread public criticism of his organization. He said today "I can't say I am satisfied with the employment situation in the federal government." Davidson said "we get any number of complaints from federal employes, some of which we are investigating."

Probe Termed NAACP Rebuff

Robert E. McLaughlin, president of the Board of District Commissioners, last night indicated he believes the local chapter of NAACP suffered more than the police department as a result of the chapter's charges of police brutality and racial discrimination.

In the WWDC interview, "Report to the People," the Commissioner said he feels the accusations aired at an extended public hearing will not have a "long run" effect on the morale and efficiency of the force.

He said that shortly after the charges were initially filed some of the precincts had trouble with some "unruly drunk and disorderly customers" that was attributable to the NAACP action.

In answer to a question as to whether the NAACP had lost community standing since the Commissioners rejected the brutality - discrimination charges, Mr. McLaughlin stated: "It would seem so to me."

He said he "would not have been inclined to move on such scanty evidence" as that produced at the hearing by the NAACP and its witnesses. However, he added, the whole episode "cleared up many mysteries for the community."

Mr. McLaughlin said he does not favor an investigation of the local NAACP chapter. He said he feels the accusations were made in good faith by the officers of the group.

NAACP Counsel Raps D. C. Heads on Probe

The District Board of Commissioners last night was singled out for attack by an official of the National Association for the Advanvement of Colored People.

Roy W. Garvin, legal counsel for the group, charged that the Commissioners acted "in complete prejudice to the facts" in their recent probe into NAACP charges of police brutality and discrimination against Negroes.

Anticipated Outcome

"We entered the investigation under the Commissioners reluctantly," he stated, "because we did not think we could get an impartial hearing under them. For one thing, how could we expect fairness, when those being investigated were the police, while Police Commissioner McLaughlin sat as judge?"

He also accused the daily press of bias, and stated that the Negro press, particularly the Afro-American, presented "the only true account of the hearings."

Mr. Garvin pleaded for decisive civic co-operation with the NAACP, so that the "fight for human rights will end in success in 1963, the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

The talk was part of a forum conducted by a panel of civic leaders, representing several associations, in a meeting of the Bloomingdale Civic Association.

Two Praise Murray

Two of the members got up to praise Police Chief Robert V. Murray for his clean and virtuous record and questioned the discretion of the NAACP for personally attacking him.

But after the discussion, the group adopted a resolution commending the NAACP for "its forthrightness and courage against defamation, discrimination and other inequities in civil rights."

In other business, the association saluted Mrs. Elennora Beckett on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

The meeting was held in Tabor Presbyterian Church, Second and S streets N.W.

NAACP Hits 'Whitewash' Of Charges

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People charged today the District of Columbia commissioners had "whitewashed" the organizations charges against the Washington Police Dept.

Thurman L. Dodson, counsel for the Washington branch of NAACP, urged that the Negro community here answer criticism of the organization by increasing its membership of "more than 25,000" to 50,000 immediately.

The district commissioners recently rejected as "unfounded and unproved" charges by NAACP that Police Chief Robert V. Murray practiced racial discrimination in operation of his department and that it tolerated brutal treatment of Negro prisoners.

The so-called "whitewash" came after lengthy hearings, and a federal Bureau of Investigation report findings the charges unwarranted. But Dodson, who represented NAACP at the hearings, said the "commissioners could have given their decision on the first day of the hearings" because of a plan to "whitewash" the charges.

32b 1957 NAACP D.C.

NAACP to Call 'Many' Police Case Witnesses

New Letter Mailed to City Official After FBI Verdict Is Announced

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today declared his organization plans to call "many" witnesses in public hearings scheduled to start Monday on race-discrimination charges against the Metropolitan Police Department.

Thurman L. Dodson, attorney heading the NAACP Legal Committee, predicted that the hearings will require at least several days.

Mr. Dodson also disclosed that his committee was sending

List of Correspondence in Police Brutality Inquiry. Page A-8

a new letter to Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin in the wake of publication yesterday of a Justice Department letter declaring an FBI investigation of NAACP police brutality charges found nothing meriting Federal prosecution.

The NAACP leader declined to disclose the contents of the new letter prior to its delivery to Mr. McLaughlin.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Dodson expressed dissatisfaction with newspaper accounts of the Justice Department action, and he indicated this was one of the matters referred to in the letter.

Police Protest Order

Meanwhile, the Policemen's Association of the District entered the police-NAACP controversy with a protest against an order by the District Commissioners authorizing policemen to give information regarding alleged brutality incidents to NAACP representatives.

Police Chief Robert V. Murray, at the direction of the Commissioners, issued the authorization yesterday to all police precincts after unsuccessfully opposing the action.

Park Police Corpl. Alfred A. Capasso, association president, called the order "a dangerous precedent" and said it could harm "the processes of law and order" and department morale and efficiency.

Corpl. Capasso's statement was authorized at a special meeting yesterday of the association's Executive Committee.

The NAACP Legal Committee met last night to plan its presentation. Mr. Dodson said members of the eight-man group, all attorneys, went over a "mass" of documents. A group of about a dozen "investigators" for the group also attended the session, he said.

NAACP leaders indicated yesterday their group has no immediate plan to start interrogating policemen under the terms of yesterday's order by the Commissioners. But it appeared likely that the organization would call upon some policemen to appear at the hearings.

Normally, policemen are not permitted to discuss police business with outsiders without consent of their superiors. But yesterday's order permits them to do so, where the individuals are willing, with regard to the NAACP's specific charges.

The NAACP submitted a bill of particulars to the Commissioners listing eight alleged brutality cases, and it was these that the Justice Department had the FBI investigate.

In a letter to Mr. McLaughlin on Thursday, Warren Olney, jr., until this week Assistant Attorney General in charge of the civil rights section of the department, said the department decided the veidence in the case "does not warrant criminal prosecution for violation of the civil rights statutes."

Limited to Federal Issues

The department, Justice officials said later, did not go into the question of possible violations of District regulations or of rules of proper conduct on the part of policemen, apart from the Federal statutes.

Nor was any special consideration given to the question of racial discrimination, since the legal issue was alleged brutality, not race, department officials said.

Capasso's Statement

The following is the text of the statement released yesterday by Corpl. Capasso on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Policemen's Association:

"The Executive Committee of the Policeman's Association is unalterably opposed to the Commissioners' directive, by which all precinct commanders and police officers are authorized to give information to any 'authorized officers' of the NAACP concerning personal knowledge of incidents as alleged in the bill of particulars accompanying the directive.

"We believe that such a directive would establish a dangerous precedent that could conceivably relax all rules of the manual at some future date, with resulting harm to the processes of law and order, moral and efficiency within the Police Department. We believe that waiver of any section of the manual at this time would tend to create a suspicion that prior information had been given over the past three months in violation of these provisions of the manual. Creating such an attitude would be harmful both to the Board of Commissioners and to the department.

"The arguments against the exertion of pressure should not be construed as a reflection of disregard for the rights and interests of the public which are our primary responsibilities, instead it is an appeal to resist unwarranted pressure by minority or political groups that might tend to create partisian attitudes and political dictates in police matters.

No Discrimination Protests

"It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that Chief Murray is endowed with vision and dedication to duty because of these endowments. We as police officers find ourselves advancing concepts and practices reaching the highest plateau of achievement in public protection and service. Our association has been in existence since 1903. It comprises officers of the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the Metropolitan police force without restrictions to race or creed. We urge our members to air out their peeves, gripes and grievances at our meetings.

"I cannot find in past or current records anything remotely resembling prejudices or unfairness against one race or another within the department. No colored officer, either member of our association or otherwise, has come before our group and protested discrimination.

"The Policeman's Association of the District of Columbia has gone on record many times in the past indorsing Chief Murray and his forward-looking policies that have gained national and international recognition. The association will follow the forthcoming hearings closely and is prepared to call special meetings of its membership at any time."

Charges of NAACP Ruled Lacking Proof

The text of the Commissioners' statement in the Murray case:

As a result of the transmittal to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by Mr. Eugene Davidson, president, District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (sometimes hereinafter referred to as NAACP), of the unanimous resolution of the Executive Committee, District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dated the 13th day of June, 1957, authorizing and directing its president to document certain charges against Chief of Police Robert V. Murray and to seek the removal of the said Robert V. Murray from his office as chief of Metropolitan Police, D. C., and the subsequent filing, with the Commissioners by the president of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of certain charges and specifications against Chief of Police Robert V. Murray in support of said resolution, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after causing certain investigations to be made, and after certain preliminary discussions, both hereinafter detailed, and following due notice to the respective interested parties, convened in the board room of the District Building a public hearing upon said charges and specifications.

Upon receipt from the complainant of the charges and specifications, the president of the Board of Commissioners, pursuant to direction of the board, transmitted the same to Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, with the following request:

". . . It is requested that a thorough investigation be made by the Civil Rights Division of the department of the charges preferred by Mr. Davidson, as well as any evidence or indications that may come to the attention of the department of any failure to protect and enforce the civil rights of individuals within this jurisdiction by the government of the District of Columbia."

Reply By Olney

In reply thereto Assistant Attorney General Olney wrote to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in part, as follows:

"The material submitted to you by Mr. Davidson, copies of which were forwarded to me by your letter, do allege that in a number of instances the civil rights of certain individuals may have been violated by the use of more force than was necessary by a police officer in effecting an arrest or taking other police action. These allegations will be given appropriate study by the Civil Rights Section.

"The remainder of Mr. Davidson's charges complain of alleged discriminatory practices in the administration of the Metropolitan Police Department but they are not suggestive of criminality. Consequently, they will not be studied by the Civil Rights Section, the authority of which is limited to possible violations of the criminal laws of the United States."

The Commissioners thereupon concluded that it was necessary for the Board of Commissioners to conduct its own hearing upon the charges.

Prior to the commencement of said hearing, several meetings were held at which procedures for the hearing were established. Among other things, it was agreed that the hearings would be confined to the charges and specifications filed by the NAACP, including such further specifications as might be filed by the NAACP up to twenty (20) days prior to the hearing, that the hearing would not be conducted until the Commissioners had received from the United States Department of Justice that department's report concerning the cases of alleged police brutality specified by the NAACP, that the NAACP would have made available to it certain evidence peculiarly within the control of the Metropolitan

Police Department, that members of the police force would be authorized, in accordance with Sections 14 and 58 of Chapter II of the Manual of the Metropolitan Police Department, to give authorized representatives of the NAACP information within their knowledge concerning the matters set forth in the charges and specifications of the NAACP against the chief of police, and that witnesses would be required to testify under oath. Orders were issued to carry out the foregoing agreements. It was agreed that the hearing should commence on October 21, 1957.

Significant Paragraph

The report of the United States Department of Justice was received and contained the following significant paragraph:

"All of the subject complaints have been carefully considered by the Civil Rights Section of this Division. Each of those complaints which upon its face appeared to involve a possible violation of the civil rights statutes was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at our request. The results of these investigations have been carefully reviewed in the Civil Rights Section, and we have concluded that the evidence does not warrant criminal prosecution for violation of the civil rights statutes."

The following charges, with a number of individual specifications as to each charge, constitute the subject-matter of the hearing:

(1) That the Chief of Police, Robert V. Murray did fail and refuse to implement police regulations, regarding use of undue force in making arrests.

(2) That Chief of Police, Robert V. Murray, did permit and suffer the Police Department to protect those charged with the illegal enforcement of the law and did permit and suffer the Police Department to badger and intimidate witnesses against police officers.

(3) That the Chief of Police Robert V. Murray, did, by his silence and refusal to act, condone an insult by a high police official to the head of a civic organization seeking to cooperate with the department.

(4) That the Chief of Police, Robert V. Murray, did have knowledge of, and did condone by his silence, the standard practice of the Police Department of charging victims of police brutality with resisting arrest and/or assault on police officers.

5. That the chief of police, Robert V. Murray, has in the matter of recruitment, promotions and assignment of personnel embraced certain discriminatory practices based solely on the consideration of race and color.

6. That the chief of police, Robert V. Murray, did suffer and permit his office to prejudice the prosecution of charges against a member of the Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia.

(7) That the Chief of Police, Robert V. Murray, has demonstrated by the conduct of his office, by utterances and omissions, his inadequacy to meet the requirements of a Chief of Police in a federally controlled city which should be a model to the nation.

Amended Twice

Notwithstanding the agreement concerning the time limit for the filing of additional specifications in support of the foregoing charges, the NAACP was permitted in the course of the hearings to twice amend the specifications so as to include additional items not heretofore filed. Indeed, one such amendment concerned an incident which occurred during the course of the hearings.

Upon consideration of all the evidence presented, of the numerous exhibits introduced by the complainant and by Chief Murray, and of the arguments of counsel for the respective parties, the Commissioners have concluded:

Charges Not Sustained

The complainant has failed to sustain by the evidence presented any of the charges and specifications. In fact no evidence whatever was submitted by complainant in support of some of the specifications. On the other hand, the evidence submitted by Chief Murray completely answered the charges and specifications, including those on which complainant had presented no evidence. Viewing the evidence as a whole, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the complainant has failed to adduce any evidence upon which reasonable men could conclude that Chief of Police Robert V. Murray should be removed from office.

On the contrary, finding no evidence of racial discrimination or of police brutality, the Board of Commissioners wishes to reassert its confidence in the competence of Chief of Police Robert V. Murray and the Metropolitan Police Department.

ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN, President.

DAVID D. KARRICK.

A. C. WELLING, Colonel, USA.

Board of Commissioners, D.C.

the Police Department against Negro policemen.

The Commissioners pointed out that they submitted a group of alleged brutality cases to the Justice Department, and that the department, after an FBI investigation, reported that the evidence did not warrant criminal prosecution for violation of the civil rights statutes.

The Commissioners' statement made no reference to a set of proposals submitted at the final hearing session Tuesday by NAACP leaders for administrative changes in the police department designed to correct alleged discrimination and guard against brutality.

No Plans Ready

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin said this afternoon that the city heads have no specific plans for dealing with these proposals.

But he said a special committee appointed by the Commissioners recently to consider the District Government's handling of matters of possible discrimination may recommend creation of a group to deal with the general subject.

This group, if formed, might take up the NAACP proposals, he said.

The committee now studying this subject is headed by Henry F. Hubbard, District personnel officer.

The NAACP's charges all pointed to the demand for Chief Murray's dismissal. Mr. McLaughlin said, and the city heads therefore did not feel it was appropriate to take up these NAACP proposals at this time.

Bill of Particulars Filed Here

Post + Times Herald

NAACP Claims Harassment, Insults In Detailing Police Brutality Charges

Jul. 7-13-57 Washington D.C. Pg

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

A "partial" documentation to support its charges of police discrimination and brutality was sent to the District Commissioners yesterday by the District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Eugene Davidson, local NAACP president, asked for a hearing before an "impartial tribunal" of citizens and promised additions to the bill of particulars then.

The three-page summary, backed up with 17 exhibits of sworn statements, copies of letters, and a photograph, was addressed to Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, supervisor of police affairs.

McLaughlin said the Commissioners will take up the NAACP report at their board meeting Tuesday and decide whether to hold a hearing on charges against Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

Ruling out Davidson's request for a citizen tribunal, McLaughlin reasserted any hearing would be before the Commissioners themselves. This, he said, was the right of any city official.

"I think they (the Commissioners) have disqualified themselves," Davidson said again yesterday. "They already have taken sides."

He pointed to a letter from McLaughlin praising Murray and said lack of concern for "citizens allegedly deprived of their civil rights by beatings and killing would render suspect any hearing before the Board of Commissioners."

Murray, who was out of town yesterday, has denied the accusations calling them "libelous" and has asked for a speedy hearing to answer the charges.

In the partial documentation sent the Commissioners, Davidson underlined the charges were not against Chief Murray as a person. But, he maintained, the Police Chief must take blame for derelictions of subordinates as well as credit for their efficiency. The NAACP itself, Davidson said, has noted the success of the Police Department in reducing crime.

"The issue," Davidson wrote, "is not whether our Police Department is efficient, but whether this efficiency is based in any way on deprivation of the civil rights of citizens."

Post + Times Herald P.5-a

In spelling out its charges, the NAACP bill of particulars said Murray has failed to order police trial boards for policemen in two fatal shootings and in two cases of alleged beatings by policemen.

Also, it charged, police have intimated and harassed accusers in brutality cases. Murray, it said, has condoned by silence an insult by a Police Inspector who "flew into a rage" during a NAACP talk on a brutality case. Under Murray, the NAACP further charged, Negro policemen have been discriminated against in promotions and assignments.

The NAACP also quoted Murray's comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Mallory case and termed it "tantamount to a confession of our charges of police brutality."

Murray Comment

In commenting on the Mallory decision—in which the Supreme Court held that a confession was not admissible because the defendant had been held 7½ hours without arraignment — Chief Murray said that it "tied the hands of the Police Department."

Here is the "partial documentation" that the NAACP submitted to the Commissioners. It alleges:

• That Blanche E. Price, listed at 1109 I st. nw., was beaten and kicked by First Precinct Pvt. R. G. Thompson on Feb. 9, 1957, and has been harassed by policemen since then with threats and intimidations. Two detectives, it is charged, later told her that if she would refuse to appear against the officer alleged to have beaten her, all charges would be dropped.

Murray has said Deputy Police Chief George R. Wallrodt investigated the case and found no basis for sending it to a trial board. Police records show Miss Price has a long record of drunk and disorderly convictions. She forfeited $5 collateral on the disorderly charge of Feb. 9 and is now free pending an appeal for a new trial on a 90-day sentence for soliciting prostitution.

• That Claude H. Anderson, of 1116 Carrington ave. ne., a former District policeman, was beaten by 14th Precinct Policeman William Dankos March 30 before being charged with obstructing a sidewalk, disorderly conduct, and assaulting a policeman.

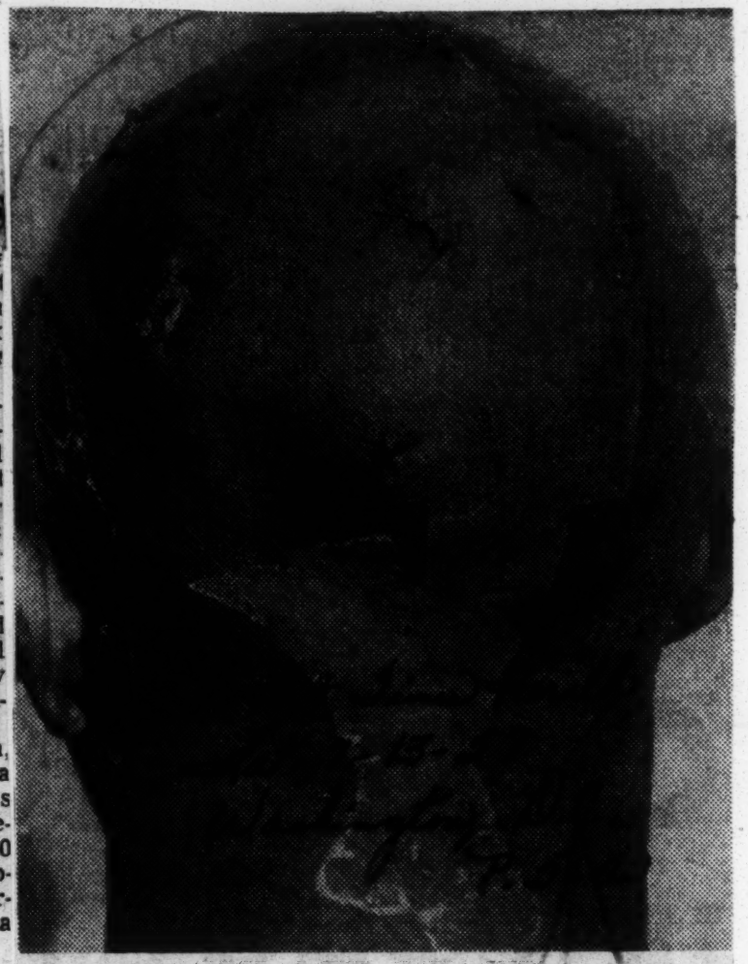
Charges of disorderly conduct and assault on a police officer against Anderson were dismissed in Municipal Court. The Police Department's Complaint Review Board is now investigating the charges of brutality against Dankos.

• Stephen Mason, of 4501 Texas ave. se., has sworn that he was arrested in his home June 26 after calling the 14th Precinct to complain against a police officer for cursing him. In an affidavit submitted, Mason said the policeman came after he (Mason) argued with a neighbor to move a car.

Disorderly charges against Mason have been continued until July 16 in Municipal Court.

• Ada Mae Brown, of 1224 Sumner rd. se., swears that she was waiting fo ra bus when two policemen in a scout car insisted she get in the car, cursed her, and hit her with a blackjack.

The beating continued at the police station, she swore in an affidavit, and she suffered a broken shoulder, and jaw bone, and had 13 stitches taken in her mouth. She was taken to District Jail, she said, without being charged.



Eugene Davidson, president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday that the picture reproduced above is an unretouched photograph made in a doctor's office after Isaac Williams Jr. was treated April 1. The photo was submitted in the NAACP's "partial documentation" of charges of police brutality. Williams was arrested March 31 on a disorderly conduct charge, later dismissed in Municipal Court. The photo shows marks left after adhesive bandages were removed and stitches that were used to close wounds on Williams' head.

Chief Murray To Take Stand, Reply to NAACP

Robb Also Plans To Call Layton, Several Others

By JAMES G. DEANE

Washington Police Chief Robert V. Murray will take the witness stand next week to answer race discrimination charges of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This was disclosed today by Chief Murray's attorney, Roger Robb, who also said he expects to call Police Capt. John B. Layton and probably several others.

Mr. Robb said the police chief would answer "every single allegation made against him."

Before Chief Murray appears, the NAACP's chief counsel, Thurman L. Dodson, expects to present several more witnesses.

Resume Tuesday

Mr. Dodson said finishing his case will probably require another full day. The hearings, recessed yesterday at midday, are scheduled to resume at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Chief Murray has been charged by the NAACP with responsibility for a group of alleged cases of police brutality and for alleged discrimination toward Negro policemen.

Yesterday, one of the alleged brutality cases was a principal focus of testimony. The Commissioners also heard from a sociologist, John T. Blue, who presented statistics in support of the NAACP's police department administrative bias.

Beating Charged

Miss Blanche O. Price, 30, a colored woman now serving a six-month vagrancy sentence, was brought from Occoquan Workhouse to testify in the alleged brutality case. She said she had been beaten by 1st Lt. policeman Pvt. Robert G. Thompson, while she was being ousted from the Moulin Rouge, a restaurant at 407 Eleventh street N.W., last February 9.

Mr. Robb introduced police records showing her arrests numbered more than 100, some of which were followed up by jail terms and many by forfeiture of collateral.

The burden of the NAACP contention was that Chief Murray failed to take disciplinary action against Pvt. Thompson for using unwarranted force against Miss Price. Capt. Layton was mentioned in connection with the case.

The statistics presented by Mr. Blue showed that the police department consistently had 10 to 11 per cent Negro policemen from 1952 to last year. He also gave a breakdown showing that the highest-ranking uniformed Negroes in the department last year were three corporals.

Since then one Negro has been promoted to uniformed sergeant.

NAACP Probe Move Pushed By McMillan

Sees Police Morale Hurt by Charges Against Murray

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, busy pressing an investigation of Police Chief Robert V. Murray by the District Building today was threatened with an investigation of its own activities by Congress.

Chairman McMillan of the House District Committee, said he would discuss with other committeemen an inquiry into the NAACP charges against the chief.

Now in their seventh day, the NAACP hearings have disrupted law enforcement, damaged morale, and given lawbreakers a "heydey," said Mr. McMillan, Democrat of South Carolina.

NAACP charges that Chief Murray tolerated discrimination within the force should have been dismissed immediately after the FBI completed its study of the charges, Mr McMillan said in a letter to Representative Broyhill, Republican of Virginia, another committee member. The Justice Department found nothing that warranted criminal prosecution.

The chief's dismissal has been demanded by the District branch of the NAACP, headed by Eugene Davidson.

Mr. Broyhill recently asked Chairman McMillan if a subcommittee headed by Representative Davis, Democrat of Georgia, shouldn't go into the NAACP - Murray controversy. Representative Davis already has been assigned to probe health, building and finance problems of the District.

Mr. McMillan said he had discussed this with Mr. Davis. He said he hoped several other members of the committee, including Mr. Broyhill, could meet with him and Mr. Davis soon "in an effort to see that activities of the NAACP are discontinued immediately."

Recalling recent legislation improving police retirement and salaries, Mr. McMillan noted both moves were aimed at improving salaries, Mr. McMillan noted both moves were aimed at improving morale.

"Now we have a private organization completely killing the morale of the department," he said. "As proof of the fact I have just read in the newspapers that a colored man driving a stolen streetcar wrecked several automobiles and could have killed hundreds of persons during his wild chase. Also, I have just read that two colored men held up another streetcar.

Diverted From Duties

"You can see that lawbreakers in the District are having a heydey at this time, while the many police captains are being taken away from their duties to answer silly inquiries made by the NAACP organization," he said.

In his letter to Mr. Broyhill, he voiced surprise that the Commissioners had ordered police files opened to the NAACP. This could be a precedent, he said, arguing that such groups as the American Legion, the White Citizens Councils and the District Citizens Associations had as much right to the files as the NAACP.

In South Boston, Va., Senator Harry F. Byrd told a Democratic rally that the NAACP has grown so powerful under sponsorship of the Federal Government that it has been granted the privilege of questioning individual policemen as to how they obtained their evidence.

"This," Senator Byrd said, "would give the NAACP a privilege that a United States Senator does not have. It is the equivalent of permitting the private questioning of FBI agents without the authority of J. Edgar Hoover."

Striking again at the NAACP, Senator Byrd said: "This is no time to build up a fourth branch of the Federal Government. Whatever the Federal Government does, it should do directly and not be represented through a front by such an agency as the NAACP. It appears that the Justice Department has in mind making the NAACP a fourth branch of the Government."

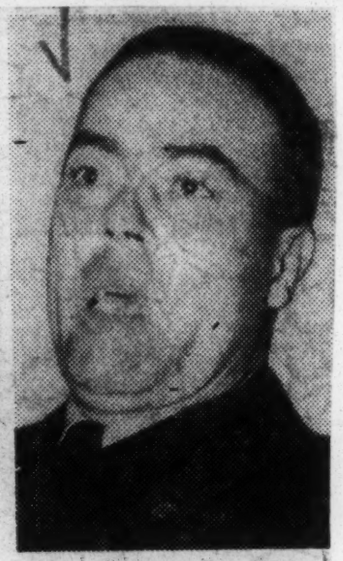
Meanwhile, the hearings on NAACP charges before the District Commissioners were expected to bring Chief Murray to the stand by this afternoon.

Beatings Discussed

Two alleged beatings—one of Bernard Ayres, 24-year-old waiter, and Blanche O. Price, 30-year-old prisoner at the Occoquan Workhouse—were discussed fully yesterday.



PVT. MARTIN HANNON
Says Suspect Fought
—Star Staff Photo



PVT. AARON ARCHER
Says Ayres Struck Him
—Star Staff Photo

Mr. Ayres, who appeared first on Tuesday as a surprise witness, still was wearing patches on his cheek. There were 10 stitches in a shaved portion of his head.

The wounds were inflicted by Police Pvt. Martin J. Hannon who broke his nightstick over Mr. Ayres' head about dusk last Monday, in the 1900 block of Fourteenth street N.W.

"Yes sir, I certainly did hit him," Officer Hannon testified. "And I did it to prevent injury to myself. I don't appreciate anybody twisting my head around."

He maintained that Mr. Ayres was "staggering drunk" at the time and had whirled around "like a crazy man." After Officer Hannon arrested Mr. Ayres for drunkenness, the prisoner closed his right fist, twirled around the officer and looped his arm around his neck, Pvt. Hannon said.

The prisoner admitted to the Commissioners he had been "intoxicated" but not drunk. He only struggled to free himself from officers who threw him to the floor of the Thirteenth Precinct station where they had taken him from Fourteenth street, he contended.

Story Substantiated

Testimony of Officer Hannon was substantiated by three other officers on the scene, all colored—Pvts. Aaron G. Archer, Alphonso H. Lyons and William E. Hudson.

Officer Archer, who was Hannon's partner on the beat, denied hitting Mr. Ayres, however, although the prisoner hit Archer in the chest, it was testified.

"I'm very used to that," said Officer Archer. "It's just a common thing when you're booking a drunk. You're always liable to get hit, and I'm pretty used to it."

Mr. Ayres was given a suspended sentence on a drunk charge stemming from the incident but was acquitted on charges of assaulting an officer.

Late yesterday, Wilson Matthews, who is in charge of police and firemen's promotion exams and recruitment activities for the Civil Service Commission, appeared as a witness for Chief Murray.

He maintained he had no idea whether men who answered recruitment letters or took promotion exams were white or colored.

No Mention of Race

Exams are identified by numbers, he said. Scoring for positions under lieutenant is by machine. Since answers for exams qualifying men for higher position are essay-type, they are hand-scored, Mr. Matthews added.

But he insisted that no member of the District police force ever had talked with him about race or color of any applicant for a position on the force.

Earlier, NAACP Attorney Thurman Dodson sought to prove that Chief Murray condoned recruitment in predominately white areas and did not seek either to hire or advance colored officers.

Mr. Matthews said the Civil Service Commission attempted, in 1956, to find out why more men weren't taking advancement exams within the force. Partly, the survey was to satisfy Chief Murray's need for ranking officers, he said. Nobody surveyed gave racial prejudice on the force as his reason for failing to show up for the exams, Mr. Matthews testified, in answer to questions by Roger Robb, counsel for Chief Murray.

Mr. Dodson demanded a breakdown of colleges, newspapers and YMCAs where the CSC solicited potential District police officers. At the request of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Matthews said he would try to bring in the information today.

Murray Plans Full Reply on NAACP Cases

Takes Personal Responsibility for Department's Acts

Washington Police Chief Robert V. Murray made it clear today that he considers himself responsible for any actions taken by his department.

He made the comment after Eugene Davidson, president of the District branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin that he was not claiming Chief Murray had personal knowledge of all his complaints, but "he must take blame for derelictions of his subordinates."

Mr. Davidson sent the Commissioners what he termed a "partial documentation" of charges of police brutality and discrimination.

Plans Thorough Check

Chief Murray, who was out of town yesterday when the Davidson material reached the District Building, said as soon as the material is sent to him he will make a thorough check to determine what action was taken in its case and so report to the Commissioners.

"Of course, I am responsible for the actions taken by my department," he said. "If a situation is brought to my attention it is up to me to take or not to take action."

He said any complaints that reach him are investigated by high-ranking officers of the department, usually a deputy chief or inspector, after a preliminary report by the captain of the precinct where the incident allegedly occurred. He added that he would have to check to determine whether all the incidents alleged by Mr. Davidson came to his attention via a complaint.

Plans Full Answers

Of the cases cited by Mr. Davidson, he said he would provide a full answer in each of them. This, he added, may take several days.

Commissioner McLaughlin said he will take the Davidson material to the Commissioners at their board meeting Tuesday to decide on the next step.

Mr. Davidson, has asked that the Commissioners disqualify themselves and let an "impartial" group consider the NAACP charges against Chief Murray and his department. Commissioner McLaughlin, however, has already said that any complaints against District employes must be considered by the Commissioners rather than an unofficial group.

Charges Listed

The charges and affidavits submitted by Mr. Davidson included the following:

That Pvt. James E. Barnes, who killed a man being pursued for a traffic violation in July, 1955, was not brought before a police trial board. Mr. Davidson contended that although the policeman was exonerated of homicide, there was evidence of careless use of firearms and refusal to permit persons trained in medicine to aid the dying man.

That Pvt. Robert G. Rosenberg and Dale L. Phemicle, who killed a man while attempting to arrest him on a charge of committing a nuisance in April, 1956, also were not brought before a trial board. He said that even though the grand jury ignored the homicide charge, there was evidence the policemen were guilty of lesser infractions and violations of police procedure.

That Blanche Price, 1109 I street N.W., was beaten and kicked by a 1st precinct policeman named Thomas on February 9, 1957, outisde the Moulin Rouge on Eleventh street during an arrest.

That although Miss Price elected to forfeit $10 collateral for disorderly conduct, police officials reopened the case and had her brought to trial; that she was subsequently arested for "soliciting," that two detectives later told her that if she would refuse to appear against the officer in the alleged beating, all charges against her could be dropped and that Inspector Anthony Richitt later insulted Mr. Davidson whole he was investigating the case,

Arrested 100 Times

The Price woman has been arrested by police more than 100 times since 1944. The charges against her varied from drunk, disorderly and soliciting prostitution to two convictions for robbery.

Since the February case, she has been arrested on a charge of soliciting prostitution, has been indicted by the grand jury and found not guilty on a charge of procuring for prostitution, was sentenced to pay $25 or serve 15 days on a drunk charge, was sentenced to pay $35 or serve 15 days on a disorderly charge and is now on bond pending appeal from a 90-day sentence for soliciting prostitution.

That Pvt. William W. Dankos of the 14th precinct beat Claude H. Anderson, 1116 Carrington avenue N.E., before charging him with obstructing a crosswalk, disorderly conduct and assaulting a policeman. Mr. Davidson said Chief Murray refused to refer the case to a Police Trial Board while recommending a hearing before the Complaint Review Board composed of civilians.

Promotion Ratio

That, although the record of comparable education will reveal a higher educational achievement for Negroes than for white officers, the ratio of promotions is much lower.

That in assigning police to squad cars, the policy is that squad car partners must be either white or colored, "sometimes affecting efficiency."

That a former policeman assigned to the ninth precinct swears he took promotional examinations three times without succes sand was told by Capt. Lewis B. Peters of that precinct that "there would be times when I would have to beat these people out here."

That Stephen Mason, 4501 Texas Avenue S.E., swears he was arrested on his own property after calling the 14th precinct to protest at the profanity of one Officer Hare who had come to his house on a neighbor's complaint.

That Chief Murray's quoted comments on the Supreme Court decision in the Andrew Mallory rape case were "tantamount to a confession of our charges on police brutality." Chief Murray was quoted as saying the decision, which in effect bars questioning of a prisoner between arrest and arraignment, "ties the hands of the Police Department and renders them almost totally ineffective."

That Herbert V. Hudgins, 3055 Vista street N.E., swears that after a 1955 letter to Sherman Adams, the assistant to the President, asking for an investigation of police discrimination against Negroes, Police Inspector Robert D. Chenault came to see him about the letter and told him that "he despised Negroes and that none of them had brains enough to become an officer."

Denies Such Comment

Inspector Chenault flatly denied he had ever made such a comment to Mr. Hudgins.

He said he had been assigned in 1955 to check with Mr. Hudgins on the complaint he had made to the White House. At that time, he said, Mr. Hudgins—a white man—expressed himself as completely satisfied with Inspector Chenault's explanation of civil service procedures used in promotion of all policemen.

About 10 days ago, he went on, he was called at home by Mr. Hudgins, who represented himself as a prominent Republican and said he was preparing a letter to have both Inspector Chenault and Chief Murray removed from office. Mr. Hudgins' sworn statement to the NAACP was dated July 3.

Inspector Chenault said Mr. Hudgins has filed complaints against individual policemen in 1934, 1946, 1948, 1950 and twice in 1953.

Woman Charges Beating

That Mrs. Ada Mae Brown, 1224 Sumner road S.E., swears that she was waiting for a bus when two Eleventh Precinct policemen cursed her and told her to get in their scout car, that one of them hit her on the head with his blackjack and that she was subsequently beat up at the stationhouse. She further swears the beating left her with a broken shoulder and broken jaw bone, knocked out teeth and required 13 stitches. She also says she was held for five days in District Jail without charge.

That Joseph Grayson, 1765 Swann street N.W., swears that on June 27, 1957, he and two others were cleaning a lot when a Thirteenth Precinct policeman questioned him, later sent for reinforcements and one of the policemen beat him unconscious.

That Carolyn E. Anderson, 1523 Corcoran street N.W., on July 6, 1957, was arrested for passing a red light and taken to the Ninth Precinct where she was insulted and later "dragged bodily" from the station to a patrol wagon which carried her to the Women's Bureau.

That a 16-year-old told his father he was beaten up in the Juvenile Bureau but had been afraid at first to tell because "he had been threatened that things would go hard with his father."

32b 1957

NAACP

MR. J.WESLEY DOBBS
VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL NAACP

Dobbs Is Named Vice President of National NAACP

Atlanta Ga. Journal 1-8-57 32b



JOHN WESLEY DOBBS

John Wesley Dobbs has been elected a vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during its 48th annual meeting in New York.

Mr. Dobbs is a life member of the organization, and has been connected with many of its activities in Atlanta and Georgia. He is Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons and an official of the Georgia branch.

ed toward integration in the Northern states. 3-27

In the South, he explained, the process would be one of steady progress.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said court prosecution of the NAACP in some Southern states and defiance of desegregation rulings there caused NAACP receipts to hit a 1956 peak of more than $1,000,000.

The income came mostly in small donations from thousands of individuals, he said in a report, adding that the NAACP's "troubles in the South" stirred for the organization a record wave of "financial and moral support."

More than 40,000 new members joined the association last year, Wilkins' report disclosed. Strongest points were Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Wilkins also said that "talk around Washington" that new civil rights legislation could be passed despite congressional filibuster was "groundless."

"There is not one instance when such legislation was not stopped dead by filibuster," he said.

NAACP Picks Wesley Dobbs For U.S. Post

Constitution P. 6
Live 1-8-57
Atlanta Ga.

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Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, who argued the anti-segregation case before the Supreme Court, announced at the meeting, held at the NAACP headquarters, that concentration of effort in 1957 would be direct-

32b 1957

NAACP

DIRECTORS * OFFICIALS

J. WESLEY DOBBS-VICE PRESIDENT

REV. JAMES M. HINTON, NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Hinton Nominated For Another Term On NAACP Board

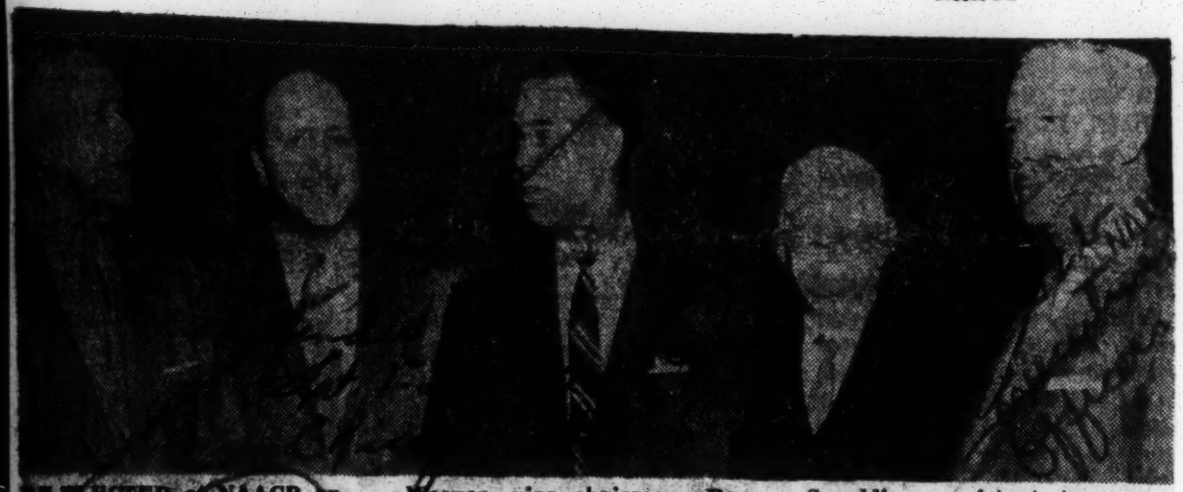
By Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA, Nov. 19 — The Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been nominated for another term on the NAACP's national board of directors.

Hinton has been president of the state organization for about 17 years. His nomination for reelection to the national board is carried in the current issue of "The Crisis," official publication of the NAACP. The nomination gives this information concerning Hinton:

"Columbia, S. C., member of national board since 1952. President South Carolina State Conference since 1941. Leader in public school segregation fight. Agency director of Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Co., Augusta, Ga."

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS



RE-ELECTED at NAACP annual meeting were, left to right; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice chairman; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary; Arthur B. Spingarn, president; and Judge Theodore Spaulding, assistant treasurer. Also re-elected was Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer.



DR. AND MRS. J. Leonidas Leach and son, Leon of Flint, Mich., are subjects of family portrait here. Photo was made just after the physician, churchman and civic leader became president-elect of the Genesee chapter, American Academy of General Practitioners. Dr. Leach is a life member of the executive board of the NAACP, and a member of the general board of the AME church.

32b 1957 NAACP FLORIDA

All NAACP Records Vanish

Herald p.9

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Staff Writer

A white woman and a Negro attorney told a legislative investigating committee meeting in Miami Monday how records of the NAACP were sent out of Florida shortly after the committee was created to investigate the organization.

At the urging of committee counsel Mark R. Hawes, of Tampa, G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the Miami NAACP, promised to attempt to get back the records from New York.

Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, a Miami Beach librarian who is secretary of the NAACP here, said she had taken it on herself to turn over the records to Graves.

Jrls. 2-26-57

Graves then testified he had mailed them to New York on orders of Thurgood Marshall, head of the national NAACP legal setup.

"He didn't ask me for them," he demanded I send them," Graves told the legislators.

He said that the demand included all NAACP organizations from Palm Beach to Key West.

Miami, Fla.

Previous testimony brought out that virtually every record of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People throughout Florida has been removed from the state when it became known the legislative committee would be investigating it.

Mrs. Perry, a partially blonde, bespectacled brunette, was the only white person to take the stand during day-long hearings in the Dade County Courthouse. Five Negroes, including Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, were questioned.

Mrs. Perry said she had been a member of the NAACP here for five years. As secretary of the organization, she admitted being responsible for the records.

But as of last August, the local chapter had discontinued [illegible] written records, she said.

Graves indicated doubt that the national office of NAACP would return the records. But he assured the committee — under direct questioning — that if they are he will allow the committee to examine them.

Rep. Henry W. Land of Orlando, committee chairman, said the group is trying to establish whether the NAACP is making any organized effort to create unrest and turmoil in Florida which might be in conflict with state laws.

Most of the questioning centered around the removal of the records and the motives behind suits in federal court to break down segregation in the schools here, on buses and on the golf course.

Negroes testifying stressed that the motive behind the lawsuits was "to remove us from the category of 'second-class' citizens" and make possible "equal" opportunities for education in non-segregated schools.

In each case it was brought out that the NAACP had agreed to pay legal fees of the plaintiffs.

The hearings will continue at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday and are expected to last most of this week.

Legislators hearing the testimony were Sen. Charley Johns of Starke and Reps. W. C. (Cliff) Herrell of Miami, J. B. Hopkins of Pensacola and Land.

Other Negroes testifying were Dr. G. W. Hawkins, a dentist who is a former local NAACP president; Rev. Albert J. Reddick, state president; and Mrs. Vernell P. Albury, treasurer of the Miami branch.

NAACP head challenges Fla. probe committee

afro american p.20

Sat. 2-16-57

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—"Why beat around the bush and waste all of our time? We know what you're trying to do. You're trying to put us out of business. Why don't you go ahead and do it so we can fight it out in court."

Baltimore, Md.

That was the bold challenge hurled in the teeth of an investigating committee setup by the Florida legislature to probe the NAACP Monday.

The witness was William Fordham, of Tampa, president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches.

HE WAS one of 14 NAACP officials summoned before the committee to answer questions obtained from the transcript of a Texas court hearing which resulted in the banning of the NAACP in that state.

The questions propounded by the committee's counsel, Mark Hawes, appeared designed to try to prove that the NAACP, an outside agency, browbeats "segregation-loving Floridians to sue for integration."

Chairman of the committee is Rep. Henry Land of Orange, one of the state's most backward counties.

THE MOST intensive questioning was reserved for NAACP witnesses from Daytona Beach, Pensacola, Miami and Tampa, all cities in which school integration suits have been filed.

A thorough probe will also be made of the Inter-Civic Council, the Tallahassee organization which has led the fight for integrated buses in the state's capital.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the council, and other officers have been summoned to appear.

The hearings were rushed, observers believe, because of a suit filed Friday by Francisco Rodriquez, NAACP attorney of Florida, challenging the constitutionality of a newly enacted Tallahassee law giving bus drivers the right to assign seats to passengers.

* * *

U.S. District Judge Dozier L. Devane had scheduled a hearing on the petition filed in behalf of two Florida A. and M. students, arrested for violating the new bus law.

The special committee is scheduled to make its report to the Legislature in April.

A total of $25,000 was appropriated for the probe which was also supposed to embrace the activities of the White Citizens Councils, but few expect any hearings will be held on the segregationist organization.



Mark Hawes
. . . committee counsel

Talk of banning NAACP deplored by Tampa daily

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-9-57

TAMPA, Fla. — The NAACP should not be outlawed in Florida, the Tampa Morning Tribune has declared editorially.

The NAACP in Florida currently is being investigated by a state legislative committee and the Tribune editorial points out that "in the aftermath of the first sessions, we hear talk again of 'outlawing' the NAACP."

"THIS IS a patently repressive proposal of dubious constitutionality and the Legislature should discard any such idea," the newspaper asserts, "It does violence to the democratic concept that people may band together for any lawful purpose, whether offensive to majority customs or not."

"The NAACP, unlike the Communist party, is not trying to overthrow the republic. Despite its aberrations and its employment of methods which sometimes severely damage racial relations, the organization has a right to exist and speak out for its objectives."

The editorial appeared in the Tribune edition of Feb. 9.

NAACP Files Entered In Florida Quiz

Advertiser Wed. 3-13-57

Montgomery, Ala.

Records Yielded To Legislative Probe Committee

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Robert W. Saunders, field secretary in Florida for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today turned over a collection of files to the State Legislative Investigating Committee.

The Tampa Negro leader agreed to return tomorrow to testify about the records. He is the only witness remaining to be questioned in this session of the Committee's study.

Saunders said none of the records he ever had has been taken from the state. The Committee has heard much testimony that the NAACP New York headquarters ordered most files from local chapters sent out of the state several weeks ago.

HEADED MOVE

Neal Humphrey, former president of the Sarasota NAACP branch, testified that he headed a Negro attempt to secure an integrated beach.

Under questioning, Humphrey said Negroes had "voted against" accepting either of two segregated beaches offered and that the action later drew praise from Francisco Rodriguez, NAACP lawyer in Tampa.

Mark Hawes, the committee counsel, said the "majority of colored people" wanted to accept the segregated beach but that the "NAACP turned it down."

Horace Taylor, a Lakeland Negro, testified that his name appeared without his knowledge or consent on a federal court suit seeking integration of the Lakeland Golf Course. He said he "didn't know his name was used in the case" until he read it in the newspapers and that he succeeded in having it taken off the record.

Ernest Lockwood, William Sinkfield and Willie Robinson, all Pensacola Negroes, testified they signed a petition seeking to integrate the Escambia County Schools. They all claimed they were unable to remember who brought them the petition.

Lockwood said he understood the petition to be one asking for "better school equipment" and Sinkfield said he thought it was asking for "more facilities for the students like tables in the dining rooms."

A Dangerous Proposal

Southern legislatures have been going to absurd lengths in their haste to pay homage to segregation, but none with the exception of Georgia, will approach what is to be asked of Florida legislators next month.

Armed with $50,000 and subpoena power, a special legislative committee has been holding hearings with the aim of shaping legislation designed to put the NAACP out of business.

What has been cooked up is a plan so obnoxious that if it were enacted into law, all Floridians would be stripped of civil liberties guaranteed them under the Federal Constitution.

* * *

THE PROPOSAL, as outlined by State Senator Dewey Johnson of the committee, would insure that "all advocates of overthrowing established customs and laws would be almost entirely suppressed by appropriate legislative action."

No great imagination is needed to see what violence this would do to the First Amendment, indeed to the whole Bill of Rights.

Of course, the principal aim is to snuff out opposition to segregation and restrictive laws designed to prop up the "custom" of second-class citizenship.

But are these the only Southern customs backed up by doubtful laws?

* * *

UNDER THIS bill an owner of a local television station carrying a network program showing colored and white children sitting in class together could be subject to prosecution.

Federal judges, who seek to enforce the clear mandate of the Supreme Court, could be haled before local grand juries for "overthrowing established customs and laws."

Even a man who hates southern fried chicken would dare not admit it for fear of being thrown in jail, since eating it is an established southern custom of long duration.

It would become a criminal offense to challenge any discriminatory state law, no matter how much violence it did to the constitutional principles of free speech, free press and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

* * *

AFTER COLORED citizens have been securely gagged, what is to prevent some future political zealot from making other racial, religious or ethnic elements in the community his particular target?

Indeed, the measure would be used not only to thwart all progress, but actually to turn back the clock of human advancement.

Thinking Floridians, properly alarmed by this shocking proposal, should exercise their right of petition while it is still theirs.

They should insist that their legislators pause, consider, reflect and not carry their beloved state down the blind path of Dixie fascism charted by the wool hat boys of their neighbor to the north.

NAACP Secretary In Florida Is Quizzed By Group

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (ANP) — Continuing its probe into the activities of the NAACP in Florida, a joint legislative committee last week questioned Robert L. Saunders, the association's field secretary for Florida.

In an effort to prove that Saunders personally handled memberships in the state, Mark Hawes, committee counsel, questioned him closely about the processing of the membership application of a Raul Garcia of Tampa who, acting as a decoy, sent in a $15-check to the state office with a letter expressing his "interest in the welfare of Negroes" and asking for literature and membership in the association. Memberships, he explained, are handled by local branches and the national office.

In response to a question about branches soliciting plaintiffs for civil rdights cases, Saunders testified that it was against NAACP policy to solicit plaintiffs.

Questioned about the filing of school desegregation petitions by NAACP branches, Saunders cited the First Amendment upholding the right of petition. Hawes interrupted the testimony at this point declaring: "We didn't ask for that and don't want it in the record." On his demand, the reference to the U. S. Constitution was stricken from the record.

NAACP branch officers who have testified before the committee include Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president, and Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, secretary, Miami branch, and G. E. Graves, attorney. Twelve Tampa parents who had signed petitions asking the school board to desegregate the schools were also called before the legislative committee.

of NAACP members here Friday night that unless America meets the "challenge of integration, it will fail."

The man who supplied the impetus behind the fight in Tallahassee to stop bus segregation pleaded with the audience of more than 100 persons to "throw away fear, fight hate with love . . . to end the damnable evil of segregation."

He is Rev. C. Kenzie Steele, president of the Inter Civic Council in Tallahassee. He addressed a fund and membership raising meeting of the Miami chapter of the NAACP at the Greater Bethel A. M. E. Church, 245 NW 8th St.

Rev. Steele drew enthusiastic response from his audience (sprinkled with white persons) by comparing the Negro's situation 100 years ago to the "great progress being made today."

Denouncing the "Uncle Toms" and the "cowards" among his race, Rev. Steele also asked them "not to hate a white man whose traditions have deceived him into thinking he is superior to others, but to sympathize with him."

He told his audience, "Negroes must fight wrong with right, or the nation will surely go down, and another rise to take its place."

But he warned, "Don't think you're always right just because you're black, and remember you need to pay (for the NAACP's numerous legal battles) just as much as you need to pray.

Rev. Steele was preceded by the president of the NAACP here, the Rev. Theodore Gibson, who vigorously denounced "being patient Negroes."

He urged all in attendance

Kidnaping Quiz Asked By NAACP

TAMPA —(AP)— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday asked Gov. LeRoy Collins to investigate what it said was the "alleged kidnaping and flogging" of a Negro sawmill worker by white men at Jasper.

The Florida State Conference of Branches of NAACP also asked the governor to order a complete investigation of the shooting of a Tampa baseball player who was in a car containing three Negro players at Dade City Aug. 8.

Sheriff Leslie Bessinger of Pasco County said he is making a full investigation of the Dade City incident in which Richard Colga, a white pitcher, was peppered in the arm with shotgun pellets.

The sheriff said he belives the players were followed into Dade City by someone from outside Pasco County who fired at the baseball players' car after it left a drive-in.

Saunders explained a confidential source had reported to his office that the Hamilton County sheriff and police chief at Jasper "had refused to make an investigation of the reported kidnaping and flogging."

'Throw Away Fear'

End Hate by Loving, Pastor Asks NAACP

By ALAN MacLEESE
Herald Staff Writer

An eloquent Tallahassee Negro minister told a gathering

to "send someone to the Prayer Pilgrimage to Washington on May 17th, to tell Eisenhower and Nixon to start thinking about the Negro in the South."

"The freedom train is running," said Rev. Gibson, "and no one is going to stop it. I've been patient 42 years, that's long enough."

Florida House Unit Kills NAACP Bill

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 7 (AP)—A bill to require the NAACP to file financial and membership records with the secretary of state has died in a Florida legislative committee.

The House Judiciary Committee gave it an unfavorable report, with only one member voting to approve the bill.

It was one of the bills drawn up by the legislative investigating committee which investigated the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Senate has adopted an identical bill.

Florida Defeats NAACP Bills

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 15 (AP)—Two bills aimed at the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were defeated in a Florida house committee today.

One measure would have required all charitable, benevolent and educational organizations to register with the secretary of state and keep their financial and membership records in Florida.

The other measure would make it illegal for a person not having a direct interest in a case to lend financial aid to a suit against the state.

Rep. Hopkins of Escambia, who is a member of the interim committee investigating the NAACP, said purpose of the records bill is to "preserve our way of life."

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House OKs Weak Bill On NAACP

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — A "watered-down" bill designed to open the financial and membership records of the NAACP to official inspection passed the House by a vote of 72-1 Thursday. It now goes to the Senate.



ORR

The bill, sponsored by Rep. James Moody of Hillsborough, requires all organizations "whose activities tend to create violence" to file their membership lists and annual financial reports with the secretary of state.

This bill, to require all benevolent, charitable and educational organizations to register with the secretary of state and open all records to inspection by the attorney general without notice, was killed by the House Judiciary Committee.

Moody said his bill would have given the special committee all the information it needed during its NAACP investigation when it was stymied by the group's quietly moving its records to New York.

The bill carries a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine and six months in jail.

It passed 72-1 with Rep. John Orr of Dade registering the only negative vote.

Rep. Hopkins of Escambia, who is a member of the interim committee investigating the NAACP, said purpose of the records bill is to "preserve our way of life."

Fla. anti-NAACP bills junked by legislature

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Two legislative measures, aimed at curbing NAACP activities in Florida, were scrapped last week.

The bills, proposed following an investigation of the NAACP by a legislative committee, would have tightened Florida laws against the encouraging of lawsuits and the unauthorized practice of law in the state.

Rep. Land of Orange proposed that the measures be removed from the House calendar, and his proposal was not opposed.

Three other anti-NAACP bills, introduced as a result of the committee investigation, died without clearing the House Judiciary Committee.

Fla. Committee Nixes NAACP Bills

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. All was not roses for a special investigating committee which sought to curb the legal aid powers of the Florida NAACP.

A House Judiciary Committee turned thumbs down on two bills which would cause the NAACP to file its records with the secretary of state and return all records which were sent to New York before the investigating committee began its work. The bills would also prohibit contributions to the NAACP from persons who did not have an interest in a particular law suit.

The bills were drawn up by a group of special investigators and passed by the Florida Senate.

NAACP Here Cited for Civic Work

Miami's chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People won a national award Thursday night for outstanding civil rights work at the local level in 1956.

Announcement of the citation was made at Detroit in the NAACP convention, running through Sunday.

The award was one of seven to local chapters. Three state units also were commended.

Activities of the Miami chapter, said national officials, included gains in membership; police capture of cross-burners; filing of legal suits for desegregation of schools, action to end segregation on buses and recreation facilities; and a community action program.

Other chapters honored were those in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Montgomery County (Md.) and Palo Alto, Calif.

State groups receiving the Thalheimer awards were Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

NAACP Probers Pick Johns

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— The Legislative (NAACP) Investigating Committee reorganized Monday and embarked upon an investigation of Communist influence in racial agitation in Florida.

Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, a leader of the last-ditch segregation forces in the Senate, was named chairman for the next two years, replacing Rep. Henry Land of Orange.



JOHNS

Mark Hawes of Tampa, who served as attorney for the committee the past year in its investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and white supremacy groups, was retired. His salary will be fixed later.

The committee deferred action on a suggestion by Land that the committee strike from its formal report to the 1957 Legislature a recommendation that Allen H. Neuharth, executive city editor of The Miami Herald, be cited for contempt.

A two man subcommittee was named to review Neuharth's testimony before the committee and make a recommendation to the next meeting of the full committee July 17. Members of the subcommittee are Sen. Marion Knight of Blountstown and Rep. W. C. Herrell of Dade County.

In suggesting that the recommendation against Neuharth be stricken, Land said he had been advised that the Miami newspaperman had followed the ethics of his profession in refusing to disclose to the committee the source of a story concerning an alleged cache of dynamite by racial agitators.

Land said he understood newspapermen have the same right as doctors and lawyers to refuse to disclose sources of information.

"They don't have the right they take it," said Herrell.

Herrell, who conducted the Miami hearing Feb. 27 at which Neuharth declined to give the source of his story, said he had not personally recommended a contempt citation but "I want it in the record that he refused to answer the questions."

Johns said he thought it might be unwise to strike the contempt recommendation.

"The danger as I see it is that we don't know how many witnesses in the future would seize upon such action to openly defy the committee," Johns said.

Land said copies of the report had been sent to all committee members before it was presented to the Legislature with a request that any suggestions for changes, additions or eliminations be forwarded to him.

"No one questioned the report," he said.

Herrell acknowledged he had failed to read the report. Johns and Rep. J. B. Hopkins of Escambia, another committee member, said they had read the report and had signed it even though they were not familiar with Neuharth's testimony because they felt the committee should show a unanimous front.

No action was taken at the 1957 session toward citing Neuharth. The committee members decided individually at that time not to press the recommendation.

Florida NAACP opens 18th session Thursday

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Oct 10-Dec 57

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The 18th annual session of the Florida Conference of the NAACP opens here Thursday at Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist Church at 2 p.m. with a ministers' meeting.

On the following day, youth councils and college chapters of the state NAACP branches will hold sessions at the church.

Meanwhile, the Tampa Branch of the NAACP held its annual fall membership and fund raising frappe Sunday under the direction of Mrs. Achaleese Cruzo, chairman, in an effort to solicit 2,000 members.

* * *

THOSE SUPPORTING the ministers' meeting on Thursday are:

The Revs. Robert Wilson, Jacksonville; J. S. Johnson, Panama City; A. Leon Lowry, Tampa; K. S. Dupont, C. K. Steele and Father David L. Brooks, Tallahassee; Dr. A. B. Coleman, this city, and the Rev. Edward T. Graham of Miami.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley Southeast Regional director, will be the keynote speaker at a public meeting Sunday afternoon. She has been featured in several leading publications for work with the association.

* * *

THE CONVENTION will include several workshops, emphasizing a thorough study on methods of encouraging voter registration and a report on desegregation in Florida.

Also addressing the session will be the Rev. Edward J. Odum Jr., Church secretary of the NAACP's New York office. The Rev. Mr. Odum is a minister in the AME church.

Dade Quiet --NAACP

Herald P. 8-a
Sat 9-7-57

An official of the Dade County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday the local chapter had "no plans whatever" for pressing immediate integration in the county schools.

"We are content to let the courts settle the issue," said G. E. Graves Jr., second vice president. Several suits contesting segregation in the schools here are pending.

Throughout Florida, schools opened without incident and without any attempt by Negro pupils to enroll in white schools. Graves said he had no comment on the situation in Arkansas, where considerable friction has resulted from attempts by Negroes to enter white schools.

Florida Is Scheming To Hamstring NAACP

Courier Sat. 2-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P.3

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

(Courier Florida Editor)

32b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Cloaked in the respectability of the State Legislature, pro-segregation forces supported by the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils humiliated and embarrassed Negro leaders in a gruelling hearing designed to curtail civil rights and to hamstring the NAACP in this state.

Florida definitely has aligned with other states in the South determined to return the status of the Negro to the inhuman days of Reconstruction following the bloody Civil War.

Hearings by a special legislative committee assigned to investigate the NAACP were adjourned here until Feb. 18, but not before it was clearly indicated that it will recommend steps to render the NAACP completely ineffective in the state.

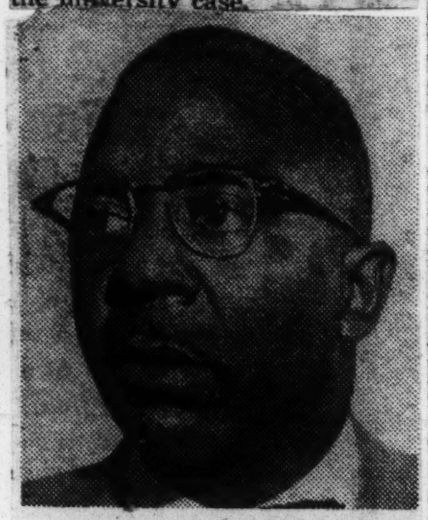
Highly respected Negro leaders throughout the state were subpoenaed and many were submitted to hour of questioning, and some publicly humiliated and harassed by the committee which has stated that its purpose is to "correct abuses of Florida's judicial system by the NAACP."

■

THE COMMITTEE during the first four days of hearings centered most of its attack on the attempt to eliminate the color barrier at the University of Florida and the move to end bus segregation in Tallahassee.

Targets of intense questioning were Virgil Hawkins, Bethune Cookman College faculty member and lone remaining plaintiff in the suit to gain admittance to the University of Florida and Atty. Horace Hill, Daytona Beach, who represented Hawkins in the case.

Hill was subjected to hours of harrowing questioning, much of which was clearly designed to humiliate the young attorney. He was also threatened with the possibility of facing charges of perjury and disbarment as he refused to admit that the NAACP had paid both him and his client, Hawkins, to pursue the suit against the state of Florida in the university case.



VIRGIL HAWKINS

. . . questioned

EDWARD DAVIS, long-time militant leader in both the NAACP and the Florida State Teachers Association, who had served as the chairman of the University of Florida Committee, told the investigating group that a hysteria created by just such investigating groups was causing Negroes to deny relationships with the NAACP. Davis told the group that he was not ashamed of his membership in the organization.

Questioned during the hearings were Dr. G. T. Wiggins, president of Washington Junior College, Pensacola, a former president of the Florida State Teachers Association, and Shirley Curtis, principal of the Pinellas County High School, Clearwater, a former executive secretary of the Florida State Teachers Association. It was during their administration with the state teachers group that the University of Florida suit was begun. Both testified that they have never been members of the NAACP.

Dr. Gilbert Porter, present executive secretary of the Florida State Teachers Association, testified that the association had contributed approximately $1,500 to the legal battle to have the color barriers dropped at the University of Florida. He said the NAACP had contributed about $150 to his knowledge.

■

EDWIN NORWOOD was the lone member of the Florida A. and M. University faculty to testify although others including President George Gore were subpoenaed. tI is believed that a number of members of the faculty will be called at the continuance of the hearing on Feb. 18.

Three white students at Florida State University and two Florida A. and M. University students who had ridden together on Tallahassee buses and were arrested for violation of the city ordinance preventing mixed riding on public vehicles also were questioned.

John Boardman, white student from Fort Dodge, Iowa, who was denied readmittance to the Florida State University graduate school, because he had carried three Negro students to a Christmas party of the FSU campus, denied that the Inter-civic Council had offered to finance the continuance of his education.

■

THE HEARINGS were actually run by Mark Hawes, special counsel, of Tampa, who is being paid $1,250 a month to direct the hearings. When Atty. Francisco Rodriquez, who served as legal counsel to several of the witnesses, raised objections to questions directed by the committee, Hawes would turn to representative Henry Land of Orlando, who serves as chairman of the committee, and say, "I want that question answered, overrule the objection." Land would then overrule the objection.

Hawes had made special trips to Texas and Louisiana to study methods used in those states to outlaw the NAACP.

Prominent in the hearings was Senator Charlie Johns of Starke, Fla., who charged Horace Hill with perjury.

Senator Johns also attempted to have a separate press table set up for Negro reporters covering the hearings, but the members of the white press told him this would be inadvisable.

Fla.'s $50,000 NAACP probe hits a dead end

Afro American Sat. 2-16-57 Baltimore, Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—"They probed three of us who were arrested for testing Tallahassee's unique bus assignment ordinance about our affiliation with the NAACP."

This is what one of the students held in the bus riding challenge told the AFRO this week about the legislative inquiry which opened its long-heralded investigation of the NAACP on Thursday.

The committee was authorized by the state legislature last year with a $50,000 budget to "investigate organizations whose operations are not in the best interest of the majority of Florida's citizens."

The NAACP contends that state officials are trying to put it out of business in Florida because of its successes in desegregating schools in the South.

THE HEARINGS were begun in the absence of Francisco Rodriquez, state NAACP attorney, who was consel for several of the witnesses who were involved in the recent bus boycott cases in Tallahassee.

Leonard D. Speed, student of Florida A. and M. University, refused to testify in the absence of Mr. Rodriquez, but Harold Owens, colored, also of FAMU, and John Boardman, Joseph Spagna and Jon C. Folsom, white students of the University of Florida, took the stand, denying that their actions in the bus segregation movement were instigated by the NAACP.

Boardman, a graduate student at FSU, has been suspended from the university for inviting colored students to a campus party. Spagna and Folsom were arrested for sitting with colored students in a city bus.

Sat. 2-16-57

AMONG OTHERS questioned was Edwin F. Norwood, assistant professor at FAMU, who said that President George Gore of the university had asked faculty members not to involve the school in the bus segregation controversy.

Mr. Norwood said he considered it "my privilege" to donate money and contribute to the boycott car pool.

For this he was upbraided by State Sen. John Rawls, who asserted: "You are an employee of the state and under oath to tell the truth and, in my opinion, you are not doing it."

* * *

DURING THE opening sessions of the hearing, the committee was completely foiled in its attempts to pin a charge of barratry on the NAACP.

In a vain effort to prove the association solicited plaintiffs for desegregation cases, Committee Counsel Mark Haws closely questioned Virgil Hawkins, who had sued for admission to the University of Florida.

Horace Hill, William Fordham and Edward D. Davis and others associated with the effort to lower the color bar at the university, were also questioned by committee members and counsel.

MR. DAVIS, a former president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches, testified that "the NAACP has nothing to hide.

"I have always felt that the association operated above board and within strict legal lines." He offered to make available to the committee the complete file in the University of Florida school admission case.

The committee also called certain officers and members of the Florida State Teachers Association, local NAACP members and officers, and members of the faculty of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Florida Klan And Councils Face Probe

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—A legislative committee investigating the NAACP voted today to inquire also into activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the Seaboard White Citizens Councils which figured in race riots in Clinton, Tenn.

After hearing that "residents from other states are coming to Florida to agitate and foment racial dissension," the committee approved without discussion a motion by Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami to investigate the white groups "at the earliest opportunity."

There were no dissenting votes on Herrell's motion.

Also adopted was a resolution by Herrell condemning "the use of violence, cross-burning, coercion, fear, mob violence and threats as tools of solving problems."

Racial agitators are coming into Florida from other states, the resolution said.

pers when he temporarily refused to answer questions regarding contracts he made with persons he represents. He finally answered the questions when they were rephrased.

Graves, under examination by Mark Hawes, Tampa attorney for the legislative group, also denied he ever has been a member of the Communist party.

Preceding Graves to the stand was Dr. C. W. Hawkins, former president of the Miami chapter of NAACP.

Hawkins testified that the Dade County desegregation movement was part of a national project mapped by NAACP headquarters with orders and directives coming from both national headquarters and the Southeastern Regional offices in Atlanta.

He said he did not know why records of the Miami branch of NAACP were taken out of Florida, but added: "If anything is wrong with NAACP, I want to know about it too."

The committee making the investigation is empowered to look into all organizations "whose principles or activities incide a a course of conduct which would constitute violence or violation of the laws of the state."

The legislature did not specifically name the NAACP by setting up the committee, but most of the group's activities to date have been directed at that organization.

travel to Florida.

Land pointed out that testimony both in Miami and Tallahassee — where the committee first looked into the activities of the NAACP — indicated "most if not all" of the records of local chapters of the organization have been removed to New York on direct request from national headquarters.

The committee chairman said the invitation to the three national officers to appear was coupled with the request they bring the missing documents.

Chief counsel for the committee, Mark Hawes of Tampa, said he was "not at liberty" to answer, when asked whether the committee is attempting to prove barratry against the NAACP. Roughly, barratry is the illegal incitement of law suits.

It was on this grounds that the state of Texas won an injunction against the NAACP.

The committee drew admissions from many of the Negro witnesses that appeared that they were not aware they were giving the NAACP the right to represent them when they signed a petition demanding an end to segregation in Miami schools.

Regarding the new phase of its probe — the announced intention to investigate White Supremacy groups — Land said the committee had subpoenaed Hockett because of a copyrighted story which appeared in the Miami Herald linking Hockett to 100 boxes of dynamite reportedly secreted around Miami for

dents of other states are coming to Florida to agitate and forment dissention."

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, particularly singled out in that category Fred J. Hockett who has freely identified himself as the man who spearheaded attempts to burn a cross on the front lawn of the home of a Negro entertainer in Miami last Saturday night.

Hockett told police at the time of his arrest that he is an associate of John Kasper, head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council which was blamed for much of the violence in the Clinton, Tenn. racial disorders.

NAACP Probe Here Monday

A legislative committee investigating the Florida NAACP is tentatively scheduled to conduct hearings in Miami beginning Monday.

Sen. Dewey Johnson of Quincy, vice chairman of the State Legislative Investigating Committee, said in Tallahassee that no hearing site has been chosen.

Subpoenas apparently have not been served to any NAACP members in the Miami area. The committee, created during the 1946 Legislature, ended its hearings in Tallahassee Tuesday.

and Miami, said he thought Kasper was "doing more to hurt segregationist organizations in Florida than anything else."

Kasper, who with Hockett, George Fleming and Edgar Johnson formed the Seaboard White Citizens council, was a key figure in the racial disorders of last fall at Clinton, Tenn.

Kasper, making a speaking tour of Florida, had been scheduled to talk here Saturday night. But he said yesterday he would not appear and hadn't decided on his future plans.

Homer Barrs of Tallahassee, executive secretary of the association of Citizenh Councils of Florida, alsosaid Kasper had "done a disservice to legitimate segregation organizations.

"Kasper ought to get out of Florida," Barrs said after listening to some of Kasper's testimony.

Kasper said he didn't think that Hockett's withdrawal "hurts us at all."

Calls Kasper Evasive

Hockett said he and the groups he heads will no longer support Kasper.

Hockett said he made the break not because Kasper testified that he formerly mingled socially with Negroes, but because "he didn't give me a straight answer when I asked him about it."

PROBE HELD A WASTE OF MONEY

MIAMI, — (INS) — The white secretary of the Miami chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced the NAACP probe which opened Monday as "a $50,000 waste of the taxpayers "money."

The remark was made by Mrs. Ruth Perry before taking the stand to testify before a Florida legislative committee which is making a three-day investigation of the NAACP's activities in the Miami area.

The committee was appointed by a special session of the state legislature last summer and is seeking to determine whether NAACP attorneys illegally solicited clients in a school segregation case now on appeal to Federal courts.

G. E. Graves attorney for parents of the children involved in the Dade (Miami) County school integration case, stirred court tem-

To Investigate White Supremacy Groups

NAACP Probers Supoena Cross Burning Suspect

MIAMI — (INS) — A Florida legislative committee probing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concluded its Miami hearings late Tuesday after issuing a subpoena for Fred J. Hockett, who faces trial in an attempted cross-burning case.

The committee, in a surprise move Tuesday morning voted to extend its investigation to white supremacy groups.

Committee Chairman Rep. Henry Land of Orlando said his committee would hear Hockett this morning if the subpoena could be served overnight. Otherwise the hearings stand adjourned.

In a summation statement Land also announced that the committee has invited three officers from NAACP headquarters in New York to testify.

He identified the trio as Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Roy Wilkins. He said the committee has offered to pay their expenses to

use in racial uprisings.

The suprise move came moments after State Rep. Cliff Harrell of Miami offered a resolution condemning mob violence and cross-burnings as a means of preserving segregation.

Harrell said the new probe would be directed at such organizations as the Klu Klux Klan and the Seaboard White Citizens Council, "or any other group that makes any move to disrupt the peace and tranquility of the State."

Committee Chairman Rep. Henry Land of Orlando did not set a starting date for the new investigation, but said it would get underway "as soon as possible."

In his resolution denouncing mob violence Harrell charged that "resi-

NAACP Aide to Testify At Hearings in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Mar. 13 (AP)—A Florida legislative committee neared the end today of hearings which created a split in the leadership of the Seaboard White Citizens Council.

Robert W. Saunders of Tampa, field secretary in Florida for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was expected to testify his office.

He turned over to the committee yesterday a box which he said contained the files of his office since April, 1956. Some of the earlier ones, he said, had been thrown away.

Fred Hockett, one of the founders of the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Washington, split yesterday with the organization's executive secretary, John Kasper.

Hockett had listened Monday while Kasper admitted in testimony that he mingled socially with Negroes in New York until a year and a half ago.

Sees Movement Hurt

Hockett, 51-year-old Missouri-born carpenter organizing segregation groups in Fort Lauderdale

Miami segregationist Council, is expected to recom- then offered to fur- mend new legislation aimed at NAACP with informa- controlling such groups.

the organization. He owever, that he was a he NAACP.

mmittee, which has in- both the NAACP and oard White Citizens

Hockett's and two other group and the men were found guilty of an highway near Tallahassee attempted cross burning at a Miami Negro house. Shaver had after beating him. He appeared before the committee with slight bruises and a skinned patch under one eye and generally re- peated testimony he had given in Miami earlier.

Left on Highway, He Says

He said the men left him ahead of time and his sentence was lighter than that of the others.

He admitted he tried to join the spy for the NAACP. The committee denied, however, that he was vestigated both the Seaboard White Citizens

NAACP gets $3,000 for Freedom Fund drive

Afro-American Sat. 2-9-57
Baltimore, Md

BALTIMORE

A total of $1,741.70 in cash was collected for the NAACP's 1957 Freedom Fund last Sunday as some 2,000 poeple filled Sharp St. Memorial Church to overflowing for a meeting that featured an address by Jackie Robinson.

In addition, members of the audience pledged $1,248 to the Fund, bringing the overall total to roughly $3,000.

The appeal for fund was made by Franklin H. Williams, West Coast Regional director of the NAACP, who is accompanying Mr. Robinson on a nationwide tour to raise $1,000,000 for the Fund.

"IT'S SO easy to applaud but it's not so easy to make a sacrifice," Mr. Williams said as he reminded the audience that the activities of the NAACP had been halted in some southern states and funds for the organization had to be found in other locations.

The appearance of Mr. Robinson, former baseball star for the Brooklyn Dodgers, was the first of a series that he is making for the NAACP. In his speech he too urged support for the NAACP and told his listeners that:

"The NAACP is good for everybody."

1957 Freedom Fund Dinner Tickets Goal is $100,000; Jackie Robinson, Chairman

Courier 10-26-57

The 1957 Freedom Fund Dinner, sponsored by the NAACP got off to a strong start with the naming of 100 prominent figures in the entertainment, business, labor, religious and judicial fields—to a sponsoring committee for the $100 per couple Ellington-Rickey Testimonial Dinner, to be held on November 22 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's Freedom Fund Campaign and dinner committees, made the announcement.



Mr. Robinson

Steve Allen, M.C.

The dinner, which is expected to attract more than 2,000 people, will honor Branch Rickey, Sr., formerly general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader.

Concurrently, Robinson said that Steve Allen, star of NBC-TV's "The Steve Alen Show," had accepted the invitation of acting as toastmaster to the National Freedom Fund Dinner.

Co-Chairmen

Named co-chairmen of the sponsoring committee were Mrs. Effie A. Gordon Rye, N.Y.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Kivie Kaplan, Boston; Dr Alf E. Thomas, Detroit; Dr. Cecil Marquez, Pound Ridge, N.Y.; Oscar Hammerstein II, the Hon. George Gregory, Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis, Dr. C B Powell, the Rev. James H. Robinson and Cornelius McDougald, all of New York City.

Persons in various sections of the nation have been asked to serve on the sponsoring committee, some of whom include Dr. Algernon D. Black, Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Benjamin A. Cohen, Nat "King" Cole, Sammy Davis, Jr., Jinx Falkenberg, the Rev. John LaFarge, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, John T. Patterson, Jr., Dr. C. B. Powell, the Rev James H. Robinson, Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Hon. Meier Steinbrink and the Hon. Stuyvesant Wainwright.

32

$100,000 Goal

Each member of the committee, said Robinson, has been asked to raise $1,000 through the sale of the kets to the dinner. The Association hopes to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget. It is also hoped that the dinner will stimulate participation and interest in life memberships in the NAACP.

Duke Ellington And Branch Rickey Will Be Honored

Globe Metodle, Diano. P.I.
Fri. 10-18-57

Expect 2,000 Will Gather At Big Affair Nov. 22, At Roosevelt Hotel In New York And Pay $100 Per Couple As Diners; Little Rock, Nashville Trouble Stirs People To Action; Both White And Colored Notables Get Ready For Challenge Of Bigoted Attackers

32

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The dinner, which is expected to attract more than 2,000 people, will honor Branch Rickey, Sr., formerly general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader.

Mr. Robinson told of his deep admiration for Mr. Rickey who, as manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, opened the door to Negroes in professional baseball. He also cited Mr. Ellington as having consistently worked for the Negro cause throughout his long career.

Concurrently, Robinson said that Steve Allen, star of NBC-TV "The Steve Allen Show," had accepted the invitation of acting as toastmaster to the National Freedom Fund Dinner.

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rs auxiliary will celebrate their nniversary service. Rev. J. T. Ridey, pastor of Hopewell Baptist hurch will preach the sermon, his hoir furnish music, his ushers and fficers serve. Auxiliaries and mem bers are requested to be present nd on time.

Friday night, Oct. 25, the Sunday school is sponsoring a Tom Thumb wedding. Most of the children are sick, but we hope they will be able to perform by the date mentioned.

Oct. 27, we worship at First Baptist Hopewell, Rev. F. M. Spence pastor. Officers, ushers serve, choir will sing and the pastor will preach the sermon. Come and go with us to Hopewell.

Our Sick

Remember the sick, shutin and unsaved. Dea. Henry Smith. Dea. Henry Allen, Bro. Lee Boyd, Bro. Ross Macon Bro. C .C. Smithers, Mother Lottie Morris, Bro. Evans Oden, Mother Sallie Puryear, Mother Maggie Turner, Mother Kate O'Dell, Mrs. Turley Campbell, Mrs. Mary Cannon, Mrs. Mattit Martin.

the Hon. Stuyvesant Wainwright.

Each member of the committee, said Robinson, has been asked to raise $2,000 through the sale of tickets to the dinner. The Association hopes to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget. It is also hoped that the dinner will stimulate participation and interest in life membership in the NAACP.

Credit will be offered to any ticket purchaser to the dinner as an initial payment on a $500 NAACP life membership. Among eminent life members are Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Lena Horne, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight of California, William C. Handy, Richard Rodgers, Duke Ellington, A. Philip Randolph and Sammy Davis, Jr.

"People everywhere, both Negro and white," stated Robinson, "are deeply disturbed about what has happened in Little Rock, Nashville and Charlotte, as well as in Birmingham. They want to know what they can do to help. They are responding with pledges and an overwhelming support for our Freedom Fund Dinner."

For further information:
Franklin H. Williams
Director, 1957 Freedom Fund Campaign, 20 West 40 Street, New York, N. Y. LO 3-6890

$70,000 Added to Naacp at Dinner

Addressing 1300 guests at an N[illegible]CP Freedom Fund dinner here Governor Averell Hurriman joined Branch Rickey, sr., Duke Ellington and Jackie Robinson in calling for increased support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation.

The dinner, held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt NYC on the night of November 22, took in nearly $70,000 for the Association and added 400 persons to the list of NAACP life membership subscribers. Honored at the dinner were Ellington and Rickey, each of whom received a scroll.

In attendance at the brilliant affair was a representative cross section of the leaders of the civil rights struggle throughout the nation from New York to California. Included were national, state and local NAACP leaders, prominent political figures, churchmen, labor leaders, major league baseball players, outstanding personalities from the theatre, representatives of women's organizations, business and professional men and women and many others.

Expressing the thanks of the Association to the guests and to the members of the dinner sponsoring committee headed by Robinson, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins called the evening "a thrilling occasion" and told of his regret that his predecessor in office, the late Walter White, and so many others who have worked for the cause, could not be present.

Also expressing thanks was Robinson, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund drive. In his concluding remarks, the former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star cited recent difficulties encountered by Willie Mays and Nat King Cole as indications of the need for a strong NAACP to combat racial discrimination. "No one is really safe as long as anyone is in danger of discriminatory treatment," Robinson said. "As long as any of these things can happen to any of us, we need the NAACP."

Presentation of the scroll to Ellington was made by the Association's president, Arthur B. Spingarn, who hailed the talented composer and orchestra leader not only for his musical achievemeants but also for his support ot NAACP efforts "to rid our country of divisive racial discrimination and segregation."

In response, Ellington thanked the NAACP for the award and urged the dinner guests to "tell all the people you know that they should become members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, made the presentation to Rickey whom he characterized as a man of "both courage and faith," who, by breaking down the color bar in major league baseball, "dared to test our national claim to fair play."

In an eloquent response to this tribute, Rickey challenged the white people of the country to support the NAACP because, he asserted, "it is not fair to expect one-tenth of the population to carry the burden of a great national problem which properly belongs to the other 155,000,000 Americans. If ever there was a time to come to the support of the NAACP, it is today."

The NAACP, Governor Harriman pointed out in his address, "is under vicious attack in many states and is itself suffering discrimination and oppression. It is just as important that the civil rghts of a fine organization be protected in its legitimate activities as civil rghts of an individual. More than ever, the NAACP deserves the encouragement and support of all citizens who believe in the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Steve Allen, of television fame, served as master of ceremonies. Miss Margaret Tynes, accompanied by Billy Strayhorn, sang a selection from Mr. Ellington's recent composition, "A Drum is a Woman." The invocation was by the Reverend James H. Robinson and the benediction by Dr. Algernon Black.

"Freedom" Drive In New York Headed By Jackie Robinson

Gov. Harriman And Many Other Celebrities Attend Affair In Roosevelt Hotel, Where Branch Rickey And Duke Ellington Were Paid Tributes; Big Boost Is Given NAACP At Most Critical Time In Organization's Notable History

NEW YORK, Nov 27—Addressing 1300 guests at an NAACP Freedom Fund dinner here, Governor Averell Harriman joined Branch Rickey, Sr., Duke Ellington and Jackie Robinson in calling for increased support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation.

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Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, made the presentation to Mr. Rickey whom he characterized as a man of "both courage and faith," who, by breaking down the color bar in major league baseball, "dared to test our national claim to fair play."

In an eloquent response to this tribute, Mr. Rickey challenged the white people of the country to support the NAACP because, he asserted, "it is not fair to expect one-tenth of the population to carry the burden of a great national problem which properly belongs to the other 155,000,000 Americans. If ever there was a time to come to the support of the NAACP, it is today."

The NAACP, Governor Harriman pointed out in his address, "**is under vicious attack in many states and is itself suffering discrimination and oppression. It is just as important that the civil rights of a fine organization be protected in its legitimate activities as the civil rights of an individual. More than ever, the NAACP deserves the encouragement and support of all citizens who believe in the fundamental principles of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.**"

Steve Allen, of television fame, served as master of ceremonies. Miss Margaret Tynes, accompanied by Billy Strayhorn, sang a selection from Mr. Ellington's recent composition, "A Drum is a Woman" The invocation was by the Rev. James H. Robinson and the benediction by Dr. Algernon Black.

Area of the Central (Negro) Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church, since 1952, will be one of the fifty Methodist leaders—representing the church, labor and management, who will meet in Washington D. C., December 16-17 to discuss Methodism's responsibility for ministry to industry.

The conference was called by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, chairman of the Methodist Commission on Chaplains, and Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the Board of Social and Economic Relations, the sponsoring agencies.

North Carolina NAACP Chief To Address Meeting

DECATUR, Ga.—The president of the North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP will speak during the Georgia Conference Freedom Drive Dinner here today at Lily Hill Baptist Church at 7:30 P. M.

Kelly Miller Alexander will speak to several hundred delegates and friends attending the affair. He is also a member of the National Board of the NAACP. The speaker will be introduced by J. H. Calhoun, State Vice President.

Others appearing on the program include: W. W. Law, president of the Georgia State Conference and a member of the National Board the Rev. L. D. Journian of Savannah the Rev. E. E. Newberry, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church here and Charles Turner of the DeKalb Branch NAACP. Turner will preside.

Music will be provided by the Morris Brown College Glee Club, the Tucker Sextette of Thankful Baptist Church, and Mr. Avon Lee of Clark College.

The Rev. G. B. Marignay is pastor of Lily Hill Baptist Church.

Prominent People Join Rolls For NYC Freedom Fund Dinner

NEW YORK—The 1957 Freedom Fund dinner, sponsored by the NAACP, got off to a strong start with the naming of 100 prominent figures — in the entertainment, business, labor, religious and judicial fields — to a sponsoring committee for the $100-per-couple Ellington-Rickey testimonial dinner, to be held on Nov. 22 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City.

Jackie Robinson, chairman of the association's freedom fund campaign and dinner committee, made the announcement.

The dinner, which is expected to attract more than 2,000 people, will honor Branch Rickey Sr., formerly general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Duke Ellington, talented composer and orchestra leader.

MR. ROBINSON told of his deep admiration for Mr. Rickey who, as manager of the Brook-



JACKIE ROBINSON
... heads Freedom Fund dinner program

lyn Baseball Club, opened the door to Negroes in professional baseball.

He also cited Mr. Ellington as having consistently worked for the Negro cause throughout his long career.

Concurrently, Mr. Robinson said Steve Allen, star of NBC-TV's "The Seve Allen Show," had accepted the invitation of acting as toastmaster to the National Freedom Fund dinner.

NAMED CO-CHAIRMEN of the sponsoring committee were Mrs. Effie A. Gordon, Rye, N. Y.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Kivie Kaplan, Boston; Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Detroit; Dr. Cecil Marquez, Pound Ridge, N. Y.; Oscar Hammerstein II, the Hon. George Gregory, Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis, Dr. C. B. Powell, the Rev. James H. Robinson and Cornelius McDougald, all of New York City.

Each member of the committee, said Mr. Robinson, has been asked to raise $1,000 through the sale of tickets to the dinner. The association hopes to raise $100,000 for the NAACP national budget.

Publication Cites Ways To Improve Meetings

Despite all the "groping and grip ping" about meetings there is nothing wrong with them as a management tool, according to the August National Advertiser's Edition of Grey Matter, monthly publication of Grey Advertising Agency, Inc.

"What is wrong," says the publication, "is the sloppy way this tool is being used." In its current issue Grey Matter delves into the pluses and minuses of meetings and comes up with ten ways to help make them more effective.

The problem of meetings has become so serious, Grey Matter says, "... that meetings are now being held to do something about meetings." Executives are conducting an intense search for the answers to many questions about the value of meetings. Key point being raised involve whether or not the meeting is: the best form of communication; a crutch for creative inaction; a device for decision delayers; or a hedge for the executive who has made his decision and wants to shift the blame in case of failure.

"Too time consuming," ... "just bull sessions," ... "don't really affect everyone," ... and "lack of follow-up," are other criticisms being leveled at meetings.

Implicit in these ailments, however, are the cures acording to the publication. In offering "10 Specifics for Ailing Meetings," Grey Matter says, "while they're not panaceas, they have reduced the hazards of the huddle and increased the potency of pooled thinking." The specifics are:

1. Make sure a meeting is necessary because an individual with all information available can often reach a decision and get better results than a group.

2. Make the purpose of the meeting absolutely clear.

3. Small, odd-numbered groups up to seven are more effective for decision making meetings.. Groups of five have proven to be most productive.

4. Invite only those who can contribute to the meeting.

5. Background information should be supplied to participants well in advance.

6. Plan an agenda, and limit it to a few carefully defined objectives.

7. Good leadership is necessary to prevent a monopoly of the time by a few individuals, and to prevent meetings from wandering. People with experience in leading meetings also make the best participants.

8. Limit the meeting time, preferably 90 minutes or less.

9. Let everyone concerned know what took place at the meeting, using a terse, concise summary.

10. Meetings are best planned through coordination by one individual who reviews the agenda, checks the thoroughness of background information, approved the participants and acts to minimize chronic lateness to meetings.

Grey Matter feels that under these conditions, the meeting remains an effective major tool of business representing a good form, often the best one, of organizational communication. At a meeting in which special experience is pooled, the publication points out ideas are elicited -- even from timid souls -- by contact with other minds "The meeting may not always be necessary for action" says Grey Matter, "but it can be a mighty effective preparation for action."

Convention Calendar

NOV. 6-10 — National Council of Negro Women, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 3-6 — Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

DEC. 27-30 — Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., Lane Hotel, 2611 Flora St., Dallas, Texas.

DEC. 27-30 — Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

DEC. 27-30 — Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Dallas, Texas.

DEC. 27-30 — Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, West Chester, Pa.

DEC. 27-30—Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, San Antonio, Tex.

JAN. 30 - FEB. 1 — One Hundred Per Cent Wrong Club of Atlanta Daily World, Waluhage Apartments, Atlanta, Ga.

MARCH (date pending) — National Association of Personnel Workers, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

MARCH 19-21—National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg.

APRIL 3-5 — College Language Association, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas.

APRIL 23-26 — Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, Greenville, S.C.

APRIL 24-26 — Florida State Teachers Association, Miami, Fla.

MAY 4 — The Top Friends Society, Uniontown, Pa.

AUG. 17-23 — Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Hotel Statler. Washington.

Convention Calendar

SEPT. 2-8—National Baptist Convention, USA, Louisville, Ky.

SEPT. 3-5 — National Urban League, Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

SEPT. 4-8—National Baptist Convention of America, Los Angeles.

SEPT. 15-1. — American Legion, Atlantic City, N.J.

SEPT. 22-25—National Bankers Association, Atlantic City.

OCT. 10-12—National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs., Inc., Sherwyn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

OCT. 14-16—Nationwide Hotel Association, Inc., National Baptist Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

OCT. 20-22—United Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, Union University, Richmond, Va.

OCT. 27-30—Southern Beauty Congress, Masonic Temple, Birmingham, Ala.

NOV. 6-10 — National Council of Negro Women, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 3-6—Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

DEC. 27-30—Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., Lane Hotel, 2611 Flora St., Dallas, Texas.

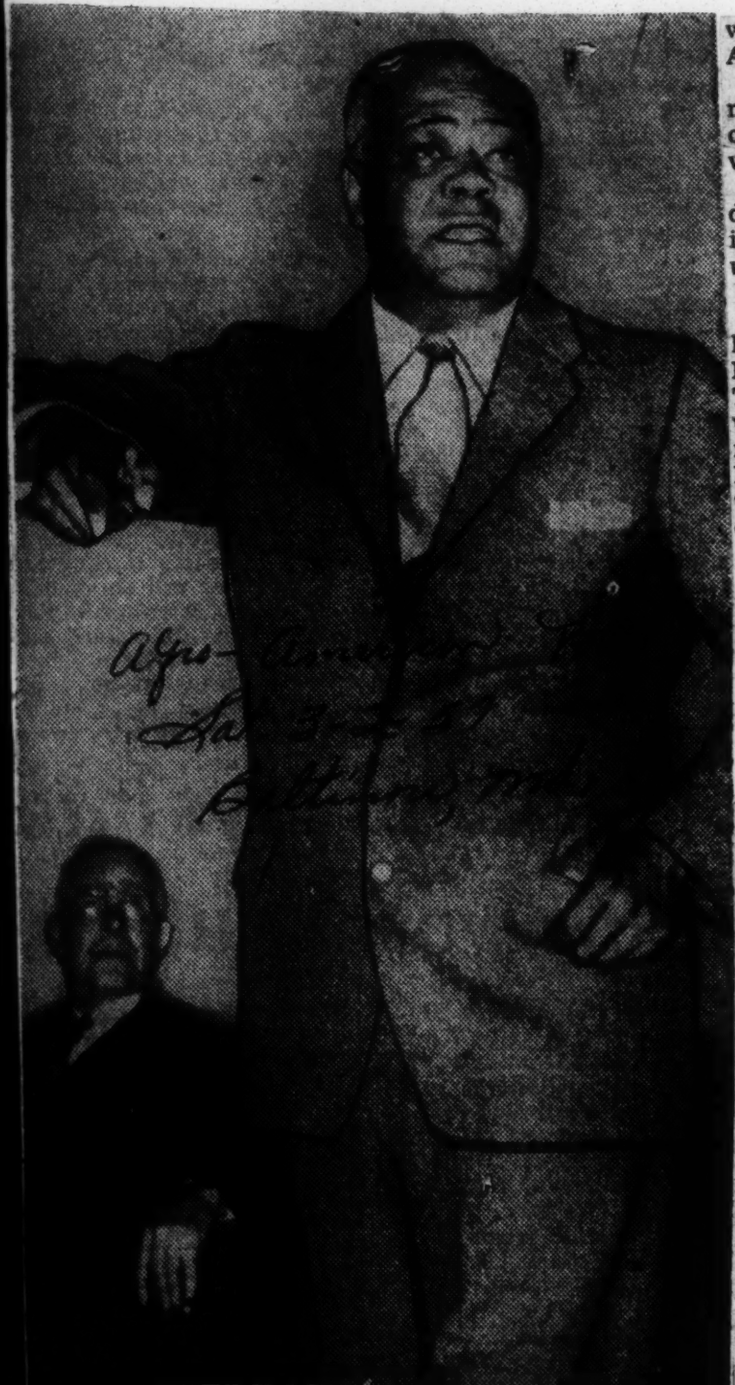
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JAN. 30-FEB. 1 — One Hundred Per Cent Wrong Club of Atlanta Daily World, Waluhage Apartments, Atlanta, Ga.



HE PICKS THE SOUTH — In a dynamic speech delivered on Sunday in the Sharp St. Memorial Methodist Church for the NAACP, the Rev. William H. Borders told the audience he had decided to stay in the South and "fight the problem where it is." The minister is one of the leaders in the Atlanta, Ga., bus movement and was arrested when he defied the segregated seating pattern in that city.

Rev. Borders uses comedy to push pride and integration

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 P.6

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE

The Rev. William H. Borders, popular pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, made wide use of humorous illustrations to bring home his points when he addressed an NAACP Founders' Day rally Sunday evening.

Speaking at the Sharp Street Methodist Church, the clever cleric told how the colored race in this country has not only survived, but progressed under three centuries of white domination.

"The Indian took a look at the white man and fell dead. The colored man looked at the white man and laughed," he said.

He called the colored race "the singingest, dancingest, fightingest, laughingest race in the whole world."

* * *

ALTHOUGH he conceded that "we sometimes laugh too loud," he praised the race for its ability to "laugh louder and longer while undergoing oppression than any race known to man."

"We are a terrifically great people," he said, and used many true-to-life stories to illustrate his point.

"Some of us want to be Jewish, white, Indian, Chinese or just anything but a Negro," he said.

"But we've got more reason to be proud than any of them."

"White folks have been fooling us a long time about our hair. The purpose of hair is to protect the head—keep it warm and dry. And no hair does that better than the kinky hair I've got. It's good hair."

* * *

"JOE LOUIS is the greatest fighting machine there ever was in the world," the Rev. Mr. Borders said, as he clinched his fist and went into a half crouch.

Coming out of the boxer's crouch, he grasped one of the microphones in front of him, saying: "Joe Louis came from a little town down in Alabama about the size of this (microphone)."

He told his laughing, applauding and amazed audience that former heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey was in Max Baer's corner as his "second" when Louis fought Max Baer.

With accompanying gyrations, he told how, throughout three rounds of fighting, Joe Louis had "pounded the day lights" out of his opponent who returned to his corner for encouragement after each round.

After each pounding, the cleric said, Max Baer heard his second, Jack Dempsey, tell him:

"You're all right, kid. He (Louis) hasn't laid a hand on you—hasn't touched you at all."

Baer, beaten almost to a pulp, gazed at Louis across the ring as he listened to Dempsey's encouragement.

Finally, the speaker said, Baer raised his head and answered Dempsey:

"You say he ain't laid a hand on me? Well, you'd better watch that referee, 'cause somebody out there's beating hell out of me."

* * *

OFTEN MENTIONED as a likely successor to the Rev. B. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, the Rev. Mr. Borders is very popular among his church people as well as among segregation fighters.

When he was to speak at a church in a southern town one night, he said, he arrived in the town a few hours before the church was open.

He said he asked a woman he saw on the street about the meeting—hoping that the woman would recognize him as "the big important preacher."

Rather unconcerned, the woman admitted that she had heard about the meeting and had plans to attend, but she was not aware that the man to whom she spoke was "the big important preacher."

After the sermon, he said, he met the woman again and asked her what she thought of him now that she had heard the sermon.

windows on a high building in Atlanta.

Falling about 10 stories, the man heard someone yell: "Look out there, don't you fall on that white woman!"

Hearing this, the falling window-washer changed directions in mid-air and "zommed" back up to the roof.

* * *

A LEARNED man himself, having received degrees from Morehouse College, Garrett Theological Seminary, Northwestern University and Gammon Theological Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Borders takes exception to those who make a show of their education.

"It disturbs my equilibrium for people who are educated to start putting on airs instead of leading the people who need them," he said.

To underscore this principle, of course, he had a little story to tell.

* * *

HE TOLD of the boy whose parents, cotton-farmers in Georgia, worked tirelessly to send their son to college.

Upon his return, the son laid in bed until late in the day while his mother brought him his breakfast.

This was the procedure for several days without either parent resorting to scolding. For a fact, however, their patience was wearing thin.

One day the son managed to visit the old cotton fields where he had spent earlier years in toil, and where his father and other workers were busily chopping cotton.

"What is this?" the son inquired as he plucked at a boll of cotton.

"Dat's cotton," one of the workers answered.

"In Latin, it's 'cottonibus,' the boy told him.

"And what is this?" he asked again as he reached for a hoe.

"Oh, dat's a hoe," a worker answered.

"But in Latin, it's 'hoeibus,' the young scholar instructed.

As he picked up a stick, he asked once again, "And what is this?"

But by now, the listening father, his patience depleted, grabbed the son by the arm and threatened:

"If you don't take this hoeibus and get to work on this cottonibus, I'm gonna take this stickjbus and beat your blackibus."

The audience got the point, and the Rev. Mr. Borders got a wild applause—with laughter, of course.

look like you ain't nothing!"

* * *

THE HUGE poker-faced minister is as unpopular among those who favor segregation as he is popular with his congregation at Atlanta's famous Wheat Street Baptist Church.

It was at his church that the officers came to arrest him and five other ministers who led the non-violent attack on bus segregation in Atlanta last month.

"To appreciate this race situation, you ought to visit Atlanta," he said.

He told how a colored man lost his footing while washing

Georgia official would jail NAACP president again

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57 P.1

Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—The Revenue Commissioner here, T. V. Williams, last week pressed for the re-arrest of Atlanta Branch NAACP president John Calhoun for allegedly failing to produce certain records ordered last December.

Judge Durwood Pye, who was asked to disqualify himself from trying the case "because he was prejudiced himself," fined the NAACP $25,000 for contempt last year in the case.

Pye also gave Calhoun a year's suspended sentence for contempt. The NAACP has answered that complete records are in New York.

Cook Calls for Transcript Of Louisiana Red Inquiry

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Monday he has ordered a transcript of hearings by a Lousiana legislative committee investigating subversive activities because "some Georgia names were mentioned."

Cook, who attended the hearings in Baton Rouge, La., last Thursday and Friday, said the committee heard sworn testimony that certain organizations had been infiltrated by Communists.

One of these organizations, he said, was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"These hearings brought out positive subversive infiltration in fronts existing in Georgia," Cook said. "I feel it is my duty to get this information and transmit it to the governor, the Georgia Education Commission and the General Assembly for their study."

Cook said he is not proposing at this time a similar investigation in Georgia. He said he would merely report "without recommendation" on what he had heard "for the purpose of study."

The past General Assembly authorized the Georgia Education Commission to conduct investigations similar to the Louisiana probe. The commission was armed with subpoena powers.

Williams recommended Atlanta branch President John H. Calhoun be remanded to the custody of the Fulton county sheriff. He termed it a polite way "of asking Calhoun be put back in jail."

The commissioner said he is making the recommendation to Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye, who last fall ordered Calhoun to be jailed until he produced records of his organization or agre to do so.

Williams contends that although some records have been put at his disposal, "Calhoun has failed to produce many records pertaining to the source of income by the corporation."

ably will be months before rulings are made on them.

The new move was in response to petitions by counsel of the NAACP that contempt citations be dismissed against Calhoun and other NAACP officials.

The recommendation went to Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye. Judge Pye last Dec. 14 ordered Calhoun held in jail until he produced records of the organization, or agreed to. He was released the same day of that order, however, when he said he would turn over the records.

* * *

COMMISSIONER Williams said in the petition that the NAACP had produced audits of its accounts between Nov. 30, 1950, and Nov. 30, 1956, but that July and August, 1950, were "not satisfactorily" accounted for. The NAACP has said that complete records are in New York.

Lengthy Delay Seen in NAACP Jailing Case

A Fulton Superior Court attache Saturday said it may be several months before any action is taken on a recommendation that the head of the Atlanta branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People be sent to jail for failing to produce certain records.

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams Friday urged that John H. Calhoun be remanded to the custody of the sheriff until he produces records the state wants for income tax purposes.

* * *

BUT THE COURT attache pointed out that appeals are pending in the case and it prob-

Mandamus Against Judge Pye Filed By Atlanta NAACP

NAACP lawyers Saturday had filed a mandamus action in the Georgia Court of Appeals to force certification of their pleading with numerous exceptions, in the Atlanta NAACP case.

Atty. A. T. Walden, chief counsel, revealed the action was filed Friday and probably would be taken up Monday.

Walden said the action was directed against Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye, who levied a $25,000 fine against the Atlanta Branch following a December, 1956, hearing when the Georgia Department of Revenue claimed failure to file income tax returns and to produce its records for audit.

NAACP Assessed $17,000

ATLANTA — (UP) — The State Revenue Department Friday assessed the NAACP $17,359 in back income taxes for the years 1948 through 1956.

The department, which has been in a legal wrangle with the organization for 11 months, said the assessment covered delinquent income taxes for the years in which no returns were filed and no applications for charitable exemption were claimed.

This was the first time the NAACP has been ordered to pay state income taxes. The agency contends it should be tax exempt as a non-profit organization.

NAACP Forms Group to Push Registration

ATLANTA, Nov. 17 (INS) The National Association for Advancement of Colored People announced formation of an "implementation" committee today to expand "vastly" the number of registered Negro voters in the South.

National Secretary Roy Wilkins told a news conference that only 25 per cent of the potential Negro vote was registered in 11 Southern states, compared to a 60 per cent bloc by white citizens.

Wilkins said the Committee's first goal would be to equal the Negro voting registration in proportion to that of the whites. He declared:

"The immediate goal is to bring Negro registration up to 60 per cent of its potential—or about 3 million voters by 1960."

Seek Jail For Ga. NAACP Head

ATLANTA — (INS) — Georgia's revenue commissioner said last week the NAACP is liable for Georgia taxes and recommended the branch president be put in jail for failing to produce certain records.

T. V. Williams said his agents had been studying the records of the organization and were of the opinion that it was liable for some taxes. He added:

"We intend to continue the study until we can dig out the true tax liabilities of this organization and its officers to the state of Georgia, so we can determine exactly what it is, and then collect it."

kins said in a public statement:

"THE NAACP is a non-profit, tax-exempt membership corporation under a ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Service made in 1941.

Under this ruling we have never paid any income tax, Federal or state, in any state. Until some authoritative ruling is made to the contrary, we do not believe we are liable for the payment of state income taxes."

Wilkins tells Georgia NAACP is tax exempt

NEW YORK — Commenting on the Georgia State Revenue Department's action last week in assessing the NAACP $17,459 for back income taxes, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has pointed out that the association is tax-exempt under a ruling of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

The Georgia revenue agency assessment was made on June 21. On the same day Mr. Wil-

32b 1957

NAACP

GEORGIA

Cook Drafts 3 Counters To NAACP

Constitution
Sat. 1-19-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BY BRUCE GALPHIN

Georgia legislators, who took Friday off, will be asked to approve three resolutions aimed at the NAACP when they reconvene next week.

The proposals were being readied Friday in the office of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook. They would:

1. Create a joint committee with subpoena powers to investigate the internal affairs of such organizations as the NAACP.

2. Have the General Assembly "designate" the NAACP "as an organization subversive to the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia."

3. Call on U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell to place the NAACP on the federal list of subversive organizations.

The investigating committee resolution would have probers, among other things, consider proposing a law requiring such groups as the NAACP to supply the state with their membership lists.

In its "whereas" clauses, the resolution asking the Legislature to label the NAACP "subversive" reads:

The NAACP "was neither founded nor is presently directed by colored people, but rather is directed and subsidized by South-hating white people" with left-wing connections.

The NAACP, it declares, is "fomenting strife and discord" and poses "a serious threat to the peace, tranquility, government and way of life in Georgia," leading to "conflict, bloodshed and internal revolution, resulting in the delivery of this state and nation into the hands of international communism."

Meanwhile Friday, Gov. Griffin had the following comment on a proposal by Sen. George Jackson of Gray to forbid members of the General Assembly from holding state jobs:

"I think Sen. Jackson is fundamentally right." Griffin would not comment further.

The governor also was studying a plan which would allow Georgia to receive more free milk from the federal government under a matching program. The program would cost Georgia about $1,200,000.

Other developments arising out of the first four days of the General Assembly included:

1. Fred Aldred, chairman of the Jekyll Island Authority, Friday again stated his opposition to sale of the island.

Aldred put the value of the island at $20,000,000.

Atlanta NAACP Appeals to the Press

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday called on the press to "refrain from attempting to make heroes and martyrs of those who are flouting the law of the land in Little Rock . . ."

In a resolution, the NAACP said "a few misguided persons have advocated and participated in unlawful action in the Arkansas school integration dispute, "thereby disturbing both local and national peace and tranquility."

The resolution said certain segments of the press have sought to give some semblance of dignity and moral justification to these obstructionists and violators of constitutional rights by publicizing them as 'outraged' citizens. . . ."

NAACP Claim Is Attacked

Wilkins Charges Repudiated in Statements

Sat. 1-26-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 25 (AP)—A plea by a spokesman for the NAACP that President Eisenhower speak out against violence toward Negroes in the South drew fire here from Georgia's governor and two newspaper editors.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a rally held here earlier that Eisenhower could see the plight of the Hungarians, gives the drought area personal attention but "chooses to remain silent while American citizens are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and rights."

Wilkins charged that most white people in the South are not free to speak, to write, to assemble or to petition. He charged ministers and teachers were being fired for their views on segregation.

Wilkins said the Morning News of Florence, S. C., had been "forced to discontinue all editorial discussion" of school segregation and that "one of the editors of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer was forced to resign because of his opinions."

Charge is Denied

M. R. Ashworth, publisher of the Ledger-Enquirer papers in Columbus called Wilkins' charges "completely without foundation."

"His use of the name, the Enquirer, is typical of the misrepresentation of fact by the NAACP, since there have been no resignations from the Enquirer,'" Ashworth said.

"It is a fact," he continued, "that Robert W. Brown resigned as editor of the Ledger in early December to accept a position which he felt provided him an excellent opportunity for advancement. Management regretted Brown's leaving very much and wish him well in his new assignment. And it is a fact that Edge Reid was promoted from managing editor of the Enquirer to editor of the Ledger. Wilkins' statement is completely erroneous."

James A. Rogers, editor of the Florence Morning News, said in New York that "we discuss school segregation freely, without any restriction and without fear." He added that the Morning News favored segregation "because we believe it to be in the best interest of both races, as shown in our editorial columns as late as last week."

Griffin Commends Attitude

Gov. Marvin Griffin, commenting on the Wilkins speech, said he would like to commend both Negroes and whites in Georgia for "refusing to follow the extreme and intemperate suggestions of outside agitators."

"It is well that Georgians realize," Griffin said, "that these people come into our state for the sole purpose of collecting money and stirring up strife.

"We want none of what they have to offer.

"I urge the people of our state to continue to exercise patience and restraint. Nothing must be allowed to impede or mar the solid progress we are making in achieving harmonious race relations and in the improvement of the economic standing of all our people within the long-established concept of what is best for all."

Georgia bills would label NAACP subversive in state

Sat. 1-19-57

ATLANTA, Jan. 19—(AP)—The Georgia Legislature will be asked next week to approve three measures aimed at the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and a resolution calling for a public hearing on civil rights measures in Washington.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Friday that he had drafted a joint legislative resolution requesting the judiciary committee of the U. S. House of Representatives to hold a public hearing on proposed civil rights legislation.

He said he had turned the resolution over to Gov. Marvin Griffin and expected it would be introduced in the Georgia Legislature Monday.

IN ADDITION, the attorney general said he had prepared three measures aimed at the NAACP for introduction in the Legislature next week.

Cook said the measures would:

1. Call on U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. to place the NAACP on the federal list of subversive organizations.

2. Have the Georgia Legislature "designate" the NAACP as "an organization subversive to the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia."

3. Create a Georgia legislative committee, with three members each from the Senate and House, with power to investigate the internal affairs of such organizations as the NAACP.

Powerful Panel To Probe NAACP Urged in House

Constitution Thurs. 2-7-57
Atlanta, Ga. P. 11

A resolution which would create a powerful legislative committee to investigate the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People and other organizations will be introduced in the House Thursday.

Rep. Colbert Hawkins of Screven, floor leader and author of the resolution, said the measure is one of three prepared by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and aimed primarily at the NAACP.

Cook would serve as legal counsel for the committee.

The committee would have broad powers to subpoena witnesses and records. Committee hearings could be held in any part of the state.

The resolution authorizes the committee to employ "a clerical force and such investigators and other personnel as it may deem necessary."

The committe would be comprised of three members of the House and three of the Senate.

The other two resolutions on the subject are in the hands of the administration floor leader in the Senate, Peyton Hawes of Elberton, who said he will hold them until the first resolution is received in the House.

The House resolution states that the General Assembly is "reliably informed that certan corporations and organizations active in this state are fomenting strife, and encouraging and promoting litigation."

The resolution says the Legislature also has information that certain organizations have "communistic affiliations and background which have been withheld from the general public." It says these organizations reportedly are soliciting funds and memberships from "well-meaning but misguided zealots and liberals who are not aware of the subversive character" of the organizaitons.

The committee would be charged specifically with collecting information which would be useful in drafting legislation on barratry (promoting litigation); on requiring organizations to register as lobbyists and to divulge information concerning their membership and finances; on amendments to the Subversive Activities Act; on investigations of such organizations relative to the state income tax laws and on legislation redefining taxable

...aus of such organizations.

Segregation Bills Sped at 11th Hour

Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Legislature rushed action Wednesday on three segregation measures in a drive to get them to the governor before Friday's adjournment.

In late-day developments:

1. The Senate approved, with a minor change, a bill aimed at curbing NAACP-inspired integration court suits.

2. The House State of the Republic Committee overwhelmingly approved a Senate bill to ban interracial sports and entertainment events in Georgia.

IMPEACHMENT PLEA

3. The Senate Rules Committee voted 7-1 to send a House resolution calling for the impeachment of six Supreme Court justices to the floor for a vote.

The impeachment resolution, sponsored by the Griffin administration, is indirectly linked with Georgia's battle against integration.

Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville cast the only committee vote against the impeachment resolution. The measure cites alleged cases of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the six justices.

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, chairman of the Rules group, said the "impeachment resolution will call these cases to the attention of the public."

RIGHT METHOD

But Sammon said it would "tend to break down respect for the law." He questioned whether it was the "right method" of approaching the problem.

Named in the impeachment resolution are Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Clark, Frankfurter, Black, Douglas and Reed.

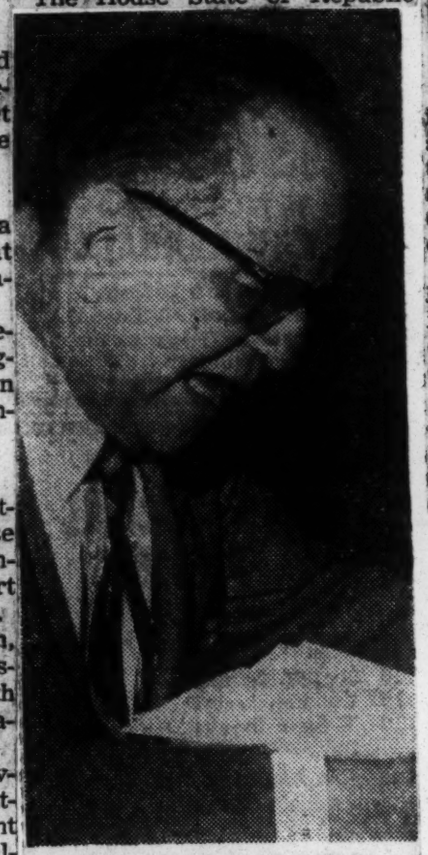
The House approved the resolution earlier this week.

Shortly before the Rules Committee acted, the full Senate voted 35-0 to make it a crime for third parties to encourage law suits. It is aimed clearly at the NAACP which has instigated suits to overturn the South's segregation pattern.

Sen. William P. Trotter of Lawrenceville called the bill "the most important piece of segregation legislation we've had this session."

The Senate made a typographical change in the House bill and it thus must be returned to the lower chamber before going to the governor.

The House State of Republic



ARGUES FOR GEORGIA

Charles J. Bloch

gressive proponent of these civil rights measures is the NAACP."

Bloch contended that the proposed law would lead to "a government by injunction." For years, he said, Congress had been stepping away in determined manner from wholesale applications of injunctions against this or that practice, and had tried to settle problems with a minimum of their employment.

Attorney General Cook contended that enactment of the programs would destroy the rights of sovereign states. Bloch agreed.

Cook held that the proposed commission assigned to the investigation of civil rights violation complaints, though bipartisan, could hold needless investigations that would tarnish those called before it even though there was no foundation for the charges against them. The commission, he contended, would have to pry, perhaps publicly, into the affairs of states and their citizens.

Racial Tension Not Felt Cause To Alarm People

BY THADDEUS STOKES

The wave of racial tension sweeping over parts of the country is not a cause to become alarmed; a national officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said here, Monday evening.

The officer, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa., was addressing the regular monthly meeting of the local chapter at Frazier's Cafe Society on W. Hunter St.

"There are still people who are silly enough not to recognize what is in the hearts, minds and backbones of Negroes. We are not afraid any longer. We are meeting and answering a challenge, which is a sign of growth. Even leadership is developing in our church," continued Mrs. Lampkin, vice president of the Pittsburgh Courier newspper.

She is lso the 1957 Nation-wide Branch Campaign Chairman for the NAACP, which has a goal of $500,000.

Mrs. Lampkin praised the local NAACP volunteer workers for working for the future of our country and our children." She then asked "What would be the status of the Negro in this country without the NAACP?"

She said that it had been a long time since she had seen a more enthusiastic group of NAACP workers. However, she predicted that if the NAACP is to progress it must discover some means of reaching all Negroes through some kind of educational program" for those unthinking people in the streets, who are a great threat in our struggle for full civil rights.

"These are the people who can deter progress," concluded Mrs. Lampkin.

Proceeding her speech the local 1957 Membership Campaign worker held a report meeting.

It had been announced previously that this would have the final report-meeting. However, it was extended until sometime early in March.

John G. Gloster, campaign chairman announced that the next report-meeting has been scheduled for Monday evening at Frazier's Cafe Society.

Division leaders for the 1957 campaign are: Community Solicitation, Mrs. Eunice Cooper; Schools, Churches and Institutions, Dr. C. C. Powell; Labor, Industry and Professions, G. E. DeLorme, Large Gifts, R. O. Cannon and R. R. Moton.

NAACP ASKS PROBE OF HOUSING MATTER

ATLANTA, March 4 (AP)—Federal investigation of practices that "maintain segregation in housing" was called for at a meeting of the southeastern region of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A statement read to the conference Sunday by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary, asked for investigation of "existing practices whereby mortgage institutions and real estate brokers maintain strict segregation in areas of housing."

State, NAACP Meet with Pye on Contempt Appeal

Georgia attorneys general and lawyers for the NAACP conferred with Fulton Superior Judge Durwood T. Pye Friday on the evidence the Negro association will use in an appeal to the state Court of Appeals.

Judge Pye found the NAACP and its Atlanta chapter president, John C. Calhoun, guilty of contempt of court Dec. 14 for failing to turn over its records to State Tax Commissioner T. V. Williams.

Judge Pye fined the organization $25,000 and gave Calhoun a 12-month suspended sentence. He also gave the NAACP until Jan. 17 to produce its records. He refused to comment Friday on the failure of the NAACP to turn over its records by the deadline.

State Court Rejects Plea By NAACP

The NAACP's version of a disputed contempt trial record was rejected Thursday by the Georgia Court of Appeals.

The appellate court unanimously ruled against the NAACP's request that Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye be forced to accept the Negro organization's record of the trial.

NAACP attorneys need an approved copy of the record in order to appeal last December's contempt conviction of the organization and its Atlanta branch president, John H. Calhoun, for failure to show the state certain financial records.

Apparently the NAACP now can either carry the matter of the trial record up to the state Supreme Court or else accept Pye's version and proceed with an appeal of the conviction itself.

Two major sections of the trial's transcript were at issue in the case decided Thursday.

In one instance, Pye wanted to delete statements, between himself and the defendants' attorneys. The appellate court held Thursday these sections were "colloquies between the court and counsel which were not evidence in the case."

In the second instance, Pye wanted to include a statement by NAACP lawyer A. T. Walden that "we will produce them (financial records) if he will revoke his order."

This second matter, the appeals court held, was "material evidence . . . vital to the determination of the respondents' guilt or innocence of the contempt . . ."

The author of Thursday's decision was not identified by name. Instead, the decision was labeled "per curiam," indicating it was the opinion of the entire court.

All six Court of Appeals judges took part in the decision. In most cases in which there is no dissent, a panel of three judges passes on the matter.

Last June there was some confusion about which court would handle the case. The Court of Appeals received it first and passed it on to the state Supreme Court. The Supreme Court quickly returned it to the Court of Appeals, disclaiming jurisdiction.

Housing Suit Readied At Savannah by NAACP

Constitution Fri. 5-17-57 Atlanta Ga. 32b

SAVANNAH, May 14 (AP)—What the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has termed "the key case" in its national fight for integration in public housing is scheduled to be tried in federal court here next week.

The suit was brought by Prince Hayworth and 15 other Negroes, represented by NAACP attorneys, against the Savannah Housing Authority and the Public Housing Administration.

The plaintiffs say they were displaced from their homes when a slum site was cleared for construction of a low rent housing development and that they are now prohibited from living in the development because of their race. The development, Fred Wessels Homes, is occupied by white families with low incomes.

The plaintiffs seek an injunction to prohibit racial discrimination in the project, $5,000 damages each, a court order prohibiting racial segregation in any public housing, and an injunction against the PHA to prohibit allocation of federal funds or other aid for construction or operation of "any project which excludes . . . Negroes."

FILED 3 YEARS AGO

Filed here three years ago the suit was dismissed in 1955 in the district court on grounds that equal public housing facilities were provided for both whites and Negroes. Federal Judge Frank M. Scarlett noted that there were three low rent housing projects for whites and three for Negroes in Savannah.

But the fifth circuit court of appeals at New Orleans reversed the lower court and ordered a trial.

The appelate court said it thought the Negroes' complaint sets forth a claim under the civil rights statute that they were "not permitted to make application for any project limited to white occupancy."

Judge Scarlett has directed attorneys to be prepared for trial Monday. However, it may not begin until later in the week if other cases at the current term of court are not completed by that time.

W. W. Law, Savannah mail carrier who heads the state branch of the NAACP, has said the suit is "the key case" in the housing phase of the NAACP's fight for total desegregation.

DISPLACED FROM "SHACKS"

Law said the suit is similar to others filed elsewhere, but that the local situation is the only one in which Negroes have actually been displaced from what he called "shacks" to make way for a federally financed segregated housing project for whites.

Among attorneys for the NAACP in the local suit is Thurgood Marshall of New York, who took a leading role in the NAACP's battle for integrated schools.

Judge Opens Way For NAACP Appeal

Daily World Sat. 6-8-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

A bill of exceptions, as basis for an appeal to the Georgia Court of Appeals has been certified by Judge Durwood T. Pye, paving the way to appeal a $25,000 fine levied last December against the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

FINED LAST DECEMBER

The chapter was fined last Dec. 14 at which time president J. H. Calhoun was arrested, and the chapter's books ordered submitted to the state revenue commission.

The allocations made in the bill of exceptions were not revealed, nor were the conditions upon which it was certified.

The Atlanta NAACP came under fire last fall, during a period when other chapters around the nation were under attack. It was alleged that the chapter had refused to submit its books and records after they had been requested by the revenue commission.

The commission had held it wanted lists of members also, but only for purposes of determing whether the organization was income tax exempt or not.

GENERAL AIMS

The NAACP earlier held that it would jeopardize the welfare of members if their names were released to force which admittedly were opposed to the general aims of the organization. It further held that pressure could be brought upon such individuals once their names were made public.

The chapter submitted such records as it had on hand after the fine. However, the records of members were kept in New York, it was revealed.

NAACP Suit Back To Appeals Court

Daily World Wed. 6-19-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

The Georgia Supreme Court yesterday returned to the Court of Appeals a mandamus suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye.

The suit which was filed last Friday and went to the Supreme Court Monday, asks that Judge Pye be required to sign a Bill of Exceptions which will allow the NAACP to appeal a penalty for contempt.

Last December Judge Pye fined the NAACP $25,000 and gave the local president, J. H. Calhoun, a 12-month suspended sentence because the organization's financial records were not produced at the demand of the state revenue commissioner.

Lawyers for the NAACP cannot appeal the case until Judge Pye signs the Bill of Exceptions.

Georgia High Court Gets Case Of NAACP

Daily World Wed. 6-18-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

The controversial legal battle between the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the county judge who levied a huge fine against it, was placed in the lap of the Georgia Supreme Court Monday.

The high court thus will have a chance if it accepts the issue, to rule whether Fulton County Judge Durwood T. Pye is to accept terms of the NAACP in a Bill of the NAACP in a Bill of Exceptions, or if the organizatoin must bow to the latest dictates of the justice which tried the original case against the organization.

ASK CERTIFICATION

NAACP lawyers had filed mandamus action against Judge Pye, asking the Georgia Court of Appeals to order the trial judge to certify a Bill of Exceptions of the Negro group without making certain conditions the attorneys deem unjust.

The action had apparent reached a deadlock with both sides steadily holding ground. A ruling on the mandamus could move the case into new light.

The court of appeals received the mandamus late Friday, and ruled on it Monday. a clerk in the appeals court said the justices ruled that the case now came under the jurisdiction of the state's highest court.

COULD REFUSE

However, in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court, it was held that no actual acceptance of the issue had been made. A spokesman said the Supreme Court justices "will very likely take jurisdiction, "but they "could refuse."

The Atlanta NAACP was fined last Dec. 14, a total of $25,000 by Judge Pye. Lawyers since then have sought to appeal the case. However, a Bill of Exceptions, which is the actual appeal, has not been certified by Pye. The appeal cannot be made until the bill is certified, officials explained.

THE TRANSCRIPT

The case was slowed down earlier the NAACP says in the mandamus, through a declaration from Pye's office that "the transcript of all preceedings will have to go to the court of appeals, and the court will not certify a bill of exceptions without it."

The NAACP held that these conditions were met "at great expense." However, there are apparently several additional matters that have not been agreed upon.

Earlier this month Pye conditional certified the bill for appeal. But NAACP lawyers said that unfair conditions are still being demanded.

The appeal itself seeks to show that the original rulings are "complained of as being contrary to law.

Attorneys, who filed the man damus are A. T. Walden, D. L. Hollowell, S. S. Robinson, E. E. Moore and Romae L. Turner. Two of the attorneys, who were available for comment, including the chief counsel, said they had not been informed of the change of courts.

High Court Returns Suit By NAACP

Constitution Wed. 6-19-57 Atlanta Ga. P. 1

By BRUCE GALPHIN

A mandamus suit filed by the NAACP against Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye landed back on the Court of Appeals docket Tuesday after a quick round-trip to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The legal procedure asks that Pye be required to sign a bill of exceptions so the NAACP can carry up an appeal on last December's contempt convictions.

The suit has been tossed back and forth between the courts since it was filed late last Friday.

NO JURISDICTION

Originally the action was sub-

mitted to the Court of Appeals. On the next day of business, Monday, the appellate court said it had no jurisdiction and transferred the case to the Georgia Supreme Court.

Before the day was out, the Supreme Court returned the mandamus petition and 349-page record of testimony to the appeals court. The Supreme Court's action is final.

The suit rises out of last December's conviction of the NAACP and its local president for contempt in their failure to produce financial records demanded by the state revenue commissioner.

FINED $25,000

Pye fined the organization $25,000 and gave John H. Calhoun, local president, a 12-month suspended sentence.

The mandamus petition says both Pye and NAACP attorneys have been working intermittently for six months trying to perfect the record of testimony for an appeal.

On June 5, the suit alleges, Pye conditionally certified a record of the trial. However, the judge insisted that certain parts of the record should be stricken and that a statement should be added at one point.

The NAACP, which had agreed to certain other deletions, balked at those, however. It said those sections are "relevant" and "necessary to a clear and complete understanding of the additional material."

The NAACP petition asks for a mandamus nisi, which would require Pye to give his answer by a date to be set by the Court of Appeals. It asks that after a hearing the court grant a mandamus absolute, which would force Pye to sign the bill of exceptions.

A court official said Tuesday that the Court of Appeals probably would take no action on the petition until September. The docket has been closed for the court term ending July 31. There is no term in August.

Mandamus proceedings asking that judges be required to sign bills of exceptions are reasonably common in the appellate courts.

NAACP Contends It Owes No Taxes

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not believe it is "liable for the payment of state income taxes," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the organization said in New York after the Atlanta Branch NAACP was assessed $17459 Friday for back income taxes.

Wilkins said the NAACP has never paid federal or state income tax. The Georgia Revenue Department led by Commissioner T. V. Williams, assessed the local branch for the year 1946 through 1956.

The revenue commissinoner charged that the NAACP neither filed income tax returns nor claimed charitable exemptions during the period it was assessed. The organization claims it is a non-profit and that it should be tax -exempt.

The Revenue Department said the NAACP would still be liable for back income taxes even if it proved it was tax exempt. Because it did not file for exempt status.

The NAACP has 30 days to ask for a hearing before the revenue commissioner to defend its claim that it does not owe the back taxes.

Organization Gets 30 Days To Prepare Defense

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was assessed $17,459 yesterday for back income taxes from 1946 through 1956.

The assessment was made by the Georgia Revenue Department which asserted that the NAACP neither filed income tax returns nor claimed charitable exemptions during the years quoted.

30 DAYS

The organization has 30 days to

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The NAACP has 30 days to ask for a hearing before the revenue commissioner to defend its claim that it does not owe the back taxes.

prepare its defense and show that it does not owe back taxes, A. T. Walden, attorney for the NAACP said last night.

The NAACP claims that it is a non-profit organization and that it should be tax exempt. This was the first time it had been ordered to pay income taxes.

Last Dec. 6, the Georgia Revenue Department charged that the NAACP refused to permit state Revenue Commissioners to examine its records after Judge Durwood T. Pye had ordered that the records be presented. Revenue agents said they wanted to determine whether or not the NAACP had evaded payment of income taxes.

TURNED DOWN MOTION

Several top officials of the organization appeared before Judge Pye in a "show cause" case. After Judge Pye turned down a "bombshell" motion to "disqualify" himself from presiding over the proceedings, the defendants denied that they "refused to obey a court order" directing them to submit books, records and other data to agents of the State Revenue Department during a raid on Nov. 21, 1956.

WAS FINED $25,000

On Dec. 15, the NAACP was fined $25,000, and its president, J. H. Calhoun, was found guilty of civil and criminal contempt. Calhoun received a one year suspended sentence.

The NAACP appealed its case to the State Court of Appeals asking a decision on whether or not it had to present its financial records to the Revenue Department.

The appeal was shifted between the Court of Appeals and the Georgia Supreme Court, and early this week it landed back in the Appeals Court in the hands of Judge Pye.

The organization did, however, submit some records to the commissioners for review, and from these, the commissioners determined their assessments. They also reviewed records from the National NAACP which has headquarters in New York.

"State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams, assisted by the State Law Department, has been attempting for nearly a year to get information as to the taxability of the NAACP income," according to Asst. Atty. Gen. William L. Norton, who is attached to the Revenue department.

United Press printed a story citing the total assessment.

Under Georgia law, the NAACP will have 30 days in which to appeal the levy. Upon a protest, the revenue commissioner must give the organization a hearing.

If the commissioner rules against the NAACP, it could further appeal the assessment in Superior Court.

The levy is the latest step in a legal battle that broke into the news last November when the Revenue department instituted contempt proceedings against the NAACP for refusal to turn over financial records.

The organization yielded its data after it was found guilty of contempt and John H. Calhoun, Atlanta branch president, was jailed for several hours.

The NAACP had contended it was a tax-exempt organization. The Revenue department maintained that even if the group could establish non-taxable status in the future, it had failed to apply for such status in the past.

According to figures released Friday, the NAACP has been assessed as follows:

For 1946—$1,043.23; for 1947—$690.32; for 1948—$1,160; for 1949—$54.01; for 1950—$1,061.46; for 1951—$2,923.92; for 1952—$2,541.52; for 1953—$2,287.69; for 1954—$2,439.35; for 1955—$1,324.20; and for 1956—$1,933.38.

Georgia Slaps NAACP With 11-Year Tax Levy

A $17,459.08 assessment for 11 years' back income taxes was levied against the NAACP Friday by the State Revenue Department.

The organization promptly retorted that it is tax exempt. In New York, the executive secretary of the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, issued the following statement:

"The NAACP is a non-profit, tax-exempt membership corporation under a ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Service, made in 1941.

"Under this ruling, we have never paid any income tax, federal or state, in any state.

"Until some authoritative ruling is made to the contrary, we do not believe we are liable for the payment of state income taxes."

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams released figures on the year-by-year levies after the



RENCE — Roy Wilkins, explains to newsmen for a massive Negro ilkins asserted that the defi hange in the Southern political attitude. The meeting includ ed national, state, and local NAACP officials ir the southern area. On the left is Dr. J. M. Tins ley of Richmond, Va., and Kelly Alexander (R of Charlotte, C.

Rev. Williams And J. H. Calhoun Nominated For NAACP President

A lively election for the presidency of the Atlanta Branch NAACP and the executive committee was held Monday night when the November Branch meeting was held at Bethlehem Baptist Church, Rev. M. Jackson, pastor.

The Nomination Committee made report including the name of J. H. Calhoun for president, however a petition was submitted for the nomination of Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church to that position.

Rev. Alexander made the report for the Nomination Committee. E. A. Scott brought a petition nominating Rev. Samuel W. Williams pastor of Friendship Baptist Church and member of the faculty of Morehouse College for the president.

Rev. B. J. Johnson also brought in a petition in support of Rev. Williams.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frazier reported additional names for the Executive Committee.

Rev. A. D. King and Rev. Otis Moss read additional names in support of Rev. Williams.

Only 17 people can be elected to the Executive Committee.

In addition to incumbent Calhoun the following officers and members of the executive committee were nominated: Dr. C. Clayton Powell, first president; Rev. H. I. Bearden, second vice president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary; Mrs. Peggy Church, assistant secretary; John G. Gloster, treasurer; John O. Boone, Mrs. Ruth Sturdevant, John W. Dobbs, William A. Fowlkes, Mrs. Evelyn Frazier, Dr. John T. Gill, Dr. C. A. Bacote, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, Jesse Hill, Jr., V. W. Hodges, Attorney D. L. Hollowell, M. Carl Holman, Hubert Jackson, Dr. Frank Cunningham, Whitney Young, Attorney A. T. Walden and Rev. M. L. King, Sr., executive committee.

By petition the following additional nominations were made to the executive committee: Dr. E. C. Mitchell, J. E. Jordan, Mrs. Della Reynolds, J. R. "Bob" Wilson, Jr., and C. A. Scott.

The election meeting will be held in December, the exact time and place to be announced later.

Following the report of the Nomination Committee, Q. V. Williamson discussed Atlanta's Urban Renewal Program.

NAACP, Georgia Leaders Meet to Map Vote Drive

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga. — What may well be the most effective and far-reaching move made by the NAACP since it began legal action to fight public school segregation came last week-end at a "cooperating" conference between top NAACP leaders of 11 Southern states and noted bias fighters.

HEADED BY Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, state heads of 11 state NAACP conferences in the South met here with top leaders of other organizations which have been fighting segregation in Dixie.

These leaders included such figures as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; militant W. C. Patton of Birmingham, Ala., head of the Alabama Coordinating Conference; The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; The Rev. C. K. Steele, head of the Tallahassee, Fla., Civic Unity Committee; John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia Voters League, and others.

IN AN EXCLUSIVE statement to the Courier, Mr. Wilkins disclosed that the purpose of the two-day meeting was to make plans for a massive effort all over the South to increase the number of registered Negro voters.

Mr Wilkins made it clear that this massive effort would not be a strictly NAACP affair, but a cooperating movement between the NAACP and all other groups interested in such matters.

The fundamental objective, Mr. Wilkins said, will be to make the percentage of registered Negro voters equal to the percentage of registered white voters in every Southern state, among those eligible to vote.

To effect this program state organizations were mapped for each state with a planning executive committee set up as a result of the conference here to work out details of staffing, finances, etc.

■

MR. WILKINS said the NAACP already had going plans at work in North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, where the NAACP has been cooperating with Mr. Dobbs and his Voters League.

In Virginia, a staff worker has already joined the NAACP staff and is working exclusively on registration of Negroes for voting.

Presence of Mr. Patton of Birmingham was significant because his organization has been working on registering Alabama Negroes for the past six years and is a well organized body set up according to congressional districts. The NAACP cannot operate in Alabama, thus Mr. Patton's group along with that of Dr. King will carry the ball in that state.

■

CLARENCE MITCHELL, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, gave a detailed explanation of the newly enacted civil rights bill for the benefit of the leaders present. Use of this bill and the new Civil Rights Commission named by President

Eisenhower a few days ago will be one of the keys to implementation of the drive mapped out in the conference here.

Mrs. Daisy L. Bates of Little Rock, Ark., was a featured speaker at a Sunday mass meeting at Wheat St. Baptist Church, and detailed the Little Rock school situation.

Others on that program included Mr. Wilkins, Kelly M. Alexander, North Carolina State president; Rev. James M. Hinton, South Carolina State president, and others. All the top NAACP national officers were here, except those connected with the legal department.

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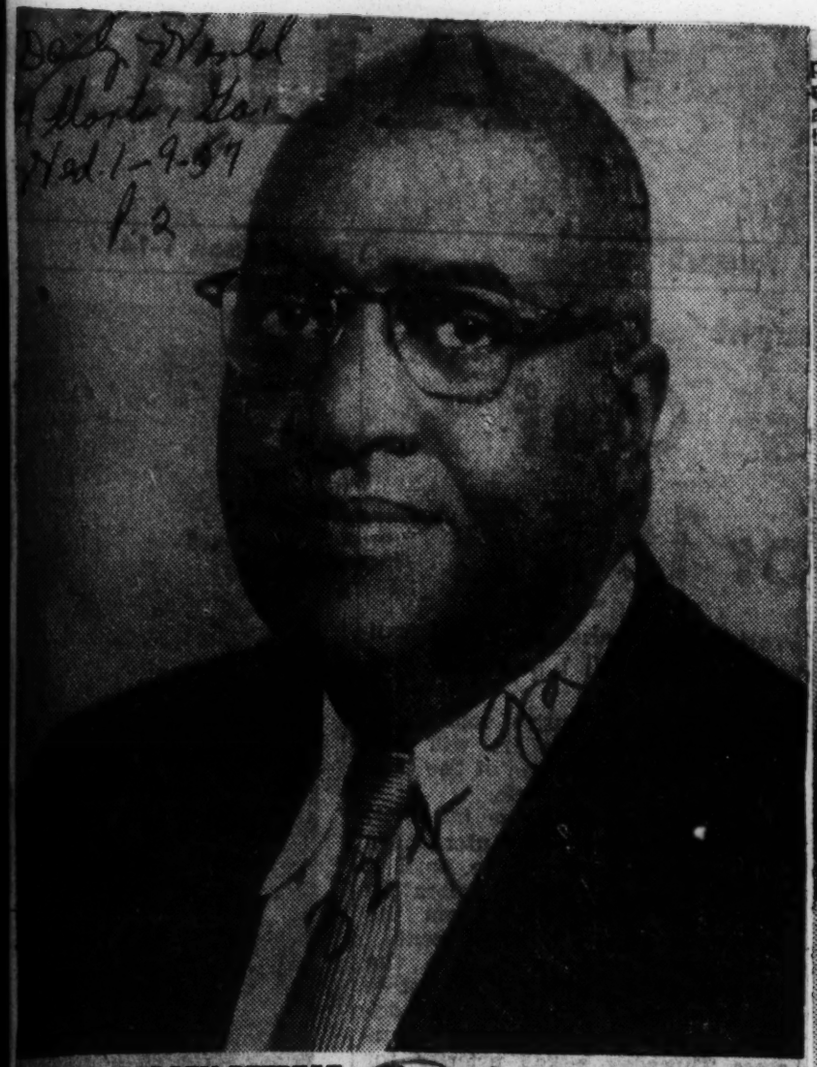
AMONG THE STATE leaders here were: Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Lester Banks, Virginia field secretary; Ed Spraight, Texas State president; Wesley Laws, Georgia State president; B. R. Darden. Mississippi State president, and Mrs. Doretha Combree, Lake City, La.

At the opening meeting Dr. King gave a pledge of cooperation from his organization and stressed the value of cooperation. So did several other leaders.

The conference here assumed the aspect of being the firing of the opening gun in the massive effort to register Negroes all over the South and the enthusiam generated at the conference indicates that it will be successful in achieving its goal.

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APPOINTED to the executive planning committee to direct the NAACP drive were Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., chairman; Lester Banks, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark.; W. C. Patton, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Darden, Meridian, Miss.; Mrs. Ruby Hurley and Atty. A. T. Walden, both of Atlanta.



TEMPORARY RETREAT—Shown above is John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta NAACP, who, on order of a Fulton County judge, made available to Georgia state revenue agents the financial records of the branch. Before complying, Calhoun spent three hours in the county jail for "wilful contempt" on a charge of withholding branch records. (Newspress Photo).

NAACP Atlanta files inspected

ATLANTA — Georgia state revenue agents are continuing their inspection of the financial records of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP.

These records were made available to the agents on order of Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye following a five-day trail of John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta NAACP branch, and four other branch officers.

Also on trial were the NAACP as an organization, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the association's southeast regional secretary.

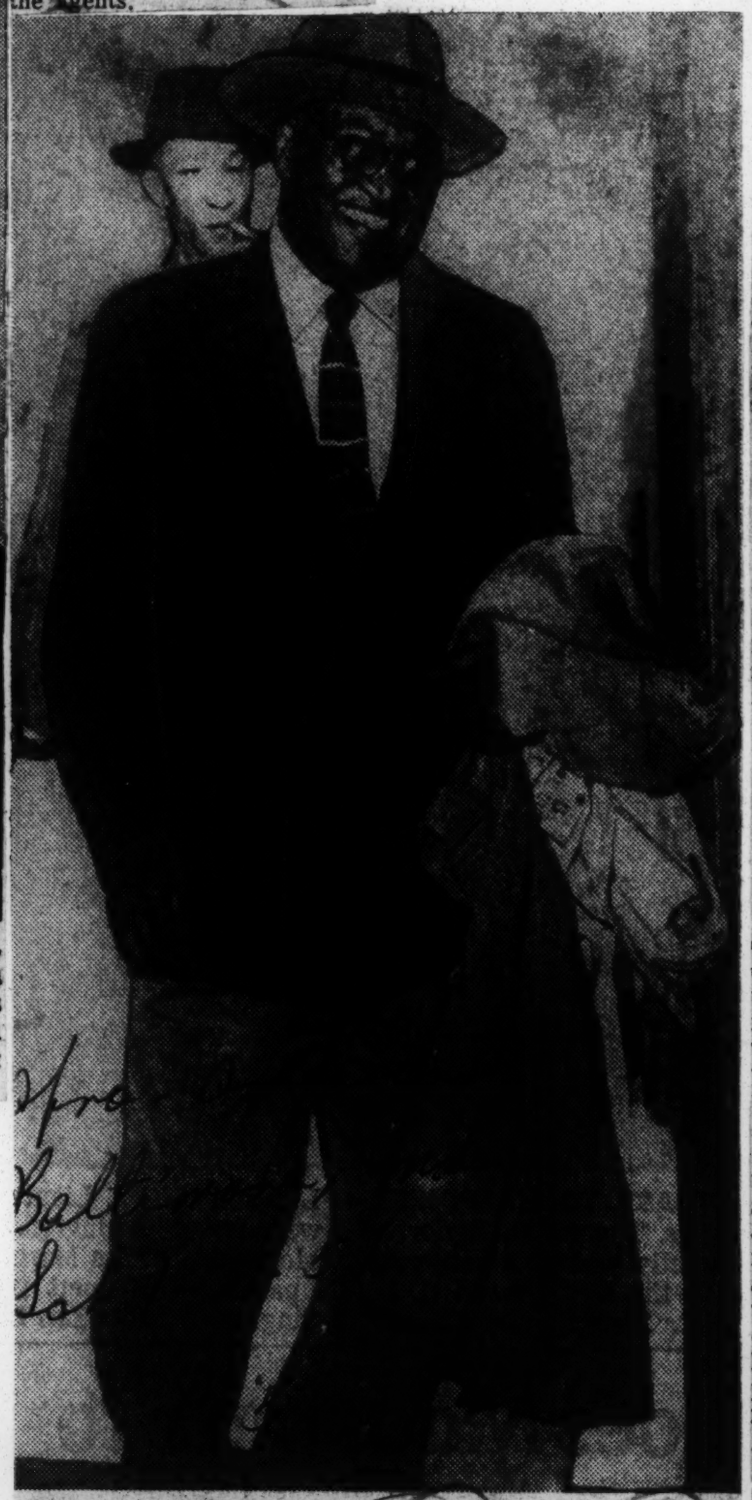
* * *

MR. CALHOUN was ordered to jail on Dec. 14, where he remained for three-and a-half hours. He was released to give the revenue agents access to the files.

The state claimed that it needed to inspect the records charging that the NAACP owed income tax. The association contended that as a non-profit organization it is not subject to this tax.

In addition to imprisoning Mr. Calhoun, Judge Pye levied a $25,000 fine against the national NAACP. The case against one of the defendants was dropped. Two were acquitted, and two others ordered to produce such files as they had.

As the branch keeps no permanent membership list, the names of members were not among the files inspected by the agents.



SHOW RECORDS—The NAACP in Atlanta, Ga. yielded its financial records to the state recently after its branch president, John H. Calhoun, spent more than two hours in jail. Mr. Calhoun smiles broadly after he was released by Judge Pye pending full and complete compliance with the court order.

Georgia Plots To Kill NAACP

ATLANTA—Georgia's lily-white-minded State Legislature has begun to lay the groundwork for a "master plan" aimed at destroying the NAACP as a factor in the Negro's unremitting campaign for civil rights.

Three vindictive measures have been placed on the books for a resolution which seeks a public hearing on them prior to their introduction before the Georgia House.

• The measures, drafted by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, are aimed specifically at the NAACP and, in effect, label it as an organization of treason.

One of the bills would demand that United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell have the NAACP included on the Federal Government's list of subversive organizations.

• Another bill would have the State Legislature "designate" the NAACP as an organization that is both subversive to the constitution and the laws of the sovereign state of Georgia.

The third measure calls for the creation of a Georgia legislative committee which would contain three members each from committees of the Senate and House with powers to investigate the internal affairs of such organizations as the NAACP.

■

COOK, who has been designated as one of the nation's "outstanding" young men by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, revealed that he is the author of a joint legislative resolution which is seeking to have the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives hold a public hearing on proposed civil rights bills.

• Cook also announced that the resolution has already been placed in the hands of Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, and it is expected that the resolution will be approved following its introduction into the State Legislature.

A precedent for Georgia's action has already been set in the states of Texas and Louisiana where, thus far effective, steps have been taken against the NAACP. Most white supremacist backers have been viewing the NAACP as the Negro's main hope for attaining his goal.

This viewpoint is undoubtedly predicated upon the long string of successes that NAACP attorneys, headed by Thurgood Marshall, have attained in the Federal Courts.



ATLANTANS GREET WILKINS — Leaders in the Georgia civil rights battle with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, following Mr. Wilkin's address delivered at a $50 per plate "Freedom Dinner" recently in Atlanta. Left to right, Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary of the Atlanta NAACP branch; Mr. Wilkins; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional director; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hollowell; SECOND ROW—Dr. C. C. Powel, vice chairman of the Georgia State Council of the NAACP, and John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta branch.

Arrest Sought For Atlanta's NAACP President

Georgia's Revenue commissioner said Friday the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People is liable for Georgia taxes and recommended the branch president be put in jail for failing to produce certain records.

T. V. Williams said his agents had been studying the records of the organization and were of the opinion that it was liable for some taxes. He added:

"We intend to continue the study until we can dig out the true tax liabilities of this organization and its officers to the state of Georgia, so we can determine exactly what it is, and then collect it."

Williams recommended Atlanta Branch President John H. Calhoun be remanded to the custody of Fulton County Sheriff. He termed it a polite way "of asking Calhun be put back in jail."

The Commissioner said he is making the recommendation to Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye, who last fall ordered Calhoun be jailed until he produced records of his organization, or arranged to do so.

William contends that although some records have been put at his disposal, "Calhoun has failed to produce many records pertaining to the source of income by the corporation.

Williams in a petition declared that Calhoun had failed to produce certain records ordered last December by Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye.

No immediate action is expected on Williams' demand.

The NAACP was fined $25,000 here last December for contempt growing out of its refusal to produce financial records to the revenue department for tax investigation.

Calhoun was given a year's suspended sentence for contempt. Another part of his sentence was suspended pending compliance with a court order to produce.

Williams in a petition Friday declared that the NAACP had produced audits of its accounts between Nov. 30, 1950, and Nov. 30, 1956, but that the July and August, 1950, were "not satisfactorily" accounted for.

In a separate pleading, the NAACP has answered that complete records are in New York.

Williams asked release from contempt action for L. D. Milton, Atlanta branch treasurer, and Ruby Hurley, Southern regional office director.

Call for NAACP Probe Sent to Death in Panel

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

A House resolution calling for the investigation of the NAACP and any other organizations which "direct thought or foment strife" was sent back to committee and to its death in the House Tuesday.

Floor Leader Colbert Hawkins moved that the resolution be recommitted to the State Republic Committee "to prevent duplication," he said.

PREVENT DUPLICATION

"That resolution would have passed with few dissenting votes," he said later, "but having it committed was purely a move to prevent duplication. I hope the Education Commission will properly look into the matter (of the NAACP) and unless it does accomplish the purpose of the resolution, I will ask that the 1958 General Assembly pass the resolution."

Meanwhile, the Senate completed action on a privileged House resolution offered by Reps. Chappell Matthews of Clarke and A. A. Fowler Jr. of Douglas, calling for removal of UNESCO material "and other world government material from tax-supported schools, colleges and universities."

A privileged resolution is one which is not subjected to committee action and is usually passed without consideration or debate. It was approved in the House Monday.

Rep. Matthews said the resolution was aimed mainly at a series of pamphlets entitled "Toward World Understanding." He said his resolution had the approval of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"NOT AMERICANISM"

The resolution charges that UNESCO material is instructing American youth "in internationalism, not Americanism" and represents "a great danger to our Georgia youth and our individual liberty."

Earlier in the day Kurt Georg Kiesinger, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Bundestag (German Federal Parliament) addressed both houses, drawing applause as he spoke of the "deep friendship" resulting from American aid to West Germany since World War II.

Gov. Griffin introduced the German official and spoke of the Salzburgers who helped to settle Georgia, specifically Effingham County.

State Urges Rejailing of Negro Leader

Rejailing of Atlanta Branch NAACP President John H. Calhoun was recommended by the state Friday.

Revenue Commissioner T. V.

Mississippi Seen as Main Battleground

Dixie's Segregationists Set for New War on Vote

ATLANTA—Southern segregationists are all set to intensify their battle against the Negroes' rights to vote and the NAACP has indicated that it is willing and ready to join in the fight.

Key battleground for the forthcoming conflict figures to be Mississippi where a mere 20,000 Negroes have registered to vote.

However, in Mississippi there is considerable vocal opposition on the part of some Negro "leaders" such as Percy Green of Jackson, Miss., who has been cautioning his fellow-citizens of color not to push for too many matters at once.

■

THEN TOO there was the voice of Prof. Clennon King of Alcorn A. and M. College who precipitated such a row that it was easy to see that there was a considerable amount of Negro public opinion in favor of ending the status quo in the state's racial relationships.

In certain areas of the South the Negro has gradually crept within a footstep of being the balance of power in local elections. Atlanta is one location where the Negro could, if he would cast his votes solidly in a bloc, stand to dictate who should wear the mantle of political power.

An example of the Negro's power was illustrated by the re-election of Mayor William Hartsfield to office despite the outspoken opposition of white supremacists.

■

IT COULD be stated flatly that the Negro voter in the South's large cities will form the vanguard of the South's future political machines.

Most certainly he has made the most impressive gains in terms of numbers having outregistered whites in the cities by a four-to-one margin.

Georgia NAACP Denies Link To Pamphlets Backing Judge

ROME, Ga., Dec. 3 (AP) — Phamplets addressed to Negro voters and urging the support of Judge Erwin Mitchell in tomorrow's Democratic primary appeared in the 7th Congressional District today.

Purportedly distributed by an "executive director" of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the phamplets were denied by NAACP officials in Rome and Atlanta.

And Mitchell, Dalton Superior Court Judge, declared they were "an obvious last-ditch effort to destroy the confidence of my supporters in me and my integrity."

EVE OF PRIMARY

The phamplets appeared on the eve of the primary in which Mitchell, State Sen. Bobby Lee Cook of Summerville and Superior Court Judge James T. Manning of Marietta seek Democratic nomination for the general election Jan. 8. They seek to succeed the late U.S. Rep. Henderson Lanham who was killed in a car-train collision.

Mitchell charged that Cook's headquarters had distributed the phamplets.

"I have been further informed," Mitchell declared, "that there is no such office as 'executive director Rome area NAACP.' There is not even an NAACP chapter listed. As if this were not sufficient reputation or such an idiotic appraisal of the intelligence of the 7th District voters by my opponent, I must say what my friends already know: I am for maintaining segregation by every lawful means."

Cook was not immediately available for comment. However, Joe Llop, a worker in his campaign headquarters, said no one there had heard about or seen anything of the circulars.

And Llop said the phamplets and Mitchell's charges may have been retaliatory measures aimed at Cook because he earlier had charged the two superior court judges with violating "the spirit and intent" of Rule 30 of the canons of judicial ethics adopted by the American Bar Assn.

That rule provides that anyone holding a judicial office should resign before seeking any office other than judicial.

"Some lawyers find it difficult," Cook said in a statement, "to speak out in opposition to these judges simply because of the pressure that might be placed on them later."

In Rome, Charles Jones, a leader in the Negro community, denied there was a NAACP office there. And Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Atlanta, southeeastern regional secretary of the NAACP, denied any connection with the phamplets or any organizational contact with the 7th District.

Republican opposition is expected for the Jan. 8 general election. The GOP still has not named a candidate, however, but is expected to do so after the vote tomorrow.

Georgia Court Denies NAACP Appeal

ATLANTA, Nov. 18 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today lost another effort to appeal a contempt of court conviction. The Georgia Court of Appeals reaffirmed its Oct. 10 ruling denying the appeal.

The NAACP was fined $25,000 and John Calhoun, local NAACP president, was given a suspended one-year sentence last June by Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye. The fines and sentence followed failure of the NAACP to comply with a court order to make records available to the income tax division of the State Revenue Department.

Pye refused to sign a bill of exceptions for an appeal until certain statements were deleted and another inserted.

Atlanta mayor, NAACP pet beats his opponent by 2-1

ATLANTA—With "Controlled by the NAACP" painted all over him by his segregationist backed opponent, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, perennial incumbent, beat his rival, Lester Maddox, 41,000 to 24,000 in Wednesday's election.

Mayor Hartsfield, winner in the Democratic primary last May, was accused by Maddox, independent candidate, of "catering" to the city's colored citizens for political reasons. He called the mayor soft on the segregation issue.

Based on early official figures, Hartsfield beat his opponent by an almost 2-1 vote in spite of his opponent's charge that he is running for office in the NAACP and planning to turn over the city's parks and golf courses to colored people.

The mayor had the solid backing of colored voters and thousands of liberal white voters.

didates.

It also called for an "educational campaign" to combat "misinformation that has "stimulated prejudices and created needless fears" about the problems of desegregating public schools.

The conference leaders urged local NAACP branches to develop youth programs so that young people "may be trained to shoulder the responsibilities of full citizens."

Ga. NAACP head reelected

ATLANTA (NNPA) — W. W. Law of Savannah, was reelected president of the Georgia Conference of NAACP Branches at the closing session of the 18th annual meeting of the conference in Decatur Sunday.

John H. Calhoun of Atlanta was reelected first vice president; R. W. Quarterman of Allenhurst, second vice president; Dr. C. C. Powell of Atlanta, secretary, and E. E. Moore Sr. of Waycross, treasurer.

In a statement issued at the close of the conference, the group said the NAACP is allied with no political party and its main goal is to see that colored people are not illegally deprived of the right to vote.

THE STATEMENT said the NAACP assumed the responsibility of conducting educational campaigns for the purpose of more fully acquainting colored people with the functions of the electoral process and keeping them informed on the acts of public officials as can-

32b 1957

NAACP

HERNDON FOUNDATION - $3,000

Foundation gives NAACP $3,000

Afro-American Sat. 8-10-57

Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Herndon Foundation has made grants of $3,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and $500 to the American Red Cross.

N. B. Herndon, president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, said the Foundation's gift to the NAACP in 1956 was $2,500.

"No donation to any organization in America pays greater practical freedom and democracy than a donation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund," said E. M. Martin, secretary of Atlanta Life in commenting on the gift.

"Ungodly forces in America dedicated to keeping 12,000,000 colored persons, particularly in the South, in the position of not second class citizenship, but in the position of inferiors and economic slaves.

"They have succeeded and in inferior positions. The truth of this needs no South-wide survey and no Committees to investigate and report back. It is self-evident and plain as the nose on the face. We have but to look around us.

* * *

"A MILLION colored persons in the state of Georgia, and with a few exceptions, other than school teachers and social workers, colored persons are shut out from any and all jobs passed out by the state, county and city, beyond those of servants and laborers.

"The state capitols, county court houses, city governments and the millions of tax dollars that go to support them, are dedicated to the elimination of colored persons in every job that does not bear the tag of inferiority.

"The police forces, all judges, sheriffs, tax collectors, clerks, National Guard, State Guard, and all units of the government, with a few exceptions here and there, bar jobs to colored persons and even the few that are handed out are little more than token jobs.

"A million colored persons in Georgia and not a single colored representative in any unit of the government. If this isn't slavery, what is it?

"Worse than this, colored persons are shut out from the state schools by laws whose object has effectively kept them from the acquisition of knowledge of business, medicine, law and technical education.

"These conditions are created and maintained by skillful politicians and an electorate who bow down to the god of white supremacy and the inferiority of colored persons, Catholics and foreigners.

* * *

"UNLESS THE Federal government is strong enough to protect the rights of individual citizens, it is just a matter of time before the Southern forces will tell the Federal government where to get off.

"It is almost inconceivable that, in the year of our Lord 1957, and in the 281st year of the establishment of the greatest Republic on earth, the 12 million colored persons here in the South are still a little more than slaves.

"If America is to survive as a democracy, the foundation of American democracy must be kept safe, sound and solid."

Herndon Foundation Makes $3,000 Grant To NAACP

Daily World Sun. 7-21-57

Atlanta Ga.

The Herndon Foundation has contributed $3,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and has made a grant of $500 to the American Red Cross, according to an announcement by N. B. Herndon, president of the foundation and president-treasurer of Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Commenting on the donation, E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, said "no donation to any organization in America pays greater dividends to the cause of practical freedom and Democracy than a donation to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund"

Martin described "ungodly forces in America" which are aimed at keeping the Negro "servile and in inferior positions." He added: "A million Negroes in the state of Georgia, with a few exceptions other than school teachers and social workes, are shut out from any and all jobs passed out by the state, county and city, beyond that of servants and laborers.

The state capitols, county court house, city governments and the millions of tax dollars that go to support them are dedicated to the elimination of Negroes in every job that does not bear the tag of inferiority."

The noted insurance executive made a sweeping indictment of "judges, sheriffs, tax collectors, clerks" and governmental agencies which "are barred to Negroes" and asked: "If this isn't slavery, what is it?"

He charged that "Negroes are shut out from state schools by laws which have effectively kept them from the aquisition of knowledge of business, medicine, law and technical education. These conditions are created and maintained by skillful politicians and an electorate who bows down to the god of white supremacy and the inferiority of Negroes, Catholics and foreigners."

In his conclusion he observed that "unless the Federal government is strong enough to protect the rights of individual citizen, it is just a matter of time before the Southern forces will tell the Federal government where to get off."

Herndon Foundation contributed $3,000 to the United Negro College Fund, and last year gave $2,500 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Ed-

32b 1957

NAACP

REV. H.H. HUME
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

NAACP OFFICIALS HIT BY NEGRO MINISTER

Commercial Appeal 7.13

Interested In Own Welfare, Hume Charges

Memphis Press

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 30. —(UP)—Rev. H. H. Hume, Negro editor of the Delta Leader, charged Tuesday that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "is an organization designed to kill off leaders who don't think like they think."

Ed. 7-31-57

Hume issued a statement answering an attack on him and Leslie editor Percy Greene by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who said Sunday in Gulfport that Hume and Greene "were quick to get their hands in the till" in accepting money from the State Sovereignty Commission for travel and advertisement.

"The people of Mississippi must be good enough, big enough, religious enough and intelligent enough to solve their own problems," Hume said, "and if they are not willing, people out of Mississippi won't do it flying down here in the morning stirring up strife and flying out at night."

Hume said the NAACP official was interested only in his own welfare and the NAACP "may have started out to be a good organization but it has fallen into bad hands, both nationally and locally."

NAACP Plans Gulfport Talk

Advertiser P.1
Jun 7-16-57

JACKSON, Miss., July 15 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today its national executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, will speak at Gulfport July 28 on civil rights.

The announcement recalled that Gov. J. P. Coleman was quoted earlier this year as saying "imported agitators" on racial questions would be jailed. There have been no major NAACP speakers since Coleman was quoted to that effect.

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, said Wilkins will speak at 3 p.m. Sunday, July 28, at Gulfport's New Bethel Baptist Church.

Coleman was not immediately available for comment.

White Citizens Councils Spreading Fear And Confusion

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-27-57 Norfolk, Va. P.11

"..But Nobody Knows What They Are Afraid Of.." In The South

ATLANTA, Ga.—A regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned today that the racial climate in the South looks like "the calm before the storm."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, recently returned from a field trip through the Southeastern states, told of finding a tense situation in which "everybody's afraid, and nobody knows what they're afraid of."

• • •

IN AN INTERVIEW published in the new issue of Look Magazine, Mrs. Hurley blamed much of the South's fears on the White Citizen's Councils which, she said, have created such confusion over the integration issue "that I doubt if there are a handful of people down here, white or Negro, who can tell you what the Supreme Court actually said."

Newspapers have also clouded the issue, she declared, by emphasizing disturbances and giving little or no space to the communities that have integrated their schools successfully.

• • •

MRS. HURLEY charged that restrictive legislation enacted by some state legislatures "is aimed specifically, and in a discriminatory manner, at the NAACP alone."

"It's bad enough to bar us from organizing and holding meetings," she said, "but the real danger lies in saying we cannot even come into court and challenge the constitutionality of these laws. This deprives us of . . . all basic American freedoms."

NAACP Secretary Airs Views Of South In Look Magazine

Defender Thurs. 7-25-57 P.8

Louisville, Ky.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A regional secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned today that the racial climate in the South looks like "the calm before the storm."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, recently returned from a field trip through the Southeastern states, told of finding a tense situation in which "everybody's afraid, and nobody knows what they're afraid of."

In an interview published in the new issue of LOOK magazine, Mrs. Hurley blamed much of the South's fears on the White Citizen's Councils which, she said, have created such confusion over the integration issue "that I doubt if there are a handful of people down here, white or Negro, who can tell you what the Supreme Court actually said."

Newspapers have also clouded the issue, she declared, by emphasizing disturbances and giving little or no space t othe communities that have integrated their schools successfully.

Mrs. Hurley, whose NAACP activities are described in the magazine charged that restrictive legislation enacted by some state legislatures "is aimed specifically, and in a discriminatory manner, at the NAACP alone."

"It's bad enough to bar us from organizing and holding meetings," she said, "but the real danger lies in saying we cannot even come into court and challenge the constitutionality of these laws. This deprives us of . . . all basic American freedoms."

Illini NAACP discusses schools in North, South

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — The battle for integrated public schools, in the South and North topped the agenda at the annual "Fight for Freedom" convention of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the NAACP here Oct. 19-20.

William A. Branton, attorney for the nine colored children now attending Central High School in Little Rock, gave a first hand report on the events in that embattled city at a mass meeting at Lincoln High School Sunday afternoon.

A workshop on Saturday afternoon at the Masonic Temple dealt with problems of segregation and integration of pupils and teachers in the public schools of Illinois.

Representatives from East St. Louis, Alton, Madison, Venice, Sparta, Murphysboro, Carbondale, Centralia, Champaign-Urbana, Chicago, Maywood, Evanston, Chicago Heights, Danville, Cairo and other Illinois communities with all-colored schools participated.

Resource persons for the workshop on education included Mrs. Faith Rich, Chicago Illinois NAACP education chairman; Robert L. Birchman, Chicago, state NAACP director of publicity and research, Billy Jones, East St. Louis, chairman Regal Redress committee; And the Rev. Louis Dawley, Carbondale, president Southern Illinois Branch NAACP.

Madison S. Jones, special assistant on housing, headed the resource persons for the workshop session on Saturday afternoon on problems of segregation and discrimination in housing.

Other participants were Kenneth Hall, chairman of the St. Clair County Housing Authority; Louis O. Menses, East St. Louis Housing Authority; and Mrs. Alberta Acker, chairman housing committee, Illinois NAACP.

State Rep. William H. Robinson (20th District) and Dr. Riley Pittman, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, addressed the banquet session on Saturday evening at Broadview Hotel.

David Owens, East St. Louis, regional director, served as toastmaster. John J. Hoba, states attorney, St. Clair County, was master of ceremonies.

NAACP lists 10 appointments

JOLIET, Ill. — The appointment of two regional vice presidents and several committee chairmen for the ensuing year was announced last week by the Illinois Conference of the NAACP.

Dr. L. H. Holman, president of the conference, announced the appointments of Gerald D. Bullock of Chicago as Northeast Region vice president and Hugh Hairston as vice president of the West Central Region.

COMMITTEE chairman appointments include Billy Jones of East St. Louis, legal redress; Robert L. Birchman of Chicago, press and publicity; V. E. Dillon of Joliet, industry and labor;

Mrs. Faith Rich of Chicago, education; Mrs. Ruby Griffin of Centerville, youth work; and Mrs. Leola M. Tyler of Maywood, co-chairman; Mrs. Alberta Acker of Chicago, housing; and M. T. Blanton, Chicago, civil rights.

Sen. Douglas' Hillman Prize to Aid N. A. A. C. P.

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 — Sen. Paul Douglas, D., Ill., received the $1,000 annual Sidney Hillman Award today and announced that he was giving half the money to the legal-defense fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his acceptance speech, Sen. Douglas said the N. A. A. C. P. would use the $500 "to defend the just causes of the poor and weak who otherwise would not be able to invoke the equal protection of the law."

To Aid Other Groups

The remaining $500, he said, will be divided among the American Friends Service Committee, the Catholic Council on Working Life and the American Jewish Committee.

Study Will Check Claim Of NAACP

The Chicago Board of Education will conduct an investigation into the problem of racial segregation in the city's public schools, it has been announced by R. Sargent, Shriver, Jr., president.

Shriver said that the study will be "thorough" and will probably take six to eight months.

The Chicago chapter of the NAACP, which has been urging such a study for more than a year, was pleased with the announcement, but stated that the investigation should be conducted by "an impartial research body outside the ranks of the Chicago school system."

Willoughby Abner, president of the local NAACP stated that the board should issue a policy statement "as an objective the attainment of the maximum possible integration."

Abner stated:

"We (the NAACP) believe that the study of problems of human relations, the existence of all Negro and all-white schools, placement of minority group teachers, inequalities in facilities and other issues should not be done by staff members."

He continued:

"It is imperative to achieve democratic education for all children; to help our youth appreciate the common humanity and common goals of all men, and to prepare them for living and working in the world of today."

An NAACP study made last summer revealed that 40 per cent of the predominantly Negro schools were on double shift, 19 per cent of the racially mixed schools and only 2 per cent of the predominantly white schools.

The NAACP, Abner said, shares Shrivers goal of "the utmost freedom for families to live where they choose . . . and for freedom of movement socially and economically for all citizens," but added that achievement of "the maximum possible integration in the public schools is a necessary part of attaining that goal and the schools can take a leading role in achieving those aims."

Chicago NAACP Studies Effects Of Segregation

Chicago (ANP) — The extent and effects of segregation and discrimination in the public schools of Chicago were studied at a workshop conference called by the Chicago Branch NAACP on Saturday, August 24.

The results of a recently completed study of the degree of segregation in the elementary and high schools of the city were presented. Panel discussions portrayed the extent and effect of the wide spread segregation and the resulting inequities in educational opportunities for Negro and other minority group children and the effects of racially homogenous schools on white children.

Representatives of numerous civic, community, church, labor, Jewish, civil rights, human relations, fraternal organizations, women's clubs and interested individuals participated in the sessions of the conference. Educators and public officials were among those serving as consultants and resource persons for the panel discussions.

Housing, School Bias On Illinois NAACP Agenda

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — The battle of integrated public schools, both in the South and in the North will top the agenda at the annual "Fight for Freedom" convention of the Illinois Conference of NAACP Branches when is convenes here Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 18, 19, 20.

Atty. Wiley A. Branton, attorney for the nine Negro children now attending Central High school in Little Rock will give a first hand report on the events in that embattled city at a mass meeting at 3 p.m., Sunday at the Lincoln High school gymnasium, 13th ave. and Bond.

A workshop on Saturday at the Masonic Temple will deal with problems of segregation and integration of pupils and teachers in the public schools of Illinois.

There will be first hand reports on the extent and effect of segregated schools in Illinois communities. It is expected that representatives from East St. Louis, Alton, Venice, Sparta, Murphysboro, Carbondale, Centralia, Champaign-Urbano, Chicago, Maywood, Evanston, Chicago Heights, Danville, Cairo and other Illinois communities with all-Negro schools will participate in the workshop.

Resourse persons for the workshop on education include, Mrs. Faith Rich, Chicago, chairman of the Illinois NAACP education committee; Robert L. Birchman, Chicago, director of publicity and research; Atty. Billy Jones, East St. Louis, chairman regal redress committee; Rev. Louis Dawley, Carbondale, president Southern Illinois branch NAACP.

Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois NAACP stated that the convention is expected to develop an all-out campaign to achieve fully integrated public schools in Illinois.

Madison S. Jones, special assistant on housing for the NAACP will head the resource persons for the workshop session on Saturday on problems of segregation and discrimination in housing.

Other participants will include: Kenneth-Hall, chairman of the St. Clair County Housing Authority and Atty. Louis Orr Menses, East St. Louis Housing Authority and Mrs. Alberta Acker, chairman housing committee, Ill. NAACP.

William H. Robinson, state representative, 20th District and Dr. Riley Pittman, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations will speak at a banquet on Saturday evening at the Broadview Hotel.

David Owens, East St. Louis, regional director will serve as chairman and John J. Hoban, states attorney, St. Clair county will act as master of ceremonies.

David Grant, St. Louis attorney will deliver the keynote address early Saturday afternoon.

Saturday morning sessions will hear reports from Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois NAACP; other officers, regional directors and chairman of committees. Alvin Fields, mayor of East St. Louis, wil welcome the delegates to the city.

Atty. illy Jones, East St. Louis, is chairman of the convention arrangements committee.

32b 1957

NAACP

IOWA

NAACP to Review Knox Case Sept. 10 At Willkie House

Thurs. 9-5-57

The facts of alleged police "brutality" case will be given at a special meeting of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP to be held Tuesday, September 10, at 8 p.m. at the Willkie House, 900 17th Street.

Mr. Raymond Knox and his wife will be present to relate the story. The NAACP legal redress chairman, Atty. James B. Morris, Jr., will speak on the position of the Des Moines Branch of NAACP in the case.

The up-to-date official stand of the organization will then be given. The meeting is open to the public.

National Reports

There will be a report on the national conference Sunday, September 29.

The Youth Council will meet Friday, September 20, at the Willkie House. It is open to all the youth of Des Moines, ages 12-21. Time will be announced later.

Justice Department denies ties with Manning Johnson

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Act. 4-20-57
P. 3

NEW YORK—The U.S. Department of Justice has informed the NAACP that recent statements by Manning Johnson, attempting to link the NAACP with the Communist party, do not reflect the views nor the findings of the Justice Department.

The governmental agency also stated that Mr. Johnson is not one of its employees, as was reported in certain newspapers.

Mr. Johnson testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee early in March, and was quoted in the press as having said the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States."

Mr. Johnson, an admitted former Communist, was described in press reports as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

* * *

ROY WILKINS, the NAACP executive secretary, wrote to U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., for clarification of Johnson's position in the Department of Justice, if any, and the official or unofficial nature of Johnson's testimony.

Mr. Wilkins also inquired of the U.S. Attorney General whether Johnson's testimony was "reflecting in any manner" the "official views or findings" of the U.S. Justice Department.

Warren Olney III, assistant attorney general of the Criminal Division, and Arthur B. Caldwell, chief of the Civil Rights Section, gave assurance on April 8 that the witness was in no way connected with the Department and did not speak for it.

* * *

THE FORMER COMMUNIST'S testimony "concerning the alleged relationship between the NAACP and the Communist party does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," the Justice Department letter asserts.

The letter further points out:

"Manning Johnson is not employed by the Department of Justice as director of research or in any other capacity. In fact there is not nor has there ever been such position as director of research in this department.

"Further, with respect to any testimony Manning Johnson may have given before the above mentioned committee, he had no authority to speak for or on behalf of the Department of Justice."

Justice Department Clears Self

Call P. 1.
Kansas City Measure
4-19-57
P. 1

Had Nothing To Do With Manning Johnson Statement

NEW YORK.— The U. S. Department of Justice has informed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that recent statements by Manning Johnson, attempting to link the NAACP with the Communist party, do not reflect the views or the findings of the Justice Department. The governmental agency also stated that Mr. Johnson is not one of its employees, as was reported in certain newspapers.

32b

Mr. Johnson testified before a Louisana state legislative committee early in March, and was quoted in the press as having said the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States." Mr. Johnson, an admitted former Communist, was described in press reports as "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Ask For Explanation

Following Mr. Johnson's statement about the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, wrote to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., for clarification of "(a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Mr. Wilkins also inquired of the U. S. Attorney General whether Mr. Johnson's testimony was "reflecting in any manner" the "official views or findings" of the U. S. Justice Department.

In reply to Mr. Wilkins' inquiry Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, and Arthur B. Caldwell, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, gave assurance on April 8 that the witness was in no way connected with the Department and did not speak for it.

Rejection of Johnson Testimony

The former Communist's testimony "concerning the alleged relationship between the NAACP and the Communist party does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this department or any findings it has made," the Justice Department letter asserts.

The letter further points out: "Manning Johnson is not employed by the Department of Justice as director of research or in any other capacity. In fact there is not nor has there ever been any such position as director of research in this department. Further, with respect to any testimony Manning Johnson may have given before the above mentioned committee, he had no authority to speak for or on behalf of the Department of Justice."

In his letter of inquiry to the Justice Department, Mr. Wilkins referred to "swift moves being made to fasten a Communist label upon this Association," and maintained that a "grave injustice" would be done the NAACP if the federal agency failed to clarify its connection, if any, with Manning Johnson.

"In early March, a Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation of the State of Louisiana held hearings in Baton Rouge and heard invited witnesses, including three self-styled former Communists who testified on alleged connections between the Communists and the NAACP," Mr. Wilkins told the Justice Department in his letter, which was dispatched on March 28.

P. 4

"One witness, Manning Johnson, is quoted in the March 18 issue of the weekly news magazine, South, as saying that the NAACP has become a vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the Government of the United States," the NAACP official's message continued.

"A dispatch from Baton Rouge, published in the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, March 9, 1957, carried the same quotation of Manning Johnson's testimony.

The account in South magazine and the one in the Charleston News and Courier described Manning Johnson as 'now employed as Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington.' The news stories cited and similar ones sent out from Baton Rouge and widely published throughout the South give the distinct impression that an official of the Department of Justice has branded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a vehicle of the Communist party designed to overthrow the Government of the United States."

N.A.A.C.P. Kentucky Unit Draws Praise

Branch Wins Award For Civil-Rights Work

The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People has cited its Kentucky unit for outstanding civil-rights work.

The Kentucky branch was one of three state units given annual awards at the national convention of N.A.A.C.P. in Detroit. The convention ends Sunday.

Among accomplishments of the Kentucky branch listed by the N.A.A.C.P. were:

1. Sustained work for public-school desegregation.

2. Legal action "which resulted in (court) decisions that Webster County must offer a school-desegregation plan effective this September and that a 12-year desegregation plan proposed by the Hopkins County School Board was not suitable."

Lunch Counters Opened

3. Success in opening to Negro patrons lunch counters in 10-cent stores throughout the state, and in obtaining employment for Negroes in industrial plants in Owensboro and Lexington.

N.A.A.C.P. awards also went to units of Virginia, and West Virginia, and branches in Detroit, the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Miami, Montgomery County, Maryland, and Palo Alto, Cal.

Law Department Studies Draft

The Louisville Branch of the NAACP recently presented a proposed civil rights ordinance to the Board of Aldermen that would eliminate discrimination in places offering public accomodations in the city.

Drafted by Attorney J. Earl Dearing, Louisville NAACP president, the ordinance, which is now being studied by the City Law Department to determine the legality of the measure, would also call for the end of discrimination in employment for reasons of color by utility companies, common carriers, and any firm having a franchise from the city or that is engaged in supplying goods or services to the city.

Companies Affected

This section of the ordinance would apply to the Louisville Transit Company, Southern Bell & Telegraph, and Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Any person who would violate the ordinance would be required to pay a sum of not less than $100 to the person refused service or employment and would be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both.

Lose License

Upon a second conviction, the offending party, firm, or corporation would lose any license, permit, or franchise issued by the city of Louisville.

"It is regrettable," said James A. Crumlin, president of the Kentucky State Branch NAACP, "that such a law would be considered necessary to prevent harrassment and embarrassment to persons living in and passing through the City of Louisville. Yet a teacher from Owensboro brought her students to Louisville on an educational tour. After they had visited the parks, they noticed that the movie, The Ten Commandments was playing at one of the theaters on Broadway. When they went up to purchase tickets, they were refused because of their color," he continued.

Embarrassing

"The National Baptist Convention will meet here next month and it is embarrassing that all facilities will not be open to them," he said. "The state of Indiana has a civil rights law similar to this one and it has served to effect more democracy in Indiana and hence raise the moral of Negroes there. When Negroes are denied public accommodations, it affects their moral and makes them less desirable citizens. The ultimate end of such a civil rights statute would be to make Negroes better citizens."

In pointing out that Chicago recently passed such an ordinance and that other cities have one, i.e, Detroit, Cleveland, Attorney Dearing stated that some cities have more home rule than others and can sometimes better pass such a measure.

Alderman Beckett admitted that the proposal was being studied by the Law Department but declined to comment further.

CLENNON KING
ALCORN COLLEGE

King Demands: 'Let Me Speak!'

ALCORN, Miss.—Clennon King, the out-again, in-again history professor at Alcorn College, has demanded the "right" to address delegates to the annual convention of the NAACP in Detroit.

King won notoriety several months ago when he wrote a series of articles for a Mississippi white daily which were critical of the NAACP.

Students at Alcorn struck and demanded the ouster of King. Under a new regime, he has been reinstated.

In the most recent issue of The Crisis, organ of the NAACP, King is rapped for his smear of the organization.

King has reacted sharply to this criticism and has written to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the association, requesting the privilege "of replying to this false name calling in 'our' national meeting June 25-30 in Detroit."

"I never expected YOU would answer the questions I raised regarding the NAACP with base name-calling," King wrote Spingarn.



ARTHUR SPINGARN



CLENNON KING

King rejected; vows NAACP court suit

ALCORN, Miss. — Professor Clennon King, the controversial instructor at Alcorn College here whose criticisms of the NAACP recently led to a student strike, has threatened court action against the association unless his name is submitted for election to the NAACP board of directors.

In a letter to Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP in New York, Dr. King denounced the rejection of his bid and said he would take the matter to court unless his name was submitted along with other nominations.

Dr. King stated:

"In fairness to the sincerely motivated NAACP members who so liberally sponsored me, I cannot presently see how I can feel other than forced to seek a court injunction restraining the naming of any directors for 1958 unless my name is constitutionally submitted to the branches along with the other nominations."

The NAACP earlier had rejected Professor King's bid for election to its national board because "his nomination did not satisfy the requirements of the NAACP constitution."

The requirements are that a petition by 30 members of the NAACP in good standing be signed and sent to the group national headquarters.

The equality group contended that Dr. King's nomination was sent in on separate mimeographed sheets mailed from various cities in the country.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, informed Dr. King that his nomination had been rejected and disposed of for the time being. He also questioned Dr. King's loyalty to the group by stating:

"In view of your published criticism of the aims, philosophy, objectives and procedures of the NAACP, can you be catalogued as one who believes in the overall philosophy and objectives to the extent that he is eligible to serve either as local or national officer in the carrying out of those objectives?"

Reference here was made to anti-NAACP reports written by Dr. King and published in a daily newspaper. The article touched off a student riot at Alcorn College where Dr. King teaches.

The Mississippi educator assailed the action of the NAACP in turning down his nomination "because there was no single petition of 30 names originating in one place." He said:

"The claptrap about my views and the kind of paper the nominations were submitted on from all over America is hogwash. I am supremely in favor of the advancement of colored people and I am an NAACP member of long standing.

"I was nominated by NAACP members who felt I could and would help the NAACP best realize the noble purpose of the advancement of colored people."

He called it "insincere" for criticism of the association by a colored person to be assumed as harmful to the best interests of the group.

He concluded:

"If NAACP's president does not see fit to appeal this fictitious ruling as it applies to my nomination, I shall feel forced, in fairness to those who nominated me, to seriously consider a court injunction restraining any election of directors on January 6."

32b 1957

NAACP

Washington NAACP branch wins top achievement award

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-6-57 P. 13

DETROIT—The Washington Branch of the NAACP was presented the Thalheimer Award for notable achievement during the year at ceremonies marking the Freedom Fund dinner in Sheraton - Cadillac Hotel Thursday evening.

The District of Columbia body was honored for having nearly trebled its membership, going from 3,953 in 1955 to 9,656 in 1956.

A token prize of $100 was presented to the Washington branch. Other $100 awards were made at the same time, one to the Detroit branch and another to the Kentucky State Conference.

* * *

IN RECOGNIZING the efforts of the D. C. Chapter, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, cited the raising of $35,000 in membership fees and Freedom Fund donations; the winning of a case against a bowling alley which opened all amusement places and the cooperation it provided in effecting the integration of public schools.

The Detroit chapter was lauded for obtaining 18,316 members, the largest membership since 1940, and for setting an all-time record of $93,707 in gross income.

The State Conference of Kentucky gained its reward for "carrying on sustained activity for integration in the public schools throughout the year, a work which undoubtedly played an important part in desegregation without incident by June of 1956."

* * *

SECOND PRIZES of $50 each went to Montgomery County, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., and the Virginia State Conference.

Receiving third prizes of $25 in the Thelheimer presentations were Atlanta, Ga.; Miami, Fla.; Palo Alto, Calif., and the West Virginia State Conference.

The award to the Atlanta office was in recognition of: (A) its increase in membership from 4,125 to 5,861 during the year; (B) its defense of the association against the attacks by the Georgia State Department of Revenue, thus solidifying community suppport of the NAACP;

(C) its filing of a suit against Georgia State College of Business Administration on behalf of three colored students and (D) its winning of an appointment to the citizens committee on urban renewal. —SAM LACEY

'Ready for jail' - King

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat 2-6-57 P. 13

(Full page of stories, pictures Page 13)

By SAM LACEY

DETROIT, Mich. (NNPA)—Admonishing the white man to wake up to the fact that we want to be his brother, not his brother-in-law, the Rev. Martin Luther King stirred more than 3,000 delegates to the NAACP convention here Friday night at the Ford Auditorium.

The overflow crowd was on hand to pay tribute to the Alabama minister as the winner of the 42nd Spingarn Award, which he said really belonged to the 50,000 citizens of Montgomery, who worked side by side with him in his fight against humiliation.

Afro-American

IN ADDITION to his admonition to whites, the Rev. Mr. King chastised his colored brethren who feared imprisonment for the sake of success in the battle for civil rights.

His listeners went into wild applause when the 28-year-old clergyman asserted: "The white man should be able to comprehend that our aim is to be your brother, not your brother-in-law."

Sat. 2-6-57

TO THE assembled membership at the association's 48th annual meeting, the Rev. Mr. King declared that he will never veer from the conviction that the fight eventually will be won through the "love thy enemy" approach. P. 13

He said the practice of boycott is merely a means of awakening a sense of shame within the oppressor, but he also reminded his listeners that it can prove dangerous in some areas.

"It will mean suffering and sacrifice," he warned. "It might even mean going to jail. But I am convinced if the colored man isn't ready to go to jail in the cause of freedom, he is not ready to be free.

"The Apostle Paul went to jail," he said, "as did many of the saints. There is something noble about going to jail for a purpose."

* * *

PRESENTATION OF the award to the Rev. Mr. King was made by the Right Reverend Richard S. Emrich, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan.

After reminding the assemblage that "in applauding the fine flame of quiet courage in Martin Luther King," we also are applauding the NAACP.

"Let us remember," he said, "that while our eyes are focused on Mr. King, it is the NAACP that is focusing them.

"The recipient," said Bishop Emrich, "has given voice to the voiceless, courage to the fearful and strength to the weak.

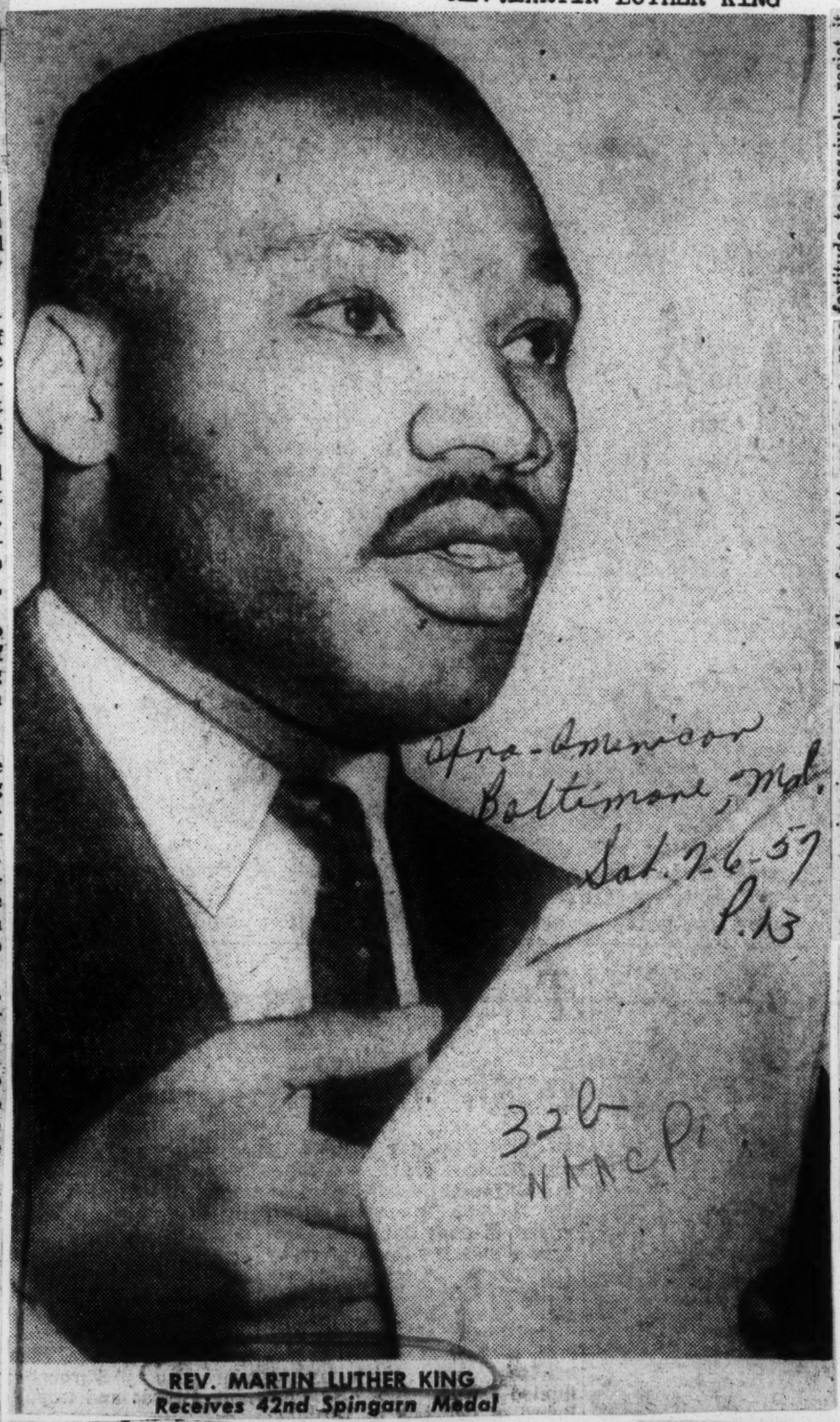
"His meteoric rise to a position of leadership and world fame has in no manner affected his Christian humility and his inclusive compassion for all mankind."

* * *

IN HIS acceptance, the Rev. Mr. King took considerable notice of the Montgomery, Aa., citizens, "fifty thousand of them," he said, "who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

Continuing he declared:

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-6-57 P. 13

32b NAACP

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
Receives 42nd Spingarn Medal

"The names of most of these people will probably never make the headlines, but they are the real heroes of Montgomery.

"They are really what Jesus called 'the salt of the earth.' Their quiet dignity and determined courage will be a source of inspiration to generations yet unborn.

King observed, "America will realize that the NAACP is one of its best friends. For by fighting so persistently for the rights of colored citizens, purely within the framework of legal democracy, it has saved those citizens from turning to some foreign ideology for the solution of their problem.

"It is one of the ironies of present history that the colored people of Asia and Afri

ca are saying in no uncertain terms that racism and colonialism must go."

* * *

POINTING UP the need for supporting the fight with financial help, the Rev. Mr. King said:

"It is imperative that we invest big money in the cause we find it. Wherever we find the fact that we as a race spend more money for whiskey and big parties than we do for civil rights. We spend more on big cars than we do for the cause of justice.

"We must have the moral courage to stand up and protest against injustice wherever we find it. Wherever we find internal problem of race. The aggressive toward the opponent.

"It does not seek to defeat

fortitude to passively resist it.

* * *

"IT MUST be stressed," he continued, "that passive resistance does not mean cowardice or stagnant passivity; it does **resist. It simply means that** the resister is not physically

ored man, in his struggle for freedom, is no longer struggling for himself alone. He is really struggling to save America.

"The uncommitted peoples of the world will not follow America," the minister went on, "so long as she has this

or humiliate the opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding. It seeks to defeat systems of evil rather than individuals who happen to be caught up in the system.

"We must not hate or become bitter," he admonished. "Rather, we must respond to every abuse with redemptive love.

"This dynamic unity, this amazing self respect, this willingness to suffer and this refusal to hit back, will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own method.

"He will be forced," the Rev. Mr. King concluded, "to stand before the world and his God, splattered with the blood and reeking with the stench of his colored brother."

* * *

EARLIER, CONGRESSMAN Charles C. Diggs of this city, had extolled the minister for his wisdom in advocating passive resistance, and the association for its motto of "calm reasonableness."

First, however, he made a sporting observation of Vice President Nixon.

"There are those," he said, "who charge that the vice president was politically motivated in taking his recent goodwill trip to Africa with me. I think such impugning has a hollow ring.

* * *

"WHEN YOU combine Vice President Nixon's role in this important matter with his action last week as presiding officer of the Senate, in helping to circumvent successfully the committee headed by Eastland of Mississippi, in putting civil rights legislation in a position to be debated by that body, there is little wonder that Democrats with large numbers of colored voters are distinctly uneasy about the election results in 1958 and 1960.

"The inability to extract a civil rights bill out of a committee headed by Eastland recalls one of the most persistent arguments used by the Republicans during the 1956 campaign—that a vote for a Democrat is a vote for Eastland. "And I speak as a Democrat."

* * *

REFERRING TO the Spingarn award and its recipient, he said: "Even our enemies should be eternally grateful to these leaders for absorbing the emotional impact generated among (their race) by the unreasonable prejudices of the American people.

"There smolders in the bosom of many colored Americans," he continued, "an intensely passionate feeling that could be fanned into a fire threatening racial harmony in nearly every corner of this country.

* * *

"IN SOME areas it is caused by the misuse of force and authority by the local police department," Mr. Diggs asserted. "In some areas it is discrimination in employment; elsewhere in public accommodations.

"In some areas it involves the right to vote; in some areas it is economic reprisals or physical intimidation. In most areas the housing problem is the point of aggravation.

"All these experiences," shouted the congressman, "like a malignant cancer, eat away create frustrations and pressures and bitterness, especially among those of us who have served in the armed forces to protect the principles of democracy."



17 LAWYERS — That's how many NAACP attorneys it took to prepare, argue, and win the Supreme Court school cases in 1954. These and many more gave service to the people without charge. From left: front, Harry Merican, Herbert Reid, Robert C. Carter, Louis L. Redding, Jack Greenberg, James M. Nabrit, Charles Quick, Spottswood Robinson, 3d, William Coleman; Rear, Thurgood Marshall, James A. Washington, Dorsey E. Lane, Julian Dugas, George E. C. Hayes, George S. Johnson, Howard Jenkins, and Oliver Hill.

Anti-NAACP Laws

Afro-American Feb. 11-57

If upheld, will cripple your own neighborhood associations.

Baltimore Md.

By JOHN JASPER

P 7

In any rural county in the South, the average citizen who would like to put his child in the nearest school, if it happens to be a white school:—

(1) May not be able to pay a lawyer.

(2) White attorneys may not be willing to handle vigorously a colored case because of the racial angle.

(3) In some southern counties there are still some colored leaders whose thinking and actions are controlled by whites.

* * *

THE MOST celebrated case was that of a colored president of a North Carolina college, who refused to give a student a copy of his college grades, so that he could apply for entrance to the University of North Carolina Law School.

The president had been promised a jim-crow law school.

That was 22 years go, but that one act so discouraged the citizens of North Carolina, that integration in colleges was delayed 20 years. Public schools of North Carolina are not integrated today.

That is why any citizen who desires a fighting lawyer to enforce the Supreme Court's ruling, needs an active NAACP in the South.

That is why the southern states try to put the NAACP out of business.

At most there are only 8 southern states seeking to cripple the NAACP.

So 8 out of 48 states really can't put the NAACP out of business nationally.

All they can do at most is prevent the citizens in their own states from organizing vocally under the NAACP name and employing expert lawyers, who know how to outthink and outfight the local white attorney generals and states attorneys.

* * *

BIGGEST argument White Citizens Councils have is that NAACP lawyers solicit cases. That is, of course, a lie.

The NAACP solicits cases, its lawyers try them.

So Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia enacted laws forbidding any person to encourage or give money for a law suit, in which he has no personal or direct interest.

These laws are designed to hurt the NAACP, but they harm other organizations as well.

A neighborhood group desiring to keep out an undesirable bawdy house or saloon where narcotics are sold would have to depend upon itself.

Societies to prevent cruelty to animals, or to clean up obscene books or films could not come to the aid of a citizen who hasn't the resources to fight by himself.

* * *

THESE NEW LAWS are illegal. But it will take time to wipe them off the books.

After all, no state has a right to tell a citizen he can not organize to help his fellow man secure justice in the courts.

Freedom of speech and assembly and to petition the government to abolish unjust laws is elementary in the U.S. Constitution.

Not long ago the City Council of Baltimore passed a law raising the salaries of city officials.

Hyman Pressman, an attorney, not personally or directly concerned, but acting as a citizen, asked the courts to rule the pay raise illegal and when they did filed another suit compelling city officials to return the extra money they had already received.

In Baltimore this kind of public interest by lawyers and citizens is common.

It can not be done now in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia because of these new anti-NAACP laws.

If anti-NAACP laws can be sustained, B'nai, Brith, the Civil Liberties Union, the Catholic League of Decency and even your own neighborhood club will find their activities severely curtailed.

Colored Shriners Give $1,000 To "Thurgood" Fund

New York, Jan. 3—The Imperial Council of the Shriners last week gave a donation of $1,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., it was announced today by Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the Fund.

Imperial Potentate Dr. Booker T. Alexander of Detroit, indicated that in the future stronger financial support will be given to the work of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

"We are fully aware of the great need of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund for money at the present time," Dr. Alexander said. The official name of the Shriners is the ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America and Its Jurisdictions, Inc.

Mr. Marshall also disclosed that the Shriners' donation was the last sizable contribution to be received by the Legal Defense Fund at the close of 1956.

He said the Fund wold need an estimated $375,000 in 1957 to effectively carry on its legal work and meet the ever-increasing challenges of White Citizens Councils and other foes of court decisions which declare segregation and discrimination unlawful.

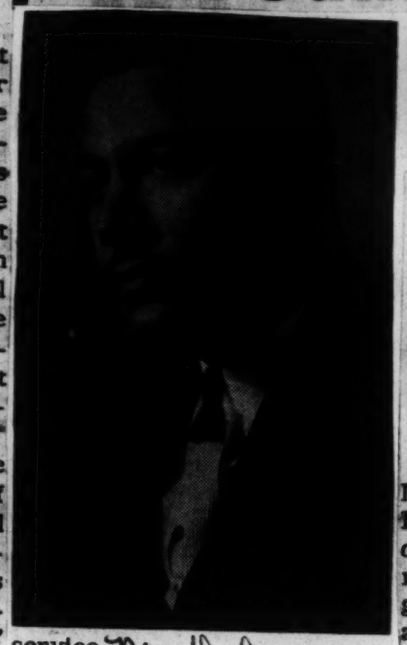
Daniel Byrd, NAACP Official, Speaks Sun.

Daniel C. Byrd, assistant director, department of teacher information and security of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., will discuss "Desegregation Changed the Practices, But Integration Must Establish the Values," which is the theme of the National Achievement Week observance of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., on Sunday, 4 p.m, at the Mount Zion Methodist Church.

A former president of the Louisiana State Conference of the NAACP Branches, Mr. Byrd has served as executive secretary of the New Orleans Branch of the NAACP, was active in filing of the teachers' equal salary suits throughout Louisiana and the opening of lsu, southwest Louisiana Institute, Southeast State College and McNeese State College to Negro students.

Others scheduled to appear on the program are David Coleman, basileus, Rho Phi and John Moss, basileus, Sigma Theta chapters, Cecil W. Carter, district marshal, the Omega quartette of Dillard U., and Miss Margie Dickerson.

All members of the Greek-Letterworld, members of the NAACP and the public in general are invited to attend this service.



Elgin Hychew is chairman of the 1957 observance.

Shriners come to aid of NAACP in $2,000 donation

PHILADELPHIA — More than $2,000 was raised during last week's Shriners Convention for the NAACP Legal Aid and Educational Fund, Dr. Robert J. Hill, of Baltimore, director of public relations reported at the closing session.

George Crispus, G. C. Marshman and W. Fewster were elected auditors, while William Howe, Philadelphia; was named first ceremonial master; Rudolph Stewart, Washington, second ceremonial master; Alfred A. Dixon, Baltimore, captain of guard; and Marshall Johnson, Winston-Salem, outer guard.

The convention goes to Chicago next year; Los Angeles in 1959 and Boston in 1960.

Masons Give NAACP $150,000

Funds Go For Rights Fight

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP)— In less than six years, the Prince Hall Masons have contributed well over $150,000 to the support and maintenance of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational fund, according to a report from the Grand Masters Conference.

This sum, officials state, surpasses any other organizational contribution on record for the purpose of "disseminating information concerning Civil Rights so that violations of these rights may be better recognized and proper steps taken to correct them," according to the report to the Prince Hall Masons Legal Research Department.

Continuing its report on the activities of the department's extensive coverage it states:

"Up until recently our work has been directed almost exclusively, to securing for Negro citizens rights long denied, although originally guaranteed in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of our Constitution. This litigation created a new and distinct field of law — Civil Rights — which took its place along wit holder fields and specialized branches of Constitutional law.

NEARER GOAL

"Litigation of 'Jim Crow" practices has been, primarily the chief burden of the case load of the Legal Research Department and has nevertheless brought the Negro nearer the goal of equality under the law.

Laws have been passed in southern states seeking to regulate the NAACP, the Legal Defense fund, and the Urban League out of existence.

To offset this action the Prince Hall Masons for the past five and one-half years have given financial support to maintain the "powerful arm of resistance through litigation" by contributing to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. This department has almost been an exclusive 'ward' of the Masonic contributions.

GEORGIA LEADS

Leading the list of states making the heaviest support is Georgia from whence almost $27,000 has come from Prince Hall Masons to maintain this Legal Defense work.

In fact, since 1951 when it was established, only three states — Georgia, Louisiana and Oklahoma have a continuous record of of unbroken contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense fund from Prince Hall Masonic Lodges, according to the report.

The $24,000 of Louisiana takes only states in the Union where the amounts have gone into the 'five figure' class.

Cleveland Prince Hall Masons were expected to increase Ohio's total contribution by some $2,500 Sunday when they presented Atty. Thurgood Marshall at the Liberty Hill Baptist church in a "Fight For Freedom" mass meeting for the NAACP Legal Research and Education fund.

Ex-ANP Writer Takes Out NAACP Life Membership

ROXBURY, Mass. — (ANP) — In a personal drive to help spearhead the NAACP's drive for life members, James T. Hewlett, retired postal worker and a former correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, has established a paid up life membership in the organization in memory of his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Hewlett, ardent civic, fraternal, and church worker, who died in 1919.

The life membership was subscribed to by Hewlett upon his retirement from the Post Office at the age of 56, after 38 years and 4 months of interrupted service. He was appointed a clerk-carrier Nov. 8, 1918. Fellow employes of the Allston, (Mass.) Post Office recently tendered James a testimonial.

Describing his interest in the NAACP's fight in the field of civil rights and in its current campaign for new (Life) members, Hewlett wrote to ANP as follows:

"The NAACP leadership here seem to think I have struck a new angle that could be favorably exploited in their quest for life members.

"The saga of the sacrifices of the Colored mother during the turn of the 20th century is too well known to bear repetition.

"Commemorating and memorializing these trials and tribulations in the form of the suggested membership should appeal."

A graduate of Harvard college, BS 1924. Hewlett attended the Harvard Medical school with the class of 1929 and has made numerous trips to Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.

He was on the staff of ANP for a number of years, during which he contributed feature articles from Montreal.

A brother, Capt. Allan L. Hewlett, was a senior engineering draftsmen with Co. L 372nd Infantry at the Charlestown Navy Yard prior to his death in 1931.

McPhatter New Defender NAACP 'Lifer'

NEW YORK — Singer Clyde McPhatter, the Pied Piper of the teenage set, became the newest lifetime member of the NAACP this week. At national headquarters here of the famed civil rights group he gave ex-baseball star Jackie Robinson, who head the membership drive campaign, a check for $500 and received a plaque.



Clyde McPhatter Agrees With Jackie

Ex-baseball star Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the NAACP's '57 Fight for Freedom Fund, presents a life time NAACP membership plaque to singer Clyde McPhatter who gave him a $500 check for that purpose. McPhatter, a hot theatrical attraction wherever he appears, said he was happy to become associated with a great cause like this and would urge other artists to lend their money and talents in aiding the NAACP.

Hero Sam Woodson Gets NAACP Life Membership

NEW YORK. — Samuel Woodson, the man who rescued 7-year-old Benjamin Hooper from the bottom of a 21-foot well in Manorville L. I. has been presented with a life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The $500 membership is the gift of the Long Island branches of the NAACP) and was presented to the hero on John Cameron Swayze's ABC-TV 11 o'clock news program Wednesday night, May 22. Presentation was made by Dr. Eugene Reed president of the Central Long Island branch. Other branches contributing to the purchase of the life membership include Jamaica, Corona, Far Rockaway, Glen Cove Hempstead and Eastern Long Island in which Mr. Woodson already holds an annual membership.

Meanwhile Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary sent congratulations to the hero praising him for his "gallant act of humanity." The NAACP he told Mr. Woodson is "proud" of the contribution he made "to the cause of civil rights for all American citizens" through risking his life to save the Hooper lad.

In addition to the life membership Mr. Woodson, a construction worker, was presented with a check for $250 for himself and another $250 for the Hooper family. The presentation was made on the TV program by Marvin Gilman on behalf of the Long Island Home Builders institute of which he is secretary. Mr. Gilman has also made an initial payment on an NAACP life membership for himself.



Purchase Life Membership In NAACP at Formal Ball

By HAZEL GARLAND

PITTSBURGH—Frog Week, which has become a national institution to many socialites throughout the country, drew scores of charming visitors to this city to enjoy the social festivities sponsored by the 47-year-old prominent men's club.

A highlight of the week filled with many gala affairs was the extra swank formal ball Friday night at the beautiful Gateway Plaza. Aware of the fight for civil rights of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a serious note touched guests at the ball during intermission when the Frogs purchased a life membership in the NAACP.

■

FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, director of the NAACP's Freedom Fund, accepted the check from Frog president, Roland Sawyer, and in turn presented the club with a plaque from the national office.

The formal, one of the prettiest sponsored by the Frogs, was held cabaret style with each member serving as host to a table of five couples. If their guests didn't care for the usual potables, they drifted to one end of the ballroom where they were served champagne from a sparkling silver fountain.

The Frogs were identified by roses in the lapels of their white dinner jackets. They gave their wives a red corsage.

Among the out-of-towners at the ball were Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Watts of Trenton, N. J., and William Curtis of Chicago, Ill., guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Bookert; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawkins of Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bolden, Camden, N. J., guests of Dr. and Mrs. James K. Lewis; Henry Etheridge, Baltimore, Md., guest of Dr. and Mrs. Earl Childs; Miss Lucille Stewart, New York, and Mrs. Jean Curtis, Philadelphia, guests of Atty. and Mrs. Linn Washington.

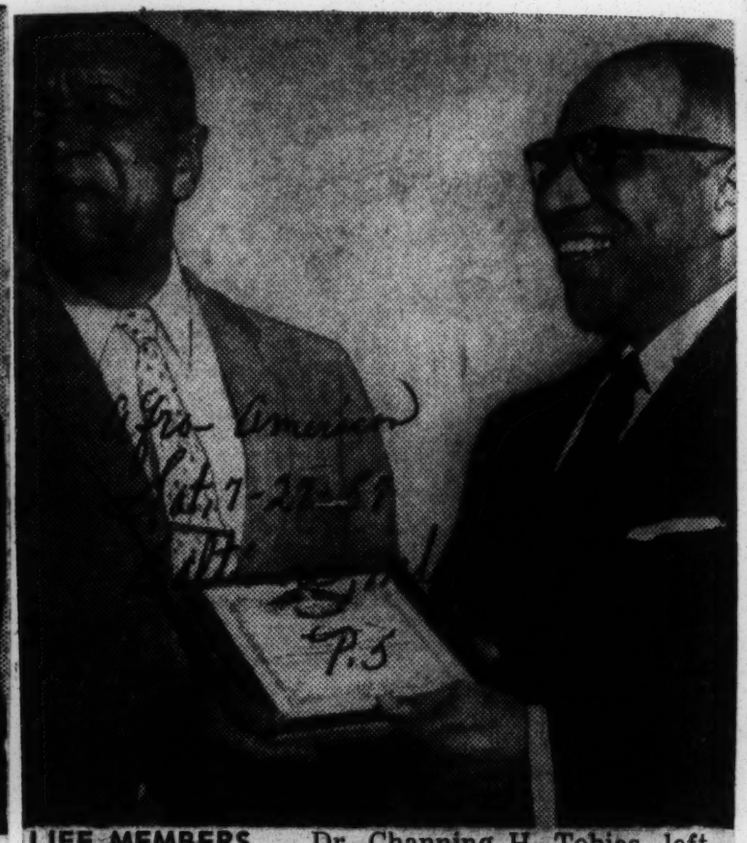
Dr. and Mrs. Chris Jeffries of Altoona, Pa., and the Arthur Catlins of Cleveland were guests of the Walter Waterses; Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Snow, Erie, Pa., and the Lawrence Gordons of Cleveland were guests of the William Fredericks; Dr. Mary Jane Watkins Evans and concert singer Ethel Wise Absalom, both of New York City, were guests of the William (Buddy) Leftridge family; the Franklin Williamses and Mrs. Ernest Wesley of Philadelphia were guests of Atty. and Mrs. Henry Smith; Mrs. Gladys Curtis, Philadelphia, was guest of her sister and brother-in-law, the Harry G. Washingtons.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Gloster of Houston, Tex., were guests of the Morris Fountains; Maj. and Mrs. W. M. Roberts, New York City, and Mrs. Parmie White of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bolden. Former Pittsburgher, Miss Betty Ann Vayson of Washington, D. C., Miss LaVerne Dukes, Columbus, Ohio and Miss Doris Freeland, Baltimore, Md., were among the beautiful visiting guests. Miss Freeland was the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Atty. and Mrs. Wendell Freeland. Harry Cole of Baltimore was another Freeland guest.



SENIORS GIVE TO NAACP — The senior class of Winston-Salem Teachers College gave a life membership to the NAACP ($500) as a parting gift. Pictured are Robert Trotter, past president of the college chapter of NAACP; Dr. Lillian B. Lewis, advisor of the chapter; Mrs. Bessie J. White, class sponsor, and Miss Barbara A. Kinard, class president.





LIFE MEMBERS — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, left, chairman, NAACP board of directors, presents plaque to Bishop D. Ward Nichols, signifying $500 NAACP life membership. Bishop Nichols, chairman of the association's fund raising and membership drive in Florida, proclaimed the second Sunday in June as "NAACP Day," and took out a life membership to set the pace in Florida.

Moles Present Check For NAACP Life Membership

The Moles, Inc., held its 7th annual convention in Winston-Salem, N. C. recently. The photo shows retiring Mole president, Mrs. Mamie Chiles of Richmond, Va. presenting a $500 check for a Life Membership for the organization to the NAACP to Mrs. Ruby Hurley of the Southeast Regional Office of the NAACP. Looking on are Mrs. Mabel Dillard of Madison, N. C., incoming president; Cortez Puryear, president of the Winston-Salem NAACP and Mrs. Mary Hairston president of the local Moles.

Bowling league joins NAACP

BOSTON, Mass. — Kenneth Guscott, chairman of the Life Membership committee of the Boston Branch NAACP, this week lauded the Colored Women's Bowling League of Boston, for making an "investment in freedom," a life membership in the NAACP.

The [illegible] was founded in 1941 with nine members by the dynamic president and outstanding civic leaders, Mrs. Catherine Potter.

COMPOSED OF 16 teams with 8 members each, the league has among its members: typists, singers, secretaries, nurses, actresses, models, bookkeeppers, dressmakers, interior decorators, swimmers, mothers, finger print operator, cosmetologists, clerks, grandmothers, great grandmothers and others.

It is believed that they are the first women's bowling league with a paid-up Life Membership in the NAACP.

13 Sign For 'Life' With TheNAACP

Thirteen Chicago civic, political and labor leaders pledged lifetime support to the Fight for Freedom crusade of the NAACP when they signed up to become life members of the association at the Morrison hotel July 14.

They followed the example set by Jackie Robinson, guest speaker at the banquet who presented a check for $500 for his life membership. Jackie Robinson is the national chairman for the 1957 N. A. A. C. P. Fight for Freedom fund.

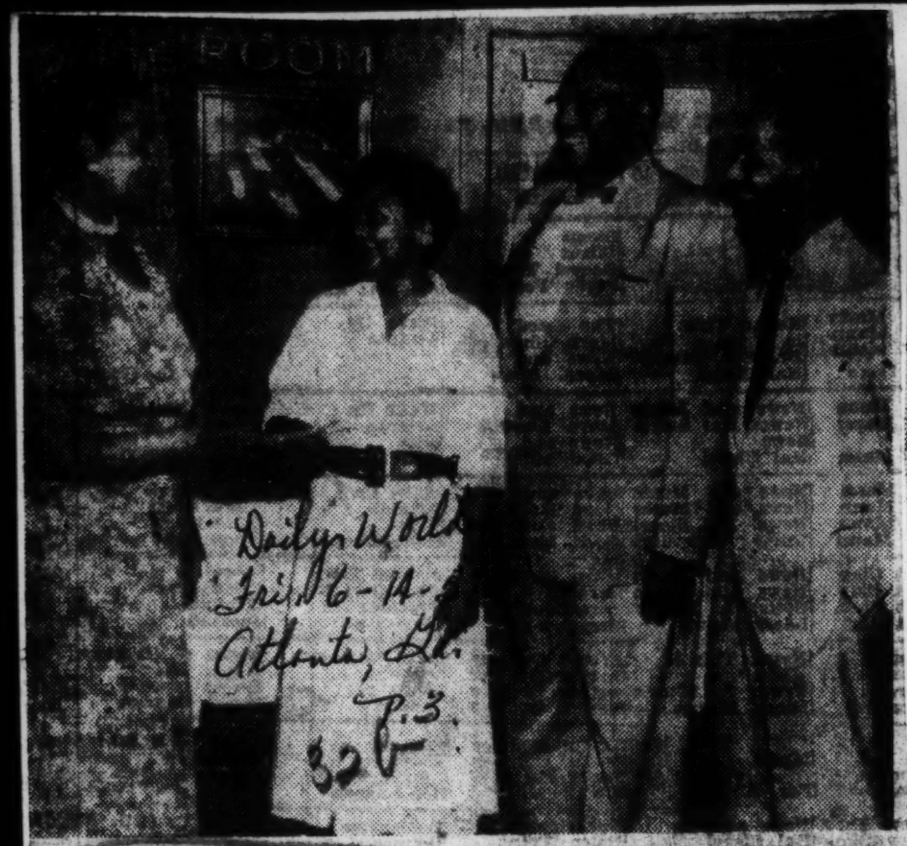
Answering the appeal rof life memberships made by Franklin Williams, secretary-counsel of the NAACP West Coast region and director of the Fight for Freedom fund were four state representatives, who championed civil rights measures in the last session of the Illinois General Assembly. They are Charles F. Armstrong, Kenneth E. Wilson, James Y. Carter and Cecil A. Partee.

LABOR LEADERS

Three labor leaders and a union attorney also signed up. They are Willis A. Thomas, secretary, Local 356 Federated Hotel Waiters, Bartenders, Waitresses and Cooks union; James Kemp, president, Local 189, Building Service Employees union; Lucius Love, international representative United Steel Workers of America, and Atty. Gloria E. Wilson, legal representative for Local 366. Kemp and Love are co-chairmen of the Labor and Industry committee of the Chicago NAACP.

Others who pledged to pay $500 for NAACP life memberships were A. L. Foster, executive director, Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce; James Shelton, sr., manager S and S hotel; Mrs. Marguerite Ivy, secretary, Chicago Branch NAACP; Dr. David Johnson, past president Cook County Physicians assn.; Atty. Loring B. Moore, member National legal committee of the NAACP and the National Assocation of Colored Women.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP, called upon all Chicago citizens to seriously consider making an investment in freedom by becoming life members of the association. Life memberships are $500 and may be paid in full or in installments of $50 or more.



FOR NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP — Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, president of the Atlanta University Alumni Association, presents a check for $100 to the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP as a second installment on the Life Membership being purchased by the national alumni group. The Atlanta University Alumni Association also maintains a Walter White Scholarship of $500 which is presented annually to a high-ranking graduate student. Shown here, left to right, are: Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Eunice Cooper, Secretary of the Atlanta NAACP; John Calhoun, branch president, and John Gloster, Chairman of the Finance Committee. — (Adams' Photo)



FOR NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP — Mrs. Bessie J. White (second from right), sponsor of senior class of Winston-Salem Teachers College, presents check for $500 to Dr. Lillian B. Lewis, adviser to college chapter of NAACP, as parting gift as Miss Barbara A. Kinard, class president, right, and Robert Trotter, past NAACP president, look on approvingly.



REAFFIRMING ITS SUPPORT of the NAACP, the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity awards five NAACP life membership as a highlight of the Alphas' annual session in Los Angeles. Roy Wilkins (left) executive secretary of the NAACP, made the presentations. On the receiving end were (from left) Frank L. Stanley, retiring general president; Alpha Founders Nathaniel Murray and George B. Kelley; James E. Huger, and a stand in for founders Henry A. Callis.

32b 1957

NAACP

LIFE MEMBERSHIP



"SENTENCED" FOR LIFE!—Gay Northeasterners' president, Christine White, left, and Mrs. Mary Davies, treasurer, smile with Jackie Robinson as they present the group's life membership at NAACP headquarters. In the background is the bronze plaque showing all NAACP life members.



World
Int. 2-2-57
O'Kane, Ala.
P. 1

32b

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Maurice C. Clifford, presi- B. Taylor, medical director; and Dr. Harry J.
dent of the Medical Staff of Mercy-DouglassGreen, president of the Philadelphia branch of
Hospital, signs check for $500 for the purchasethe NAACP, look on.
of a life membership in the NAACP as Dr. Daniel

Buys NAACP Life Membership



Black Dispatch

George R. Ragland, local civic leader recently purchased a Life Membership in the NAACP. Mr. Ragland is State Ordinary Supervisor for the Universal Life Insurance Co. and resides at 1300 NE 7th

2-22-57

He has served as Vice President of NAACP, past president of Citizens Chamber of Commerce and was the 1st president of the local Urban League. He is on the Board of Management of Fourth St. Branch YMCA and is presently the treasurer of the Laymen's Christian Movement of the CME church. He is a member of the Cleaves Memorial church and is on the Stewards board.

Mr. Ragland's wife is an instructor at the Douglass high-school.

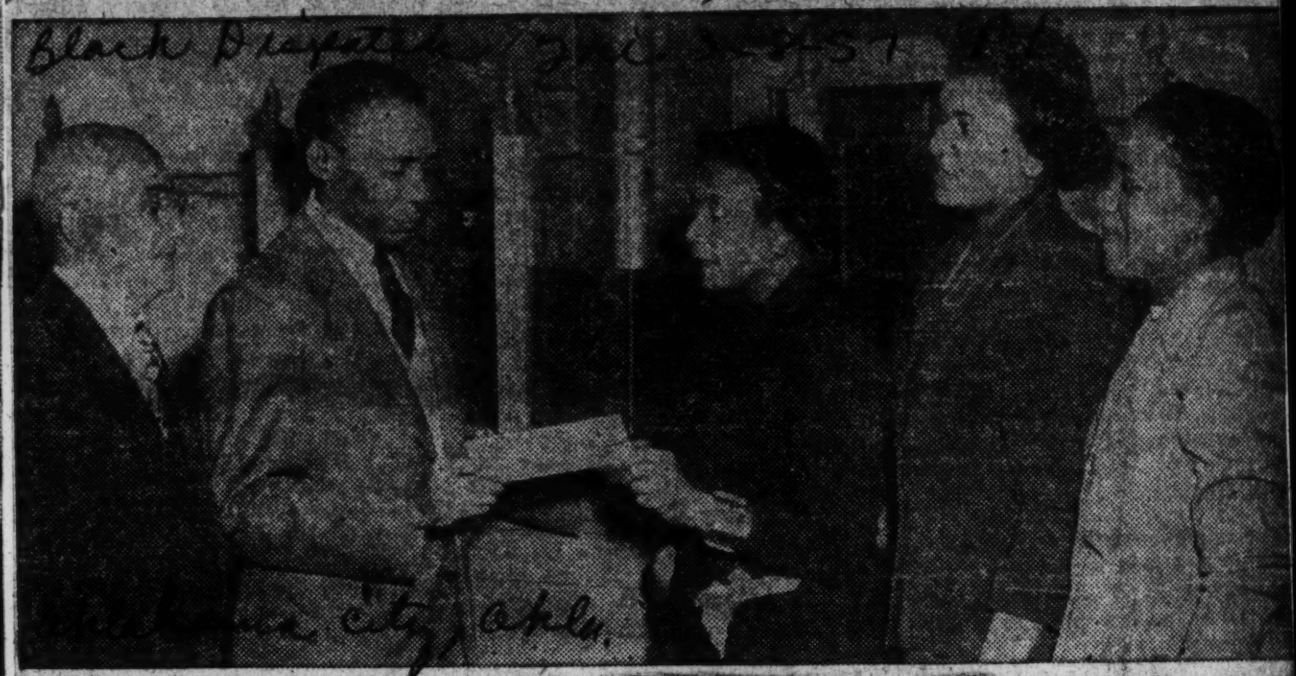


Afro Americans
P. 10
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 3-9-57

32L

LIFE NAACP MEMBER—Sammy Davis Jr., right, receives plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP in New York City before the closing of "Mr. Wonderful." Presenting the plaque to Mr. Davis is Kivie Kaplan of Boston, co-chairman of the NAACP national life membership committee.

Buys Life Membership



Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SHOWN ABOVE presenting a check for a Life membership in the NAACP are members from the Eta Sigma Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. From left to right are Roscoe Dunjee, chairman of the State NAACP Executive Committee; Jimmy Stewart, president, local branch NAACP; and sorors Camelia V. Robertson, 1501 NE 7th; Bernice White, 2017 Miramar; Mable Mukes, 1213 N. Lottie.



MAKE INITIAL PAYMENT ON NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP. — Mrs. Annetta Brown and Mrs. Colleen Strickland, members and representatives of the Caliente Starlets club, are shown as they present a check for $100 to Judge Carl R. Johnson, N.A.A.C.P. branch president, as the initial payment on a $500 life membership in the N.A.A.C.P. Their contribution will be the 10th life membership from Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Elaine Zro is president of the Caliente Starlets club.

Look Mag Tells 'Inside' Of NAACP

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 8-3-57

What is the NAACP really like in the South? How does it operate? The current issue of Look magazine presents the behind-the-scenes picture story of one of America's most controversial organizations.

Look carries an interview with Ruby Hurley, regional secretary and top trouble shooter for the NAACP. In answer to the charge that the NAACP was going too fast in the South, Ruby retorts, "White people are always saying about Negroes that no people have gone so far, so fast. Well, I say I want to go farther — faster! I want to stop this pursuit of happiness and catch up with a little of it!"

Ruby Hurley also answers further charges that her organization is Communist - oriented and that the desegregation that she advocates will inevitably lead to intermarriage.

What does she feel is the greatest threat to the NAACP in the South? After her experiences with the NAACP, does she hate whites?

Answers to these questions will be found in the article "Inside the NAACP" in the current issue of Look magazine, with Sophia Loren on the cover.

Complies With La. State Law

New Orleans, Weekly 1-5-57

The NAACP will comply with the wishes of pro-segregation factions by submitting membership lists, according to Attorney A. P. Tureaud in a statement here Monday.

The state attorney general obviously needled on by rabid segregationists to bar NAACP activities in Louisiana indicated to what extent the state would go in gaining the much sought after NAACP membership list.

In complying with the 1924 law designed to wipe out the violent Ku Klux Klan, Tureaud said that the New Orleans Branch list was mailed Sunday with branches in Lake Charles, Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Lafayette and Alexandria expected to meet the Dec. 31 deadline, clearing the obstacle halting the NAACP from functioning in the state.

It is still believed by many local leaders that reasons for not submitting the membership list before and after the court battle was because those persons named on the list would be subjected to economic pressure and possibly personal harm.

The action by the NAACP proved that Negroes are "now ready to stand up and be counted" in the fight for total equality. And it is felt that should reprisals and mob rule as sanctioned by White Citizens Councils materialize, the American scene of democracy will parallel the sorrowful plight of the Hungarians under Russian domination.

The decision to turn over the list by NAACP officials set the stage for the first open meeting of NAACP members since the court ban last March, although top state and regional leaders met last month in Alexandria. Several weeks ago, Atty. Gen. Gremillion in a press statement said the civil rights fighting organization had until Dec. 31 to file its membership, indicating this was the sole stumbling block in the way of its resuming operation.

Two months ago the state circuit court of appeals handed down a favorable ruling which was interpreted by NAACP officials as meaning the organization was back in business. However, the attorney general thought otherwise and called on district attorneys to halt any NAACP meetings.

It appeared Gremillion sought to prosecute under criminal action after the civil statute had bogged down.

NAACP Files Member List In Louisiana

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 1-3-57

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 2 (AP) — Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr., said today only the New Orleans branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colorored People had filed a membership list. P. 10-B

The New Orleans branch filed by mail today just before the deadline. It was reported five other NAACP groups might comply with the law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan but used by Louisiana to outlaw the NAACP last spring. La.

Martin said no new NAACP lists required yearly under the 1924 law for all but National Guard and church groups, had been received today.

"But we've received a heavy batch of lists that we haven't had time to acknowledge and file," Martin added. "There might be one still not checked."

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said he had "nothing to report on whether he would accept the NAACP list as compliance with the law and drop court action against the state group.

The old law had been largely ignored before a state suit last March brought an injunction against NAACP operations. A state appeals court ruling has bounced the case into federal district court. The NAACP contends the appeals court ruling also killed the court ban on its activities, but Gremillion insists it still is in force.

MEMBERS LISTED BY NAACP UNITS

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La. Thurs. 1-3-57

Three Branches File Rosters with Martin

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 2 (AP)—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People branches in Shreveport and Lake Charles Wednesday filed membership lists with the secretary of state. R. 4

Three branches of the anti-segregation organization now have complied with the 1924 law used last spring to outlaw the NAACP. A list from the New Orleans branch was received Monday. 325

The law, requiring membership lists from all but National Guard and church groups filed yearly with the secretary of state, was first used to wipe out the Ku Klux Klan.

Injunction Appealed

It was largely ignored after that until last year when the NAACP was put out of business by a state court order under its provisions. The injunction was appealed and now is pending in federal district court.

Since the action against the NAACP, there has been a flood of membership lists filed with the secretary of state.

The last-minute rush of lists mailed Monday was such that the secretary of state's office did not uncover the two new NAACP lists until after noon.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Jack Gremillion, directing the action against the NAACP, said he had made no decision whether to accept the list, or continue the court action.

45 Names on List

The Shreveport list contained 45 names, one from Minden and the remainder from Shreveport. The Lake Charles list contained 75 names, mainly from the Lake Charles area but a few from other Louisiana cities such as New Iberia.

A total of about 475 names so far were listed as Louisiana NAACP members. Still missing are membership lists from branches in Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Lafayette.

None of the three lists contained a separate listing of branch officers as required by the old law.

Defects Noted

Secretary of State Wade O. Martin said on the lists received prior to 5 p. m. Monday, his office had adcknowledged receipt, filed the list and pointed out any defects in the filing, such as not properly notarized or a list of officers not attached.

But he said on all lists received Wednesday, his staff simply filed the list and was acknowledging it had been received.

"If we pointed out a mistake," he said, "it might be taken as an admission it was properly filed. I have no authority and don't plan to take a stand on whether any list received after 5 p. m. Monday was filed in time."

NAACP officials contended a list would be valid if postmarked before midnight Monday night. The New Orleans list was mailed Sunday, the others Monday.

The law simply requires the list filed between Dec. 16 and Dec. 31, with no mention of a time deadline.

N.A.A.C.P. COMPLIES ON LOUISIANA LISTS

New York Times 1-5-57

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 31 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today sidetracked a court battle for its life in Louisiana. It moved to comply with an old law, first used against the Ku Klux Klan.

Just before today's deadline it filed 1956 membership lists with the Secretary of State, as required under the 1924 law.

Previously, the N. A. A. C. P. complained such a list would subject its members to economic pressure and possibly violence.

No explanation was given for the reversal. However, it could end a long court fight that the N. A. A. C. P. had no assurance it could win.

The anti-segregation group has been under a ban by a state court since last March.

A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the organization, said the New Orleans branch had filed by registered mail a list of 300 members.

Branches in Lafayette, Lake Charles, Alexandria, Shreveport and Baton Rouge also were scheduled to file, he said. The total membership listed would be about 1,000, he said.

"We're assuming that the only reason the [State] Attorney General wanted to put us out of business was because we hadn't filed our membership list," Mr. Tureaud said. "He gave us an opportunity to file and we took him up on it."

Only 3 La. NAACP Units File Lists

Advocate, Baton Rouge, La. Sat. 1-14-57

BATON ROUGE (SPECIAL)—Only three NAACP branches in Louisiana filed membership lists with the secretary of state in complying with an ancient 1924 law which had temporarily banned NAACP activities.

The branches were listed as New Orleans, Lake Charles, and Shreveport.

It was reported that lists were not received from other top branches at Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Lafayette. This may indicate that these branches will be inactive until the latter part of the year since they missed the deadline for filing.

The status of the local chapter headed by the Rev. T. J. Jemison appeared doubtful. He noted that a list might not be filed until late in the year.

The law requires the list be filed between Dec. 16 and Dec. 31 with no mention of a time deadline. Weekly

Meanwhile, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the NAACP in Louisiana, issued a New Year s statment in which she said "I pray it will be filled with hope, inspiration and events. How eventful the year will be will depend largely upon ourselves, so let us begin prayerfully, hopefully, and tactfully remembering that our



'Freedom Goal' is 'Entirely Free by 1963.' So with a heart full of love I send greetings to every freedom-loving citizen." 326

Efforts to contact NAACP officials in New Orleans relative to a scheduled state meeting this month were futile at press time.

N.O. NAACP Branch 'Back In Business'

The New Orleans Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Pedple has announced re-activation of all local activities, following a closed meeting Monday night.

Action of the local NAACP was announced here this week by Arthur J. Chapital, chapter president.

The following statement was issued over Chapital's signature:

"The New Orleans Branch of the NAACP in meeting assembled on Monday, February 25, adopted a motion for full operation of its program. The program for 1957 will be as follows:

"Membership drive, fund raising, increased registered voters and a program for gaining first class citizenship for all Americans regardless of race, color or creed in the near future.

"Standing committees will be membership, entertainment, legal redress, registration, community coordination housing and financing will be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive committee.

"Please consult the weekly papers for date, time and place of monthly meetings."

This week's action came on the heels of a recent order by Louisiana State Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion advising Louisiana NAACP branches not to meet.

Prior to that Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, reported in New York on December 14 that telegrams were sent to all of the branches advising them not to meet until further notice, despite the fact that the Louisiana Court of Appeals had made it crystal clear that the injunction against the NAACP by a lower court, was without authority and therefore was null and void and had no effect.

Sources close to the top brass in the NAACP camp said there was a feeling among leaders to proceed with meetings even in face of possible imprisonment. This action came along about the same time Louisiana NAACP Legal Counsel, A. P. Tureaud, filed membership lists of members in compliance with an ancient law which outlawed the Klan in 1924.

The decision has set the stage for the first open meeting since the March 1956 ban on the NAACP which refused to file a list of members because of fear, economic pressure and reprisals against NAACP officials as had been the practice and experience of other southern states.

Late Tuesday, the Weekly checked with the District Attorney's office to ascertain whether any criminal action would be initiated against NAACP officials for assembly. An aide stated that Leon D. Hubert, the parish attorney, was out of the city, but that he speculated that it would, in view of the fact that Gremillion several weeks ago had advised the attorney to take appropriate action against NAACP officials who made at any attempt to re-activate.

However, Tureaud stated that the NAACP has complied with the state law in the submission of its membership list and that he anticipated no such action under the law.

Chapital issued no specific dates or places for general or committee meetings in the statement to the press.

EX-COMMUNIST TESTIFIES:

Red Sights On NAACP

BATON ROUGE, La., March 7 (AP)—A former Communist leader said today "the whole force of the Communist Party is concentrated on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People," trying to gain control.

"They have infiltrated it," said Joseph Z. Kornfedder of Detroit, who helped form the Communist Party in the United States, "but that doesn't mean it is controlled by the Communist Party.

"To have control they must have penetrated sufficiently to have a deciding voice in the upper counsels. That isn't the case yet with the NAACP. It could be the case, however, if the leadership does not become more alert."

Kornfedder, testifying before a state legislative committee probing sources of racial unrest in the nation, said Communist tried everything from Negro front organizations to religion to penetrate the Southland.

FOUND DIXIE 'TOUGH'

"Moscow just couldn't understand the South, it was a hard nut," he said. He said he began party work with Negroes in the 1920s.

Now, Kornfedder added, only one Negro front group still operates, The Counsel on African Affairs and "its main objective is to foster Negro nationalism in Africa."

Having closed its front groups, he said, the Communist Party now is attempting to take over the NAACP.

"It's going to be a fight," he said, "the Negro commission of the party is in direct contact with Moscow. The have 1,600 more or less experienced Negro party workers they can throw around in any direction."

He stimated half the approximately 600 Americans he said were trained for subversion in Moscow the last 30 years were Negroes.

The legislative group earlier heard a former FBI man predict Communists would head south with new industry.

Kornfedder slowly gave what he said was a step-by-step story of Communist efforts in Dixie, concentrating on Negroes.

He described one front group, whch he called the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, which used religion to gain Southern Negro interest.

FRONT GROUPS

Then, he continued, the Southern Conference on Human Rights was developed, after the Commies found they were using too many Northern groups in the South.

To questions, he testified Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President, was "one of the leaders" in the Southern conference, "and so was former Sen. Frank Graham of North Carolina."

"To what extent did the CIO aid this Communstic tactic of penetrating the South?" he was asked.

Kornfedder said the CIC leaders followed the administration leadership at the time. Earlier, he testified Red front groups were being organized at the time Stalin began to fear the Nazis, in a Communist move to work with democracies.

'BIG FLIRTATION'

"That's when Washington and Moscow were setting up their big flirtation," he said, smiling.

"The impact of all this Communist organizational effort began to affect the members of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People."

He said W. E. B. Dubois, was "an honorary NAACP chairman" and "one of the first top NAACP leaders to swing over to Communist ideas."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, committee chairman, said the committee planned to show through testimony the "Communist influence" behind racial troubles "right down to the state of Louisiana."

He said the "solution in Louisiana might also solve the problem in other Southern states."

La. NAACP Chapter 'back in business'

DETROIT (NNPA) — Delegates to the annual convention of the NAACP heard a "voice from the dead," here Tuesday night as they marked their 48th opening in Ford Auditorium.

The Louisiana membership gave official notice that it is "back in business" after a period of being enjoined by the courts.

Signifying the victory, Arthur J. Chapital, president of the New Orleans branch, sent the conference the following wire:

* * *

"THE NEW ORLEANS Branch NAACP sends greetings and congratulations to officers and delegates assembled in the 48th annual convention of the NAACP.

"We are back in business and we expect, despite the late start and other factors, to enroll a minimum of 3,000 members by the close of the year.

"Also, with the co - operation and aid of civic, religious, labor, fraternal and social organizations, we are planning to double the present 32,000 on our registration rolls for voting by the close of the year."

The Pace Steps Up

The NAACP has surrendered its list of members in Louisiana, in compliance with state law.

That step was taken on the initiative of the Louisiana branches, whose members are economically and politically strong enough to protect themselves against economic sanctions.

In Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, it's a different story.

There, the organization has made it clear that officials in these states, would never get membership lists which could be turned over to lawless elements to spread terror and violence among innocent persons who want no more than to enjoy their constitutional rights.

As an organization, which throughou its history has always operated wholly within the law, we think the NAACP acted wisely in Louisiana.

Certainly the decision to submit the membership lists must have caught by surprise those state official who were all set to crack down once again with an injunction.

In that connection, the NAACP's annual report shows that attacks on it by Southern states, have strengthened rather than weakened it.

It is now stronger financially than ever before, and thanks to the stimulation caused by these attacks, the Southwide war against segregation will be stepped up, not slowed down.

Laws Says 'All Diabolic Schemes on Earth Will Not Put End to Struggle

"It grieves me no end to have to report to you that in many areas of the South there is undeclared war—and in many instances a declaration of war-against the people living in those areas because of their fight for full citizenship."

The statement was made by Clarence A. Laws, New Orleans, La., national field secretary for the mid-west region of the NAACP, who addressed a public NAACP meeting here Sunday afternoon, March 17, at Willkie House, launching a statewide Fighting for Freedom Fund of the organization.

"Our homes are bombed. Our churches are bombed and burned to the ground. Our people are sometimes beaten and even killed as white segregationists employ their terror tactics to 'keep the Negro in his place," Mr. Laws said.

He cited instances of oppression—one in which Rev. Lee, a Negro minister, was shot down in cold blood because he advocated that Negroes vote in the elections.

Terror Tactics

In spite of the fact that the terror tactics are widely known — Laws pointed out that no one in the nation had come forward to call an end to this deplorable situation nor even made a statement condemning it.

"It is shocking," he said, "that this can happen in the land of the free and the brave. The white racist of the South is not only intimidating and perscuting Negroes, but all who believe in the basic principals of democracy—the principles of freedom, justice and equality for all."

Laws said the segregationists resentful of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education have blamed the NAACP.

A Great Force

"It is true that NAACP was a great force in bringing about the upheaval in this biased way of life," he said. NAACP was a force for right against a great evil which said, in effect, a Negro might fight and even die for his country and its high ideals but not partake of the fruit for which he fought. This was a way of life which condemned him to an inferior status of citizenship after a suprerior and valient effort to preserve the



CLARENCE A. LAWS

high standards of freedom for which this nation stands. This was a way of life which said that his children shall have inferior education to that of others. A way of life which said that he could not enjoy the right to vote, in many instances."

"But I tell you," he said, "that all the diabolic schemes on the face of the earth will not prevail against us to hush the cry for freedom nor crush us to the extent that we will give up our struggle. Though our homes and state office with a letter expressing hi-s "interest in the welfare of Negroes" and asking for literature and membership in the Association. Memberships, he explained, are handled by the local branches and the national office.

Further Attempt

Further attempt was made to secure information from Mr. Saunders about records of the Association, about the structure of the organization, about his duties as field secretary, and about other NAACP personell. Particularly, counsel queried the NAACP representative about his duties as compared with those of the Association's field secretary in Texas.

In response to a question about branches soliciting plaintiffs for civil rights cases, Mr. Saunders testified that it was against NAACP branches, Mr. Saunders cited the First Amend-

ment upholding the right of petition. Mr. Hawes interrupted the testimony at this point declaring: "We didn't ask for that and don't want it in the record." On his demand, the reference to the U. S. Constitution was stricken from the record.

NAACP branch officers who have testified before the committee include Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president, and Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, secretary, Miami branch, and G. E. Graves, attorney. Twelve Tampa parents who had signed petitions asking the school board to desegregate the schools were also called before the legislative committee.

NAACP OFFICIAL DISPUTES CLAIM

Chides Gremillion on 'Adequate Laws' View

Attorney Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion is not improving his reputation for honesty and fair-dealing in his talks on civil rights and justice for Negroes under present Louisiana laws, Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here.

Laws pointed out that the daily press quotes the attorney general as saying before the Young Men's Business Club that "Louisiana has adequate laws to protect the rights of suffrage."

Laws remarked, "How can anyone believe this in light of the fact that there are four parishes in the state with large Negro populations but without a single Negro registered voter. These parishes are East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and West Feliciana. Moreover, in a score of other parishes there is only token registration. And all of this results from a plan to deprive Negroes of their voting privileges."

Gremillion was also quoted as saying, "And, in Louisiana, the taxpayer's dollar is used without discrimination," said Laws.

Laws asserted that neither Negro children nor Negro teachers are receiving a fair share of the "taxpayer's dollar." He said there are 23 tax-supported trade schools in the state which completely exclude Negroes, and that trades taught in these schools were not available to Negro students even on segregated basis.

Laws added: "In 1955 the state hired 34,384 persons. But except in the field of education, Negroes are totally excluded from state jobs.

"In spite of the fact that there are approximately 10,000 men in the Louisiana National Guard, which spends more than $7,000,000 in federal funds annually, there is not a single Negro guardsman in the program.

"The attorney general points out that the number of Negroes admitted to Charity hospital more than doubles that of white patients. If Negroes are traditionally denied the better state training and job opportunities, where would he expect them to have to seek hospitalization?"

NAACP Lawyers Win Victory In New Orleans, Getting Court To Annul State Laws; Tennessee Legislature Given Cause To Worry

In connection with the way the U. S. Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts appear to have decided they will handle recalcitrant lower courts that think they know how to "get around" obeying the established decision upholding the modern interpretations of the 14th Amendment, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the past week reported how it had won a case before a District Federal Court in Louisiana in which the legislature of that state got a warning that Federal law is supreme.

The Legislature of Tennessee which recently enacted school laws intended to "pull the wool over the eyes of the courts" might be inclined to repeal some of the "slick" enactments they passed.

The NAACP story shows that its array of colored lawyers at present are busily engaged defending the Supreme Court's authority to override state laws, despite the attempt of legislatures to be "subtle" in their provisions to set at naught

what the Supreme Court has so plainly said about the unconstitutionality of discriminatory state laws. The NAACP release is as follows:

New Orleans, April 18.—Continued attendance of Negro students at Louisiana State University and other publicly financed institutions of higher learning in the state has been assured by a federal court decision invalidating two recently enacted Louisiana laws designed to bar Negro students.

One of the two laws, both passed last year, requires each student to present a "certificate of eligibility and good moral character" signed by his high school principal and superintendent. The other provides for the discharge of any teacher, principal or superintendent for "advocating or in any manner performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning of the State of Louisiana."

In a decision handed down of April 15 United States District Judges Herbert Christenberry and Skelly Wright declared the laws to be unconstitutional because their "obvious intent . . . was to discriminate against Negro citizens and thus to circumvent the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

Immediately involved in the litigation were Louisiana State University, Southeastern Louisiana, Southwestern Louisiana and McNeese colleges. The Negro students in whose behalf the suit was filed are Miss Arnease Dudley, Jack Bailey and Miss Alma Lark. They were represented by NAACP attorneys A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Robert L. Carter of New York.

The litigation, Judges Christenberry and Wright declare in their joint decision, "concerns another attempt by the Louisiana Legislature to preserve, by law, segregation in the educatioonal institutions of the state. This attempt, while more subtle than its predecessor, nevertheless fails because the 14th Amendment of the Constitution nullifies sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination."

Previously, on March 1, the federal court had declared unconstitutional a pupil assignment law designed to maintain segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools of Louisiana.

among colored people since the Communist party first began its efforts on the race problem in the Twenties."

This is what Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, declared here Monday at a mass meeting of the association's New Orleans branch.

In his first appearance before a Louisiana unit of the association since injunctive proceedings were instituted against the organization in March, 1956, the NAACP leader denounced a state legislative committee for its "Communist smearing of the NAACP."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE held hearings in March "allegedly for the purpose of discovering the forces responsible for racial tensions in the South." However, Mr. Wilkins charged, the hearings were held for "the sole purpose of linking the NAACP to the Communist party."

The committee, he pointed out, "did not all a single NAACP member or officer. It reached into Ohio and New York for some confessed former Communists and paid their expenses to come down here and give their opinions on the NAACP."

* * *

MANNING JOHNSON, one of these former Communists, was described as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Later, the Justice Department stated explicitly that Johnson is not an employee and that his testimony against the NAACP "does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this department or any findings it has made." Mr. Wilkins told the audience.

NAACP's anti-red record cited in La.

NEW ORLEANS — The NAACP "has been the greatest anti-Communist organization

Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness Against Thy Neighbor

(From The Louisiana Weekly)

State Senator Rainach and White Citizens Council boss is obviously a desperate man when he has to call on two "discredited" ex-Negro communists to help him perpetrate his war on Negroes and the NAACP in Louisiana.

The so-called hearings by the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation in Baton Rouge proved that ex-communists will say anything for money. The whole idea of the hearings appeared to be a smearing of all Negro leadership as Communists who contend for their lawful and legal rights as American citizens who pay taxes, fight and die for democracy the same as any other citizens of this great democracy.

The charges made by paid Ex-Communist witnesses against the NAACP are baseless as they are ridiculous against Negro ministers who are committed to program of non-violence and obeying the law of the land. Ex-Communists appear to have more success as ex-communists than they had as Communists. They couldn't sell the Negro the Communist program, so now they are trying to sell the Negro down the river to the White Supremacy gang.

Sen. Rainach says he is worried about racial disturbances in Louisiana, and allegedly thinks that Communists are unduly influencing the Negro in the South. In reality, Sen. Rainach is not worried about the alleged Communist influence, what he is really worried about is the fact that Negroes are united in seeking to be treated in accordance with the laws of the land. The clumsy attempt to saddle Negro ministers and the NAACP with the commie tag is doomed because Negroes know better than anybody else that Communists and fascists have a lot in common when it comes to ruthlessness in riding over the little people. They have known for a long time that their hope lies in the fulfillmen of democracy, and that is what Rainach and his crowd are apparently trying to prevent.

Negro leaders have been most critical of the way democracy has been denied them and the way white supremacy politicians have openly defied the U. S. Supreme Court ruling. Negro leadership has not uttered one word of defiance or committed one ac of defiance to the Court decision but can the Citizen Council say the same thing. J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and the U. S. Attorney General are well aware of who is trying to overthrow the U. S. Government.

Too bad that Sen. Rainach and his ex-communist witnesses know nothing about one of the "Ten Commandments" which says "Thou shalt not Bear False Witness against Thy Neighbor." Perhaps, if they did, the hearings would have been different.

Law abiding Negroes committed to a non-violence program of seeking their constitutional rights through the courts and with God, law and public opinion on their side are not in the leas worried about anybody leading them down the road to violence bloodshed or revolution. They know where they are headed, toward making democracy mean the same thing for all citizens of these United States, regardless of race, creed or color.

32b 1957 NAACP ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 12



MR. CIVIL RIGHTS JR., who is little Thurgood Marshall Jr., had his picture done in oils by Baltimore artist and NAACP member, Mrs. Anne Beadenkopf (right) who presented the painting to the child's father, Thurgood Marshall Sr. The occasion was the luncheon of the NAACP 17th annual Maryland State Conference which met on Saturday at the Sharp Street Methodist Church. The famed attorney and his son are both members of the Baltimore Branch.

Demand Rights Through Court, Marshall Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 6-15-57
P. 7

SAVANNAH, Ga. — NAACP legal expert Thurgood Marshall, making the closing speech at the annual meeting of Masons here, admonished Negroes to demand their civil rights by appealing to the courts whenever their rights are denied.

This combination of the 88th Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the 58th annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was held June 11-13. The organizations voted to hold their 1958 sessions in Atlanta.

Marshall was introduced by Grand Master J. Wesley Dobbs, of Atlanta, who presided over the sessions of the grand lodge.

The Masons pledged $5,000 to the Prince Hall Masonic Research Fund and the OES offered $300. Prior to this meeting, the groups had contributed a total of $26,720.80 to the fund which supports Mr. Marshall's work.

The annual contribution of $10,000 to the Masonic Scholarship Fund was also made, and the organizations agreed to send $500 to the United Negro College Fund and $100 to the National Urban League.

The three-day confab was highlighted with the following events: Dr. Charles E. Stewart, of Philadelphia, delivered the eulogy for the Lodge of Sorrow; an address by the Rev. William Holmes Borders, of Atlanta; Memorial services; unveiling of a monument to the late Sol C. Johnson, Grand Patron of OES and Grand Secretary of the Masons; and a seafood dinner.

Daily World
P. 3

Grand Worthy Matron Mrs. Marie B. Cooper, of Macon, and Grand Patron George W. Smith, of Brunswick, presided over sessions of the grand chapter.

On the final day of the meeting all grand lodge officers were unanimously re-elected. They are:

J. W. Dobbs, Atlanta, G. M.; X. L. Neal, Atlanta, D. G. M.; L. P. Bohler, Augusta, S. G. W.; D. P. Nesbitt, Columbus, J. G. W.; D. Thomas, Savannah, G. T.; E. C. Blackshear, Savannah, G. S.; A. M. McClendon, Atlanta, Sec.-Treas., M. R. A.

Sat. 6-15-57

The officers of the grand chapter are: Geo. W. Smith, Brunswick, G. W. P.; Mrs. Marie B. Cooper, Macon, G. W. M.; Mrs. Lillian Blake, Savannah, G. A. M.; Mrs. Willie B. Williams, Savannah, G. T.; Mrs. Mattie W. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga. S.; E. E. McIntyre, Thomasville, G. A. P.; Robert J. Walters, Atlanta, G. A.; Mrs. Willie B. Hollingshead, Pelham, G. C.; Mrs. Fannie Smith, Atlanta, G. A. C.; Mrs. M. H. Jones, G. L.; Mrs. Amy Dunn, C. C. F. C.; Mrs. Mninie DeVaughn, Head of Juveniles.

Thurgood Marshall Says Problem Faces the South

Eagle Tulsa, Okla. Thurs. 6-6-57 p. 1

NAACP Counsel Blasts 'Big Dangers' of Intermarriage

By E. L. Madison, Jr.
Of The Eagle Staff

"The South is faced with a problem and they're going to have to work it out," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a large audience Sunday afternoon at First Baptist Church North Tulsa, in a "Freedom Rally," sponsored by the Tulsa Branch NAACP.

Marshall summed up the reason for violence and widespread organization of White Citizens Councils in the South as the result of "good white people sitting down after segregation was outlawed by the U. S. Supreme Court."

He said everybody on the right side kept quiet but then came the creatures from under the rocks and out of the ground. These members of the Klan and other hate groups crept into the issue and preyed on the prejudices of he people.

Continuing, Marshall said now that the Citizens councils have been set up, they have in their ranks men who are lawyers, bankers and even preachers. Although they advocate non-violence, they are in favor of segregation by lawful means.

Appeals to Oklahomans

"You cannot violate the law by lawful means," the NAACP counsel declared, "but you can breed disrespect for the law."

In a direct appeal to Tulsans and all Oklahomans, Marshall said, "You in Oklahoma should act to prevent the Klan from rising up." He continued, "This cross burning isn't funny. If you let them get away with little things, they will try bigger things."

"Mr. Civil Rights," as Marshall is called nationally, said emphatically that when one Negro is hurt, all Negroes are hurt. He pointed out that White Citizens councils are not out to delay the progress of integration, but instead they seek to put the Negro back a whole century. He said they are advocating an even greater prejudice than that already existing.

Citizens councils have grown, Marshall reported. They use the different names in different cities and states. In Virginia and North Carolina, for example, they use the name "Patriots." In Georgia councils are called the Georgia Association for the Protection of the Majority of the White People," while in Louisiana they are called "Southern Gentlemen."

"Don't Get Too Slow"

With this organized effort to defeat the cause of first-class citizenship for the Negro, Marshall stated that people are still saying that "we have to move slowly." He warned "If you get too slow, you'll meet yourself." He added that the American Negro is the only person anywhere expected to postpone getting his rights as a citizen.

Atty. Marshall said he was not certain of the actual reason for hating Negroes. It couldn't be previous condition of servitude, he maintained, because all ethnic groups in the U.S. have had slaves in their ancestry.

He further stated that it couldn't be that the Negro is discriminated against just because of color. "If a man has blond hair and blue eyes and admits he is a Negro, he's in trouble," Marshall continued. Still on the subject of color, he said maybe it's because some Negroes are darker than others—but that couldn't be, unless millions of dollars are being wasted annually on sun tan lotion by whites.

Hitting a hard blow to the so-called chief fear of some whites with regard to integration, Marshall gave his views on intermarriage. "A man can marry any woman he wants to marry, provided the woman is willing. . . . I take one exception in this matter—my wife."

Girls Can Say 'No'

He said this great fear of mass intermarriage of Negroes and whites is ridiculous. "The girls can say 'No' if they want to," he declared. He added that this business of intermarriage is just that simple. All the girl has to do is say 'no'.

Marshall reported that only eight states in the Union have failed to act favorably in some way with regard to school integration. These states are Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virgina, Louisiana and Florida.

These states, he assured the audience, will have to act or be taken to court. He reminded his listeners that Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution plainly states that the Constitutioon is the "supreme law of the land." He said that men like the Eastlands and Talmadges have taken an oath to the end that they will uphold the Constitution, yet they advocate segregation which violates the Constitution.

With reference to the need of continued support of the NAACP, Marshall said the Negro has not made one social gain in the South without a hard fight from the lower courts all the way to the Supreme Court.

Shows Better Side

Showing a better side of the race picture in the South, Marshall told about a group of white clergymen in Mississippi who have upheld the Supreme Court's ruling. He said this group is made up of all denominations except one.

Negro Shift to GOP Is Seen

NAACP Council Hits Demos on Rights

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, today predicted a nationwide switch in Negro votes from the Democratic to the Republican party.

Speaking on a transcribed CBS radio program — "Let's Find Out" — Marshall said the Negro swing to the GOP started "after the las election," adding: "I don't see anything that the Democrats have done in the field of civil rights that will go to their credit."

He continued: "Nationally the action of the senators of the Democratic party on the civil rights bill, when only nine voted against the jury trial amendment, and the atcion now going on, where all of the Southern senators are coming to the aid and comfort of Gov. Orval Faubus, will certainly react to the detriment of the party insofar as Negro voters are concerned on a national basis."

Marshall said, however, that Negroes would continue to support some Democrats "on a local basis."

Mon - 9-30-57

Marshall said he blamed Arkansas Gov. Faubus for the violence in Little Rock.

"Little Rock is a compleely integra ed town," he said. "Negroes live in the same neighborhoods with other people. There never has been any racial friction in that town at any time."

NAACP Fund Promises to Produce Data

Star P.16
Sat. 2-16-57
Washington, D.C.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legal defense and education fund has said it will comply with a subpoena directing it to produce its records before a legislative committee.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the fund, said by telephone from New York yesterday the organization would supply the information sought in a subpoena served Thursday.

Three subpoenas were issued Tuesday against the fund, the NAACP and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches. The three organizations were directed to bring their records before a meeting of the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

The other two organizations, meanwhile, have not given any definite word what course they will take. Attorney Oliver W. Hill, speaking for the State conference, declined comment on whether it would seek to quash the subpoenas or go into Federal Court and seek an order to set aside the State court subpoenas.

Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, chairman of the Assembly committee, asked for the subpoenas on the ground the three organizations had refused to furnish information the committee needed.

The special session of the Legislature last September set up the committee to study whether new legislation was needed to deal with improper promotion or support of court litigation by persons who are not parties to the litigation.

Thurgood Assails Bigotry In North

Afro-American Sat. 3-2-57 P.5
Baltimore, Md.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Thurgood Marshall advised prompt action, Saturday, to cope with the recital problem which "exists in the North despite integrated schools and other desegregation measures."

The NAACP chief legal counsel was principal speaker at a session of the New Haven Civil Liberties Council's all-day conference at the Yale Law School auditorium.

Mr. Marshall told his audience of more than 300 that one of the basic aspects of the problem is that of "residential segregation, which exists in almost every city," with a result that neighborhoods are kept all white or all colored, with colored residents confined to certain city areas.

* * *

ASSAILING "tentacles of racial prejudice that have spread in the North," he declared:

"The segregation we are talking about . . . is not the type that gets in the newspapers—it's a type of segregation that exists and has grown up over a long period of years.

Residential segregation, he asserted, means in many cases that an "integrated" school is primarily a colored school because of zoning, with a resultant ill effect upon the child's opportunity and ability to learn.

"Segregation," he added, "is all engineered around the theory that there is inherent inferiority within a group of people.

"There is no other reason under the sun for making it, maintaining it or refusing to turn it loose."

Citing the inability to solve the problems of segregation around the conference table, Mr. Marshall declared:

"We must realize that it's a job that has to be done on a community level with the individual taking the lead, working . . . . to the end that every semblance of prejudice is removed from the community, and to the end that the colored citizen feels that he is a part of the community. . . .

"Delay," he concluded "is not help to the situation. We must do it and get it over with."

* * *

THE THEME of the all day conference was, "Do We Practice the Democracy We Preach How Much Equality Do Colored Citizens Have in New Haven?"

Prof. Louis H. Pollack of the Yale Law School was chairman for the day.

A panel on problems of the race in getting housing was headed by Daniel Donchain, executive director of the New Haven Race Relations Council and consultant to the temporary State Housing Commission.

A panel on employment was led by Ralph M. Gorglia, executive director of the West Haven Community House and a member of the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights.

A panel on education was headed by Prof. J. Allen Hickerson, chairman of the education department of the New Haven State Teachers College.

The Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, chairman of the New Haven Human Relations Council, led the panel on treatment of the race by government and social agencies.

New York Teachers Present Award To Thurgood Marshall

Daily Worker, 2-27-57
New York

New York—Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, has been awarded the John Dewey Award of the New York Teachers Guild in recognition of his "outstanding services in advancing American democracy."

Presentation of the award was made to Mr. Marshall in absentia on March 2 at a luncheon meeting of the teachers organization here. The plague was accepted for Mr. Marshall by John A. Morsell, assistant to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

"It is the desire of the league that every boy who is qualified for the league have a chance to try out. We hope that they will not miss that chance by failing to register," Graefe said.



THURGOOD MARSHALL.

tucks should be put in, and interfacing applied to the neckline and down the front if needed as backing for buttons before leaving this section to work on the back.

"Clean finishing" is a quick method for making neat facings for necklines and armholes of sleveless blouses. Staystitching around the outer edges ofthe facing pieces, one-fourth inch from the border, then turn under the outer edges of the facing right on the staystitching line. Stitch close to the folder edge.

On a sleveless blouse, attach the facing to the armholes while the underarm seams are still open, as you'll find applying it easier before the armhole becomes a circle.

or in tying threads to keep seams from raveling out. To lockstitch simply lift the presser foot slightly when you come to the end of a seam and make several stitches in one place.

Another timesaver involves making continuous lines of stitching on several pieces before stopping to cut threads. For example, in finishing the facings for a blouse, you can work around the edges of all of them before stopping to break your thread. Simply snip them apart in one operation with your scissors when you've sewed around all of them. Of course, you'll staystitch at the edge of each piece.

Work in Units

Working in units, completing all the work on a blouse front, for example, before going on to the back, is another timesaving feature of the Bishop method explained to the SUI students. On the blouse front, for example, underarm darts and waist

Thurgood May Accept, If It Comes

Courier Sat. 4-6-57

Top Post for Marshall?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

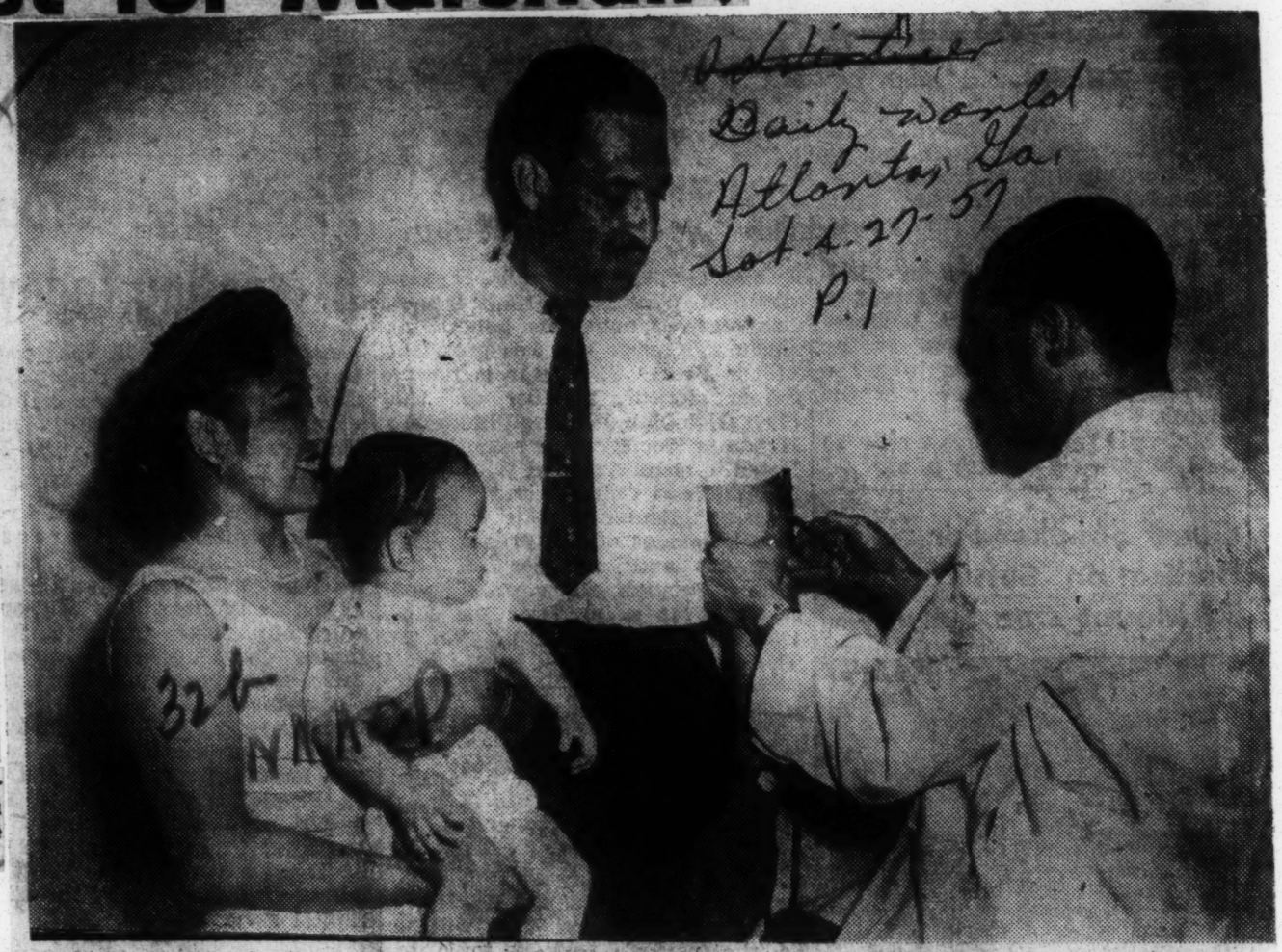
WASHINGTON — Will the NAACP's top warrior doff his legal armor and don the robes of the judiciary?

This question is high on the agenda of topics being discussed along the civil rights rialto here in Washington amid persistent rumors that Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, is about ready to accept an appointment to the Federal bench is offered by the President.

Attorney Marshall has been mentioned as a possibility for the bench before.

■

HOWEVER, it was reported by confidants that Mr. Marshall had turned down the offer in the face of what he felt was the more important problem of fighting race prejudice before the high court. Now that Mr. Marshall has won what is perhaps the most significant legal victory in the past ten decades, his friends say that he is now open to offers.



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 4-27-57
P. 1

PLAYING SAFE — Thurgood Jr. and Mrs. Thurgood Marshall watch "Mr. Civil Rights" get his polio shot from Dr. Alvin S. Mason. "Protection for my son and wife," said Mr. Marshall, "is no protection for me, nor the complete protection from the paralytic polio which I owe them. All parents should get their polio shots and see that every member of the family is protected from paralytic polio."

Laurel, Miss. Is Proud Of Branch

The Youth Council of the Laurel Branch of the NAACP received its Charter on the First Sunday in Sept. at the Morning Star Baptist Church at 3:00 p.m.

Robert Hearn, our Youth Council President was the Master of Ceremony. Lawrence Hobson, Youth Council Chorus Director was in charge of the music. The Chorus recently organized, furnished the music for this historic meeting. This was our first public appearance. However, all who were present thoroughly enjoyed the music furnished by the Chorus.

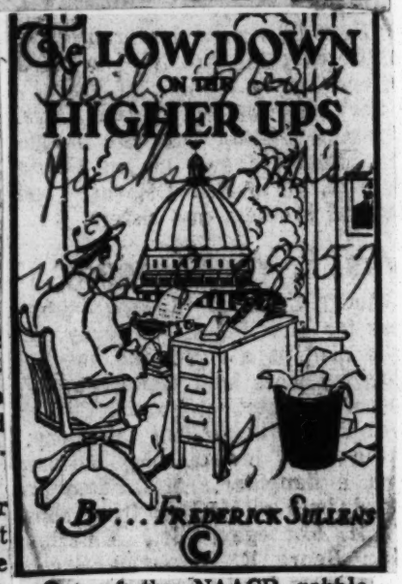
Miss Louise Beason, a member of the Council our pianist was at her post of duty. Miss Earnestine Barnes, and Mr. Bobby Appleberry were our soloists. Mr. Appleberry, who is a member of Morning Star Church also extended words of welcome.

An instrumental was furnished by Gerald Smith, Herbert Merrill and Fred Thomas. The appeal was made by Branch President Dr. B. E. Minor.

Our Youth Council President Robert Hearn, presented our guest speaker who was Mr. Albert Power, who is an officer of the Jackson Miss. Branch, and Commander of the Jackson Miss. Post of the American Legion. Mr. Powell presented Miss Jefferson, a member of the Jackson Miss. Youth Council who recited a poem to the delight of every one present.

Mr. Powell held the large and appreciative audience spell bound with his wit and oratorical genius.

Remarks were made by Amos Brown, President of the Jackson Miss. Youth Council, and were thoroughly enjoyed by all.



One of the NAACP rabble rousers made a speech up in Chicago the other day in which he declared that the objective of the organization is "to give Negroes free access to the bedrooms and the ballrooms of the whites. It is now common knowledge that the NAACP, in all of its evil machinations, is inspired, directed and controlled by the international criminal communist conspiracy to enslave the world. We know that the NAACP has done more harm to the cause of the Negro since slavery than any other agency. The advancement of the Negro in the United States has been set back fifty years by its arrogant, ill-intended, hate producing intrigues. Still some dupes listen to its rabble rousers.

NAACP Blames Mississippi For Part Of 'Science Lag'

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5 (AP)—A spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today Mississippi and other Southern states have contributed to the nation's "scientific lag" by holding back Negroes who might otherwise become scientists.

"Many potential Negro scientists are never allowed to develop their capabilities," Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, said in a statement. "There isn't a single state-supported school in Mississippi where a Negro is permitted to take engineering or study in the advanced sciences."

There is a state-supported program which provides for education of qualified Negroes in the professions and some other fields in schools outside the state. The program operates principally to train doctors and lawyers.

Evers, apparently referring to Russia's launching of satellites, said:

"There are many young Negro children in Mississippi today who if given the chance to develop their potentialities would doubtless help to solve our present-day scientific dilemma. But instead our energies and efforts and money are dissipated in an effort to render these potentialities useless. . . ."

NAACP Vows Rights Suits In State Soon

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says his organization will seek to prosecute several Mississippi for civil rights violations.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, told Mississippi NAACP members at a state convention here Sunday, "as early as last week four Mississippi officials have violated the new civil rights law."

"We are taking these cases to the nation's capital to lay them before the Department of Justice." Mitchell did not name the counties involved.

RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CLAIMED BY NAACP

Mitchell Makes Charge At Mississippi Meeting

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10.—(UP)—Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday his organization has uncovered four violations of the new Civil Rights Law in Mississippi and will seek prosecution.

"As early as last week," he told the NAACP's annual state convention, "four officials in Mississippi counties violated the new law. We are taking these cases to the nation's Capitol and lay them before the bar of Justice." He did not name the counties involved.

The law permits the Justice Department to prosecute officials unlawfully depriving persons of their voting rights.

Mitchell said in the near future, "The new commission created by the Civil Rights Law will be in business and gathering information on some of the new laws and practices Mississippi is using to prevent colored citizens from enjoying their civil rights."

"When it gets the facts the commission will ask Congress and the President for more laws to correct whatever it finds wrong."

Mitchell spoke to a crowd of about 600 Negroes attending the closing session of the convention.

Miss. NAACP Refutes Communist Implication

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-12-57

JACKSON, MISS. — (A N P) — An implication that the NAACP is influenced by Communists, made by a resident of New Orleans in a speech here, has been vigorously refuted by officials of the Mississippi State NAACP.

A statement issued on May 8 by the NAACP state organization attributed such an "inference" to Hubert Badeaux of New Orleans, in a recent speech before a joint meeting of the American Legion and the White Citizens Council.

"The NAACP is interested in full democracy for all people, and not one particular race or group," the NAACP statement declared. "It is for that purpose and that purpose alone, that we will continue to expose those who infringe upon the rights of our people and who deny us the equal protection of the law."

Further, the statement said, "It is unbelievable that American people of goodwill and the forces of democracy will continue to allow bigoted men to equate the aspirations of freedom-loving Americans with the ungodly ideology of communism."

NAACP Blasted As Red Tool

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala. 5-8-57

JACKSON, May 7 (U.P.)—Sgt. Hubert Dadeaux, investigator for the New Orleans Police Dept., said Monday night the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was "one of the first pawns of Communism."

Addressing a meeting held by the Jackson Citizens Council and the American Legion, Sgt. Badeaux said charges of mistreatment of Negroes by Southern law officers was an important part of Communist propaganda.

He told his audience, which included Mississippi Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson and other high state officials, Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.) "is constantly under attack from Communists and the NAACP because he is hitting the subversive where it hurts."

He blasted church leaders who advocate integration and called Catholic Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans "an integrationist from Harlem."

Miss. Legion Post Seeks NAACP Probe

Daily World Fri. 7-5-57 Atlanta, Ga.

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Contending that many of the activities of the NAACP are known to be "un-American in character and not in the best interests of the state of Mississippi, this city's branch of the state American Legion made it public last week that they would press for an investigation of the civil rights group.

In an adopted resolution, the Philadelphia post of the state American Legion called for cancellation of the charter of any post in the state that endorses the N. A. A. C. P. and called for the state Legislature to name a special group to probe the activities of the equality group.

The legion resolution stated: "Many of the activities of the N. A. A. C. P. are known to be un-American in character and not in the best interests of our state and the nation.

"Within the last 12 months it has come to our attention that some of the colored membership of the American Legion has been actively connected with the NAACP, which has a tendency to disrupt and in many cases threaten our traditional way of life."

Cong. Diggs Chief Speaker At Jackson NAACP Conference

Daily World Fri. 5-31-57 Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss. — Negroes in Mississippi were urged by a U. S. Congressman last week to set as their "number one target" attainment of "the right to vote." They also were urged to support-owned businesses and "stop being the commercial footmat of other people" as well as to "try to venture into new fields of endeavor" away from "traditionally Negro jobs and professions."

The speaker was Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, who addressed a meeting here on May 19. The event, sponsored by the Mississippi State NAACP, was a third anniversary observance of the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which held racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Diggs called integration "as inevitable as the rising sun — even in Mississippi."

"America cannot afford, in the interest of justice, to let hoodlums and race baiters crawl out from under the rocks and defy the law of the land," he continued.

MUST BALANCE BOOKS

The Congressman predicted that "Mississippi will never realize its cherished dream of a successful balance agriculture with industry program until it balances the books on human equality."

He referred to a Mississippi study which, he said, revealed that white Mississippians are leaving the state at a faster rate than the Negroes, contrary to previous population trends.

"The white people who are forced to leave Mississippi to seek their fortunes elsewhere are young in age and principally high school graduates who do not find enough outlet for their training or potentialities," he said. "They do not find it because many prudent northern industrialists hesitate to invest in a state so preoccupied with the immoral and illegal subjugation of forty-six per cent of its citizens."

MUST LEARN LESSON

Mr. Diggs indicated that the entire South might learn a lesson from the experience of Great Britain.

"When England realized she could no longer keep her colonials in subjection she gave them membership in the British Commonwealth," he pointed out. "A long and bitter fight was thus avoided which would have converted her colonials into enemies instead of partners and friends. This is what can be accomplished in the South if the decent people of the section would exercise courage and imagination."

Church Burned Following NAACP Meeting In Miss.

Informer, N.Y. Saturday, July 6-57

CLEVELAND, Miss. — The New Hope Baptist Church here was burned down in a fire of undetermined origin early Friday. The fire occurred following a meeting of the local branch of the NAACP in the church on the previous night.

Amzie Moore, president of the Cleveland branch, reported that repeated telephone calls had been received threatening to set fire to the church if it allowed the NAACP to hold meetings there. Rev E C Smith is pastor of the church.

NAACP Vote Records Kept By Councils

Advertiser P. 10-A Sun. 7-14-57 Montgomery, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., July 13 (UP)—Southern congressmen and senators had better check to see what the NAACP lobby is doing before they vote on any measure before Congress. The Association of Citizens Councils is keeping score.

The association is distributing from its Greenwood headquarters a pamphlet called "The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard." It shows how each member of the 84th Congress voted in relation to how the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lobbied.

It not only covers civil rights bills but includes social security, federal school aid, minimum wage public housing, poll taxes and statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Members are scored as to whether they voted "favorably to the NAACP" or "unfavorably to the NAACP" on each issue.

The only senator with a perfect record of voting opposite to the NAACP is A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.)

Sen. James O. Eastland, one of the Citizens Council champions, got two bad marks for voting with the NAACP stand on extending social security benefits.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), one of the most influential leaders in the current Senate fight against the civil rights bill, voted with the NAACP, according to the scoreboard, on social security and public housing.

In the House the Mississippian with most "favorable" scores in the pamphlet is the Citizens Councils' own John Bell Williams. He voted with the NAACP on social security and on increasing the minimum wage.

The state's five other representatives had perfect scores except for social security. All voted with the NAACP on that, even though as the pamphlet put it, "The NAACP is very much interested in any give-away program."

A few house members, from Virginia and Alabama, had perfect anti-NAACP records.

The only senators with perfect records of voting with the NAACP were Paul H. Douglas (D - Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.). A number of representatives from the North and West went with the NAACP all the way

For the reader's information the pamphlet includes the percentage of Negro population in states members of Congress represent. By and large, southern members voted opposite from the NAACP but one of the best records, by council standards, was turned in by a North Dakota Republican, Sen. Milton R. Young, whose state is only .004 per cent Negro.

Mississippi, with 45 per cent Negroes, did not have as complete an anti-NAACP record as Virginia with 22 per cent Negroes.

Probe Of NAACP To Be Asked

Post Herald Birmingham, Ala. 6-23-57

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 23 (U.P.)—The state American Legion convention will be asked to urge the Legislature to investigate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi.

A spokesman for the Philadelphia post said today resolutions adopted at a recent post meeting would be offered to the state convention in Jackson, July 10-12.

The post said the Legislature should appoint a special committee to find out "what the activities of the NAACP are in our state."

The group also called for immediate cancellation of the charter of any post in the state which sponsors NAACP speakers. The local post said at least two Negro posts had sponsored NAACP speakers.

OFFICIAL WOULD BAN NAACP IN MISSISSIPPI

Gartin Says Many Are Misled By Organization

SETS CAMPAIGN TONE

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., June 29.—First efforts to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi will be made during the 1958 Legislature.

Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, appearing on a Citizens Council television program this week, said the proposal is now under discussion by legislative leaders.

"When the Legislature meets in January that will be gone into thoroughly," Mr. Gartin said. "Some in the Legislature with whom I talked prefer laws making the names of members of the NAACP and other like organizations public.

Many Being Misled

"Personally, I think a law outlawing the NAACP would have a great effect in this state. Some say it would simply drive them underground but at the same time lots of good law abiding Mississippi negroes are being misled into joining the NAACP and if they knew it was illegal those Negroes would not have membership in such an organization. I think it would be a good thing."

Besides being presiding officer of the Senate, Gartin is a member of the State Sovereignty Commission, the state's official segregation watchdog, and is one of the leading candidates for Governor in 1960.

The proposal to ban the NAACP as other Southern states have done has come up before. But Gov. J. P. Coleman, the man in the driver's seat, has said he thought such a law would drive the organization underground. He said the state could better keep an eye on the organization by leaving it to operate in the open.

Claims Small Membership

The NAACP in Mississippi claims membership of only a small fraction of the 900,000 Negroes in the state but it still carries considerable influence because most of its members are leaders in their communities. It was able to attract a crowd of more than 1,200 to a meeting here in celebration of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

It was a prosperous looking crowd which left a nice stack of green bills on the collection table. Ironically, one of those spotted in the audience—attending at the risk of his job—was employed by the state.

Would Have TV Shows

Mr. Gartin also called for appropriation of a "sizeable amount of money" by Mississippi and other Southern states "to produce nation-wide television shows." Mr. Gartin said the programs would "present outstanding speakers from Southern states who would be interviewed by professional newsmen." The participants would "give the people our answers based on facts and figures."

The Sovereignty Commission was given a $250,000 appropriation by the 1956 Legislature with authority to spend part of it on such promotion but most of it will be returned to the treasury unspent.

Mr. Gartin's statements possibly set the tone for the 1960 gubernatorial campaign.

He put himself on record for total segregation and denied he had yielded in any way.

"I have been quoted by some who say I have said we might as well face the facts of life," Mr. Gartin said. "I have never made any such statement" in regard to the racial issue.

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ANTI-NAACP LAW NOT SUPPORTED

Coleman Says Group Isn't Threat to State

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., July 3 — Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday he "doubts the advisability" of passing legislation outlawing the NAACP in Mississippi.

Coleman made the observation when asked for comment on a recent statement by Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin that bills to bar the operation of the NAACP are being backed by some legislators for submission in the 1958 session.

"I personally don't feel the NAACP is a powerful organization in Mississippi up to this time," he declared. "I think it represents a very, very small minority of our Negro population."

Coleman said he had an "open mind" on the issue but his present outlook is "it would not serve the purpose we want it to serve."

No Lawsuits Saw

His attitude would be different, he stated, "if the NAACP in Mississippi was stirring up lawsuits, but there are no lawsuits now in the state of Mississippi."

"On the civil rights bill now before the Senate, Coleman said he believes a Southern filibuster can "beat" the bill.

"But much as we are opposed to it, even in its present form we will be able to take care of ourselves if it does pass," he declared.

If the Congress puts a jury trial provision in the civil rights measure, he added "it would be a fairly harmless proposition.

He called the measure part of a plan "designed to conduct a war of nerves and break down the will of the South to resist these infringements on rights of the states."

Attacking the bill, Coleman charged: "If there is one right left to the states, its voting . . . Now they are going to dabble in the affairs of the state on this proposition."

The civil rights commission proposed in the bill, Coleman said, "is a new and different propaganda weapon to turn on the South."

Opposition Swamped

Shifting to his drive for a constitutional convention, Coleman said: "I think the opposition to the constitutional convention as far as the public is concerned had been swamped."

He said his idea of holding a convention is not to "scrap the constitution of 1890 but the idea of improving and modernizing those sections of it that must be improved."

He added: "On the matter of state reorganization, court reorganization, county reorganization, industrial reorganization and legislative reapportionment, as well as specific defense of segregation, it has got to be done in one comprehensive job."

If the state had a legislative council to prepare a series of amendments to accomplish the modernization of the present document, "maybe it could be done that way, but we have no legislative council."

Coleman refused to be drawn out on what tax proposals he will make to the 1958 legislature or if he will recommend a partial reduction of the 14 per cent surtax.

He denied reports that he has been calling in some of the 24 senators who signed a "round-robin" against reinactment of the surtax.

Coleman said he sees the best chance for taxpayer savings in the reorganization of county governments, "but you can't get that without a constitution convention."

Negro Editor Blasts NAACP

GREENVILLE, July 30 (UP)—The Rev. H. H. Humes, Negro editor of the Delta Leader, charged today that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "is an organization designed to kill off leaders who don't think like they think."

Humes issued a statement answering an attack on him and Jackson editor Percy Greene by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. Wilkins said in a speech Sunday in Gulfport that Humes and Greene "were quick to get their hands in the till" in accepting money from the State Sovereignty Commission for travel and advertisement.

"The people of Mississippi must be good enough, big enough, religious enough and intelligent enough to solve their own problems," Humes said, "and if they are not willing, people out of Mississippi won't do it flying down here in the morning stirring up strife and flying out at night."

Humes said Wilkins was interested only in his own welfare and that the NAACP "may have started out to be a good organization but today it has fallen into bad hands, both nationally and locally."

NAACP LEADER URGES QUICKER INTEGRATION

Current Hits 'Twin Evils' At Mississippi Session

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.—(AP)—A leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the United States "can no longer allow the ante-bellum dreamers to set the pace" on the integration issue.

Gloster Current of New York, director of branches for the NAACP addressed the opening session of the Mississippi chapter's 12th annual convention Friday night.

Current called for an end to segregation and discrimination which he described as "twin evils which are not limited to the South alone.

"All over America, you will find some discrimination and, in many places, where you would least expect, a considerable amount of segregation exists.

"The NAACP attacks these evils just as vigorously in the North as it does in the South."

Current called for an improved school system to utilize the brains of every child to help the United States catch up with Russia in the Sputnik race.

LAW BIAS IS CHARGED

NAACP Official Criticizes Suspended Sentence

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 29. (UP)—State Field Secretary Medgar Evers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Friday Mississippi has a "one-sided law enforcement and biased court decisions."

Evers issued a statement critical of the suspension of sentence given white Pascagoula attorney Bernard Gautier following his conviction of the statutory rape of a Negro girl.

The case was "one of the most glaring spectacles of justice in Mississippi courts to be found," Evers said. "It is no wonder Mississippi has the reputation it does."

32b 1957

NAACP

ALCORN COLLEGE
MISSISSIPPI

Wilkins Against Alcorn Walkout

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Monday of this week took a firm stand against Negro students at Alcorn college who, press dispatches Monday said, had quit classes because of alleged prejudiced statements made by Prof. Clennon King in favor of segregation practices.

In a letter to the student body suggesting they go back to their classes, Roy Wilkins sent to the Alcorn students the following.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appreciates the spirit of students in opposing views expressed by Prof. Clennon King, but we deplore any pressure which denies him free speech on integration.

"We believe King is mistaken, but under our system of government any person has a constitutional right to express his opinion on any issue. We demand this right for ourselves and we must protect it for others. We wish free speech for all persons in the South of both races, and on both sides of the integration issue, without muzzle or reprisal of any kind.

"The issue cannot be settled fairly unless everyone is free to debate. We remain confident that in such free debate the ironclad segregationists cannot win.

"We trust that same satisfactory settlement may be reached which will assure the return of students to classes and at the same time preserve Prof. King's right to freedom of expression."

NAACP To Aid Alcorn Students

NEW YORK.—Five students expelled from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college at Alcorn because of their leadership role in the protest against Professor Clennon King, will receive NAACP assistance in continuing their education elsewhere, Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, announced this week.

Ernest McEwen, who as president of the student body, led the protest against Prof. King because of a series of articles the teacher wrote for The Jackson (Miss.) State Times criticizing the NAACP's anti-segregation activities, will attend Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio.

He will be joined at Central State by Miss Robessie Young and Charles Hibbler. The Misses Susan Owens and Ruby Hibbler will attend Virginia Union university at Richmond.

After Alcorn had refused to readmit these students, the NAACP made arrangements for their transfer to other colleges. Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State, and Dr. Samuel Proctor, president of Virginia Union, readily agreed to make emergency provisions to permit the students to enroll without loss of time or academic credit.

Action to aid the students was taken by the NAACP committee on administration at its regular monthly meeting here on March 25. The committee voted to provide financial assistance for travel and other expenses for the remainder of the school semester.

NAACP Branch Under Fire

Courier Section 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 8-17-57

Political Fight In St. Louis Splits Negroes

ST. LOUIS—Crank calls throughout the night, poison pen letters and Fascist-type haranguing of public meetings have marked the recent campaign in St. Louis to defeat a proposed City Charter.

The fight has all but split the Negro community with dissention swelling within the ranks of the all-time membership high of the local NAACP branch.

Recipients of several derogatory letters were a group of 23 outstanding St. Louisians who announced publicly for the Charter. This was in opposition to a group of professional politicians who stood to lose their political influence if the Charter had not failed.

■

AMONG THE 23 were Mrs. Parker H. Word, who served as co-chairman of the women's division for the Charter, Mrs. Valla Abbington, a member of the executive committee of the NAACP and the plaintiff in the teachers equalization salary suit in Louisville, Ky.; Bige Wyatt, president of the New Age Federal Savings and Loan Association and a member of the national YMCA board; Mrs. Nannie Mitchell-Turner, president of the St. Louis Argus Publishing Co.; Howard B. Woods, executive editor of the St. Louis Argus; Joseph W. B. Clark, member of the NAACP executive committee; Mrs. Frankie M. Freeman, NAACP executive committee member and associate counsel of the St. Louis Housing Authority; Mrs. Herbert J. Erwin, wife of the chief of the department of psychiatry, Homer G. Phillips Hospital, and C. B. Broussard, one of the 13 Freeholders who wrote the Charter.

■

DAVID M. GRANT, widely known lawyer here, had admitted authoring and paying for the printing of one of the letters. He denies having mailed any, however. He said he distributed them in restaurants and in filling stations.

Most of the pro-Charter leaders received letters which accused them of "selling out the race for 30 pieces of silver."

The letter authored by Grant was addressed to "Uncle Tom and Aunt Dilcy" and signed your "bent knee Nephew and Niece Ephraham and Sarylou Maybelle by and through David M. Grant, their attorney and counselor, 11 N. Jefferson, Room 310, St. Louis 3, Mo."

In another development, much criticism has been leveled at the NAACP for its "active" role in the Charter campaign. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed in the campaign bearing the name of the NAACP. Even sample ballots bore the NAACP name.

■

PROPONENTS of the Charter declared that the NAACP was "delivered" to the ward politicians and the local Teamsters Union to fight the Charter. They declare that the NAACP otherwise has no program and that there was no NAACP issue in the Charter fight. Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis branch, is research director of the Teamsters Union here.

Calloway denies the NAACP was "delivered" and points to the widespread support the branch received in the Charter campaign.

Calloway's opponents charge the NAACP executive board of over 30 persons is "weighed down" with professional politicians who would manipulate the branch at will.

The national office has directed the St. Louis branch to make a full report on its activities in the Charter campaign.

32b 1957 NAACP HENRY L. MOON

MOON OF NAACP HITS VOTING OBSTACLES

Daily Worker
Thurs. 4-25-57
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Speaking before the Division of Social Sciences at Howard University, Henry L. Moon, director of Public Relations, NAACP, has called upon Congress to back up the Negro's right to the ballot in South.

"The conspiracy to maintain a lily-white electorate," he exclaimed, "remains the chief obstacle to mass Negro voting. The anti-Negro forces have not single-handedly lowered the Negro vote registration in the South.

p. 8 32b

"At least two other contributory factors are the failure of the Federal Government to intervene effectively and the apathy of many southern Negroes.

"However, Federal law at present seems inadequate .... Convictions are difficult to obtain."

Mr. Moon referred in passing to a bill now in committee in Congress which would give the Federal Government the necessary legal authority to intervene in instances of proven anti-Negro vote registration tactics.

32b 1957 NAACP NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. M.L. King Added to Naacp Advisory Board

State Press Fri, 3-29-57

Little Rock, Ark.

NEW YORK—New members of the NAACP National Advisory Committee were announced by Jackie Robinson, chairman of the Association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund campaign. The committee will serve under his leadership in the Association's national fund-raising efforts.

The new committee members are the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., leader of the long protest against racial discrimination on Montgomery buses; the Rt. Rev. W. J. Walls of Chicago, a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church; J. J. Simmons, jr., of Muskogee, Okla., businessman; Sammy Davis jr., of New York City, Broadway entertainer; Eugene M. Martin of Atlanta Ga., insurance executive; Nathaniel S. Colley of Sacramento, Calif., attorney; and the Hon. Meier Steinbrink of New York City, New York Supreme Court judge.

The committee is seeking a fund of one million dollars in 1957 to enable the NAACP to carry on its work to end racial discrimination and segregation.

32b 1957

NAACP

NEW FOUR POINT PROGRAM-CHURCH SUPPORT

NAACP Charts New Program to Win Church Support

NEW YORK.—The NAACP has formulated a new four-point program designed to mobilize the support of organized religious groups in the current civil rights struggle, it was announced here today by the Rev. Edward J. Odom jr., NAACP church secretary.

Mr. Odom said the program has been designated "Churches for Freedom."

He indicated that the effort to enlist religious bodies has been undertaken because of the moral nature of the NAACP drive to eliminate segregation and bigotry in American life.

Mr. Odom described the "Churches for Freedom" program as follows:

Sentinel, L.A. Sentinel, p.3.

1. Coordinated social action programs among church groups for the purpose of securing dedicated participation in the current NAACP registration and voting campaign.

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch Fri 12-6-57

2. Special religious education projects intended to establish lines of communication between Negro and white church groups to serve as a basis for mutual understanding and the improvement of community attitudes on racial questions.

3. Planned "Churches for Freedom" religious services on local, state and regional levels to bring moral and spiritual dimensions into the question of full citizenship rights.

4. Increased participation of local church groups in the NAACP's life membership campaign, to give religious bodies an opportunity to join civic, labor and social organizations in making a material investment in the civil rights fight.

Generally, the new program will "seek to stimulate and channel social action and spiritual, educational and financial activity in cooperation with the NAACP," Mr. Odom explained.

He said the effort will be implemented through NAACP state and local church committees.

The Association "is encouraged by the increasing concern exhibited by organized religious groups in the current integration crisis, particularly in the South," Mr. Odom added.

32b 1957 NAACP

NORTH ADOPTS 52 'OUTLAWED' NAACP UNITS

North adopts 52 'outlawed' NAACP units

NEW YORK — Fifty-two banned branches of the NAACP in the South have found adoptive parents in the North. The units, in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, have been adopted by northern NAACP branches.

The adoptions are part of a special campaign launched by the association as a phase of its membership and fund raising drive. Northern branches which adopt a banned southern unit agree to rise the funds which would have been secured by the adopted branch had ti been allowed to continue functioning.

MISS LUCILLE BLACK, NAACP membership secretary, who is in charge of the adopt-a-branch campaign, said last week that there are a total of 198 NAACP branches in the three states. The northern branches first were urged to become adoptive parents in February, she noted.

Among the southern units which already have been adopted are those in New Orleans and Red River Parish, La.; Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Anniston and Tuskegee, Ala.; Texas City, Austin, Amarillo and Fort Worth, Texas.

32b 1957

NAACP

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NAACP MEETING PLACE HAS FIRE

Cleveland, May 10 (U.P)*
Fire today damaged a Negro church where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been holding its local chapter meetings.

Medgar Evars, state executive secretary for Mississippi Naacp branches, said in Jackson the fire followed threats to members who had been attending the meetings.

He said the threats were made through anonymous telephone calls. The last Naacp meeting was held in the New Hope Church last night, Evars said.

Firemen here said little damage was done to the church and the origin of the fire was not determined.

POST-HERALD P.7
Sat. May 11, 1957
Birmingham, Ala.

rest of the person or persons guilty of recent cross burnings in a quiet residential area of Columbus.

This was announced here last week by the Rev. John B. Quick, branch president.

Two crosses have been burned in recent weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, a colored couple. Also, the front window of the Warren's residence has been smashed.

In the latest incident, witnesses reported having seen three young men, possibly teenagers, leave the scene in an automobile.

The Warrens lived in a neighborhood described by its residents as "quiet and peaceful." The area comprises both white and colored families. Police officers have indicated that the cross burnings are an attempt by persons outside the neighborhood to stir up racial trouble.

Cleveland NAACP Drive Nets 11,000 New Members

Cleveland—An NAACP campaign here has closed with more than eleven thousand members and nearly $46,000 in funds, it was announced today by Dr. James E. Levy, president of the Cleveland NAACP branch.

The drive opened on Sept. 15 with a public meeting at which Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, was the featured speaker. It closed with a series of "clean up" meetings in November, Dr. Levy said.

He noted that the exact figures of campaign results are 11,200 members and 45,700 in funds.

Clevelanders who headed campaign divisions responsible for enlisting 1200 or more NAACP members are Miss Ethelyn Gorman, Mrs. Robbie Purdy, Dr. N. K. Christopher and Mrs. J. C Webb. The campaign structure consisted of 12 divisions which were divided into a total of 112 teams of workers.

Dr. Levy said that campaign activities included weekly radio broadcasts a sound truck, 20,000 handbills distributed in various parts of the city and 500 window cards. At the start of the drive, the mayor of Cleveland designated Sept. 15 to 22 'NAACP WEEK."

Serving as campaign director was Miss Mildred L. Bond, field secretary from the NAACP national office.

Cross Burning Reward Posted

Daily World P.2
Dec. 3-22-57

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — Rev. John B. Quick, president, announced Thursday that the executive committee of the Columbus NAACP has authorized the posting of a $100 reward for information which results in the arrest and-or conviction of person or persons guilty in the Miller Avenue cross burnings at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren.

"In making the announcement Rev. Quick said, "This kind of thing is terrible and has to be stopped quickly before it spreads all over our community. We have usually thought of cross burnings, window smashings and other destruction of property as happening in the South, but right here in our own community a family where the man is 80 years old, is suffering these very things.

"While our sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Warren, we urge the police to make every effort to find these hoodlums. We hope that others will add to this reward and that it will hasten the apprehension of this undesirable element. Every decent thinking citizen in and around Columbus ought to be up in arms and stay that way until the Warrens are relieved by the arrest of the guilty parties.

NAACP offers reward in Ohio cross burnings

Afro-American Sat. 6-8-57
Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Columbus NAACP branch has posted a $100 reward for information resulting in the ar-

Negroes Protest NAACP Official

Dispatch Sat. 3-23-57 P.1
Tulsa, Okla.

CUSHING, Okla.—(INS) — Two leaders of Cushing's largest Negro organizations were on record last week charging a national Negro group's representative with "rabble-rousing tactics" in making complaints of "local injustices."

Told to keep his campaign out of Cushing was John White, of El Reno, youth director in Oklahoma for the NAACP.

Tom Withers, president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, and J. L. Douglas, who heads the Negro Masonic lodge in Cushing, said their groups do not want to be drawn into any "smear campaign" and they did not want White "meddling in our affairs."

White told newsmen that a group of Cushing and Stillwater Negro citizens banded together following a recent countywide organizational meeting to demand that city officials stop discrimination against members of his race.

White claimed that a county chapter of the NAACP was organized to protest the discharge of Negro citizens from municipal jobs and teaching positions in public schools.

W. D. Carr, superintendent of city schools and Gene N. Hancock, chairman of the city council, denied any firings since integration started.

Withers and Douglas said an investigation by local civic clubs had failed to uncover a single resident from Cushing who attended the meeting in Stillwater. In a prepared statement, the two local leaders said the accusations put the Negro "on the spot," and they denied there was any mistreatment or job discrimination.

They added that Negro citizens in Cushing do not "appreciate being named in a move of which they have no knowledge and have not endorsed."

NAACP FORMS THREE COMMITTEES

32b Okla

The 27th annual convention of the State NAACP closed last Saturday in Tulsa with the body voting to establish three new committees to implement the organization's program and adopting for action resolutions in regard to hiring by Oklahoma industry, improvement in medical facilities for Negroes, and an enlightening campaign on voting and registration.

Sat. 11-24-57

The resolution on industry urges NAACP branches to request all persons in authority in government, business and religion "to conscientiously and forthwith end all forms of racial discrimination such as racial designation by signs, on forms, in employment opportunities and public accommodations, parks, public buildings, hotels, restaurants . . ."

In regard to discrimination in state medical facilities, the resolution cited discrimination policy in regard to service, waiting room facilities, hours for treatment and segregated wards.

Denial by hospitals and clinics to qualified Negro doctors the use of hospital facilities and privilege to give professional care to their hospitalized patients was also pointed out as a situation necessitating study by the American Medical association and its Oklahoma affiliates.

Oklahoma City

Earmarked as a joint project for both the Youth councils and city branches was the conducting of a planned "Register and Vote" campaign to increase the Negro electorate in the state.

Dr. H. W. Williamston was re-elected as state president and John B. White, El Reno, was re-elected as State Youth director. Other officers elected were: Rev. J. S. Sykes, vice president, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Fedora Moore, Idabel, secretary; Mrs. M. L. Sanders, Lawton, treasurer; and Rev. A. H. Byrd, Idabel, conference chaplain.

Dr. Williamston re-appointed his regional directors—T. P. Scott, Martlesville, Northwest region; J. J. Simomns jr., Muskogee, Northeast region; Jimmy Stewart, Oklahoma City, Southwest region; and Dr. J. W. Montgomery, Poteau, Southeast region.

Committee chairmen appointed to new groups are: Donald Simmons, Muskogee, Registration and Voting; Attorney John E. Green, Oklahoma City, Education; and John B. White, El Reno, Labor and Industry. These appointments were made by Dr. Williamston and later confirmed by delegates attending the State Convention at Tulsa. The three chairmen will select their co-workers at a later date.

Oklahoma City and Shawnee Youth Councils were awarded citations as the two top councils in Oklahoma for their achievements during the past year.

Next year's convention will be in Enid.

32b 1957

NAACP

GIFT
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Donation $1700, NAACP Says

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 3 (AP) State President James M. Hinton of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today hailed as a "Christian act" donation of funds by the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. for settlement of a libel suit against this group.

But the termed "untrue" statements that the church had paid the entire $10,000 settlement made to Sumter Attorney Shephard K. Nash.

Only $1700 of church funds was actually used, Hinton said, although the denomination offered a check for the entire amount.

The Columia Negro business man said the national NAACP organization had paid $1800 of the settlement and $6500 was raised at a mass meeting in Sumter Nov. 13, 1956.

"No secret was made of the (church) donation," Hinton commented.

"It was a Christian act on the part of the organization sending the money," he added, "one that will always be appreciated by freedom-loving people everywhere."

The South Carolina Association of Ku Klux Klans called attention to the church donation after criticism of the Klan by the Southern branch of the Presbyterian Church.

Southern States Lead In Donations For Rights Aid

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Pg 1 Col. 10-30-57

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP) — In less than six years, the Prince Hall Masons have contributed well over $150,000 to the support and maintenance of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, according to a report from the Grand Masters Conference rendered at the end of Spring, 1957.

This sum, officials state, surpasses any other organizational contribution on record for the purpose of "disseminating information concerning Civil Rights so that violations of these rights may be better recognized and proper steps taken to correct them," according to the report to the Prince Hall Masons Legal Research Department.

Continuing its report on the activities of the department's extensive coverage it states, "Up until recently our work has been directed almost exclusively, to securing for Negro citizens rights long denied, although originally guaranteed in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of our Constitution. This litigation created a new and distinct field of law — Civil Rights — which took its place along with older fields and specialized branches of Constitutional law.

NEARER EQUALITY GOAL

"Litigation of 'Jim Crow' practices has been, primarily the chief burden of the case load of the Legal Research Department and has nevertheless, brought the Negro nearer the goal of equality under the law.

"Laws have been passed in Southern states seeking to regulate the NAACP, the Legal Defense Fund, and the Urban League out of existence.

"To offset this action the Prince Hall Masons for the past five and one-half years have given financial support to maintain the "powerful arm of resistance through litigation" by contributing to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. This department has almost been an exclusive 'ward' of the Masonic distribution.

"Leading the list of states making the heaviest support is Georgia from whence almost $27,000 has come from Prince Hall Masons to maintain the Legal Defense work. In fact, since 1951 when it was established, only three states — Georgia, Louisiana, and Oklahoma — have a continuous record of unbroken contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund from Prince Hall Masonic Lodges, according to the report. The $24,000 of Louisiana takes second place and these are the only states in the Union where the amounts have gone into the 'five figure' class.

SUNDAY MASS MEET

Cleveland Prince Hall Masons will attempt to increase Ohio's total contribution by the sum of $2,500 comes Sunday, November 3, when they present Thurgood Marshall at the Liberty Hill Baptist Church at 3:30 p. m., in a "Fight For Freedom" mass meeting for the Fund.

32b NAACP.

An event that has aroused much interest among the legal profession, Civil Rights, Labor and other civic groups is the appearance of Mr. Marshall, who today was called by one news service, "the greatest constitutional lawyer in the nation today with a record of 21 wins out of 23 cases tried before the United States Supreme Court.

32b 1957

NAACP

TENNESSEE

ANTI-N.A.A.C.P. BILL GAINS IN TENNESSEE

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 26—The Tennessee House of Representatives approved today and sent to the Senate two bills aimed at forcing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its membership list and sources of financial support.

The bills are scheduled to be considered in the Senate either tomorrow or Thursday.

The Legislature gave final approval and sent to Gov. Frank G. Clement a third bill aimed at curbing operations of the N. A. A. C. P. in this state. This one regulates barratry—defined as the stirring up of litigation—and authorizes a maximum $10,000 fine against any organization convicted under it. Individuals who contribute money to organizations convicted of barratry also would be subject to fine and imprisonment.

None of the three bills mentions the N. A. A. C. P.

Segregation Bills Signed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26 (UP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus signed four segregation bills into law today.

The new laws will establish a State Sovereignty Commission with wide investigative powers to fight integration and amend the Compulsory School Attendance Law to allow parents to refuse to send their children to integrated schools.

The laws also will require certain organizations to publish membership lists, contributions and expenditures, and allow school districts to hire attorneys in case of integration suits and pay legal fees and costs from school funds.

Anti-NAACP Acts Made Law

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12 (INS) — Tennessee's governor signed two anti-National Association for the Advancement of Colored People bills into law Tuesday.

Gov. Frank Clement signed the bills which would require any organization to list its membership roster, source and amounts of income with the secretary of state's office.

The new law also makes the instigating of a law suit a misdemeanor. Both bills passed the Legislature without opposition.

Hate Bills Tops With Members In Fight On NAACP

Globe Fri. 3-22-57

Nashville Tenn.

P. 1

Gov. Frank Clement Could Have Gotten Backward Legislation Pigeonhole If Politics Had Not Been Uppermost In Minds Of His Principal Supporters; Courts Sure To Be Asked To Rule Several Measures Unconstitutional

Practically all of the colored leaders hereabouts, aware of the fact that the 1957 session of the Tennessee legislature was drawing to a close, were about unanimous last week in predicting that all of the "hate legislation," which the solons concocted and passed, largely at the behest of Gov. Frank Clement, will end up in the waste basket when it gets before the courts.

At least fifty per cent of those who have opinions on the matter do not expect this legislation to get any farther than the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The Tennessee tribunal is presided over by able Judge A. B. Neil, the Chief Justice. His court has already said, before the 1957 session of the legislature convened, that what the U. S. Supreme Court had laid down as the law of the land as to segregated schools is "just that."

In other words, the Tennessee Supreme Court seems not disposed to follow any Southern tradition, which thumbs it nose at the highest court of the land. Members of the Tennessee tribunal have their own private views about the wisdom of adopting the ruling. Had they been members of the U. S. Supreme Court, doubtless some of them would have stood firm for the ruling in 1896 which held that "separate but equal" facilities in education represented a fair and just interpretation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But when the highest court took an opposite view, the highest state court showed its respect for what the highest U. S. Court said.

Not any of the "Clement inspired legislation" has yet been brought to the attention of any of the courts. Maybe Gov. Clement is quite anxious to keep it out of the courts. They say he is grooming himself to run for U. S. Senator against Sen. Estes Kefauved in 1960. Admittedly the governor will have a good chance to win the Democratic nomination for senator. It is tantamount to election. But it can be put down as a certainty that he will get very few colored votes. Senator Kefauver would be an easy winner if white voters were generally as favorable to the senator as are the overwhelming majority of colored voters.

Gov. Clement, however counts on regaining some of the abundant prestige he once had with colored voters. Already he has come out in the papers saying how "hoped up" he is over the way the forces at Negro colleges have expressed themselves to him. The governor hasn't as yet learned that colored folk in colleges and out are just as good as he himself is at carrying water on both shoulders and as promising with both fingers crossed. Many learned this stunt from the governor since he has been in office. They still like the way he can sing and deliver lay sermons that sound like those of Evangelist Billy Graham, but they can't forget how he plastered the 3-cent sales tax on the backs of the poor and needy, after saying he would not do so. What love there is among the masses for Gov. Clement is mainly because he didn't plaster a sales tax of four cent on their backs.

The governor got around putting on a 4-cent tax, it is believed because he was able to keep the school lobby from dipping its long hands deeper into the treasury for funds to "save our schools." Besides, school teachers had begun fussing about the sales tax like the "poor devils" who have to work for a living.

Globe P. 4

Mayor West himself has begun to grumble about the sales tax it has kept jumping until right now Supt Bass is drawing down almost as big a salary as the mayor and they say a lot of the colored school children, all of whom have seen Mayor West and shaken his hand, have never seen Supt. Bass.

In former years colored school children all knew Supt. Weber and knew why to "skedaddle" when they saw him coming on the school premises.

Supt. Bass is now almost wholly occupied with plans to put over his school desegregation plan, which will look no more like the real thing than chalk looks like cheese. it more than likely will get knocked out by the Snupreme Court.

Mr. Bass' version of a good modus opperandi for desegregation seems to have captured the fancy of most of the school board. However, Attorney C. L. Ennix has been a dissenter. Attorney Ennis, more than likely will be the only member of the Board who will be able to say "I told you so," when the school measure gets into the courts, where at present it seems headed.

Attorney Ennix refuses to let the Globe quote him on what he believes will be the outcome of any lawsuit, injunction or something that will be filed against the school bill passed by the legislature. He is a member of the NAACP, but doesn't work very hard at it. He is much like the Kentuckian who was called upon to take a firm stand on prohibition and said, "I am fer the law but agin' the enforcement."

All of the colored citizens in these parts are fans of the NAACP however a lot of them are behind in their dues, and got that way when they heard that there may be "reprisals" if "the man" hears about 'em belonging.

You see, Thurgood Marshall and Co. have licked all of the big lawyers who have tried to curtail the operations of the NAACP. These big lawyers were beaten because they went into court with nothing much stronger than the plea that they were "white men," pleading against Negro lawyers and before courts presided over by white men.

That was true and apparently gave the white lawyers reason to believe they had a "drag" with the courts. But there is nowhere in the world where you will find courts on which sit judges who are in the habit of looking in the book and reading again what they said before they went on the bench. That is the oath in which they swore that would "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the United States.

Our judges realize they must stay fortified for cracking down on the Communists who don't give a "hank" about the Constitution, whereas every Negro venerates the Constitutin of the USA as though it were the Ark of the Covenant.

The Negro will fight anybody who is against the Constitution. That is why he is in favor of eliminating Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Fayette County Tennessee.

And so here is the conclusion of the whole matter at the end of the 1957 session of the Tennessee legislature, viewed from the standpoint of colored leaders including numerous porters on Capital Hill:

1. Gov. Frank Clement "fell over the breast works" and did nothing to regain the high regard his public had for him before he reeled off that keynote speech in the 1956 Democrat National Convention.

2. The "hate bills" enacted by the legislature could have and should have been pigeonholed, lest Tennessee get to be advertised as being as backward a states as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, which very definitely it is not.

3. It was ridiculous to have let the legislature concoct a flock of "hate" bills against the National Association for the Advancement of Colred People whose reputation for patriotism cannot be successfully challenged. It has an almost unbroken record of victories scored before the courts on cases brought to uphold the majesty of the 14th Amendment.

4. The array of laws passed with the evident intention to retard the progress toward lawful elimination of discriminatory schools was unworthy of a legislature operating in this enlightened era.

5. There has been no reason at all why Supt. Bass of Nashville Schools should not have won a reputation for furthering desegregation similar to that chalked up by Supt Carmichael of Louisville. Nashville is just as enlightened a city as is the Kentucky metropolis.

6. On the attack in the legislature,

made on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, local members made a sorry record for enmoral courage. White citizens originated the NAACP. The roll of its membership reads like pages from "Who's Who in the United States."

The legislative session accomplished nothing and as Mr. Pat Murphy would say, "Very little of that."

Bills To Curb NAACP Inked

Advertiser P.1
Tue. 3-12-57
Montgomery Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11 (AP)—Gov. Frank Clement signed into law today two bills designed to curb activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Tennessee.

The measures require organizations such as the NAACP to register annually with the secretary of state, listing their officers, membership, sources of income and expenditures.

The first bill applies to individuals or groups which promote or oppose racial legislation. The other takes in persons or organizations which expend funds to finance lawsuits brought by others.

Organizations failing to register would be subject to a $10,000 fine and loss of authority to do business in Tennessee. The penalty for an individual would be a misdemeanor.

Stepin Fetchit reverts to type, scolds NAACP

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 10-26-57
Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Stepin Fetchit, who gained wealth and fame capitalizing on the mythical backwardness of the colored race, last week rapped the NAACP and Northern liberals.

The one-time film comedian said, in an interview with a local daily reporter, that the NAACP caused him to retire from the movies.

"My wife persuaded me to quit," he said, "when they insisted that the parts I played belittled the race."

Fetchit was famed for his portrayal of the hat-in-hand, lazy, shuffling colored man.

THE PRESS SCIMITAR newspaper quoted Fetchit as saying the colored man will find "more friends and more help in the South than he will among the so-called liberals of the North."

He has "always been treated well by Southern whites," the comedian declared, "and my only trouble has come from fellows supposed to be liberal in New York City."

Fetchit then is said to have repeated an often-used Dixie quote: "Some of the colored man's best friends are white Southerners."

...n for Advancement of Colored
... Full Swing

BELIEVE

...57
P.3

In The Abolition Of JIM CROW

In Freedom For All Peoples

In The Dignity Of The Individual

Globe Tue. 1-5-57 P.1

DON'T GET MAD

32b
Nashville, Tenn.

JOIN THE NAACP

Headquarters 403 Charlotte

Pastors–Club Presidents–Greek Letter Organizations – See that every member of your group becomes a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Passes Bill Planned To Crush Body

Bill Would Force NAACP To Reveal Names Of Members

AUSTIN, Texas. — Texas took another step Monday in its effort to harass, cripple and finally kill the effectiveness of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when the House of Representatives passed a bill 76 to 52 which would require the NAACP to register its membership, financial rolls and other information upon the request of county judges.

Passage, however, was not without stern if ineffective opposition by the minority, which protested the measure on the grounds that it would create "Little Hitlers" of the judges and otherwise lead to almost certain mob action.

Rep. Joe Pool of Dallas set the trigger for passage when in the final speech before the vote said, "The NAACP representatives are the real agitators in the school integration troubles.

But with a wary eye to the constitutionality of the measure, he cautioned that the name of the NAACP should be left out of the bill for fear its inclusion would undoubtedly make the measure unconstitutional.

Pool, the author of the bill, said the measure would force the N.A.A.C.P. to stop its active role in hindering and harassing the operation of the schools. He said when the organization was forced to name names and give honest facts, the teeth would be pulled from the organization's bite.

Making a strong stand against passage was Bob Mullen of Alice, Texas, who protested its passage on the grounds that the bill would almost certainly lead to the persecution of Negroes and anyone else who believed in or spoke for the integration of schools.

He said:

"It would set Negroes up as targets for mob violence," and added "We had a county judge once who would have liked this bill to find out who his opposition was. It would make a little Hitler of every county judge in Texas."

He said the name of the judge he referred to was George Parr, a former political boss of Duval county.

The House action followed other measures designed to maintain school segregation in the schools of Texas. One of these is Governor Price's Troop-School bill which provides for closing the schools if a local board certifies there is enough threat of violence to bring threat of troop occupation.

Another step latterly directed at maintaining segregation, of schools gives the attorney general the authority to assist local boards to defend federal lawsuits involving constitutionality of state statutes.

Tacitly, the registration measure is directed at other organizations also, such as White Citizens Councils, but it is admitted that the real target is the NAACP. That is the only organization that is hated and feared by the segregationists.

Texas police jail Bryant Bowles at NAACP benefit

BEAUMONT, Texas—Bryant W. Bowles, leader two years ago of pro-segregation disorders in Baltimore, Washington and Milford, Del., was arrested here last week as one of 30 carloads of citizen council members attempted to block attendance of a $5-per-plate NAACP fund raising dinner.

The council members parked their cars three deep, bumper - to - bumper and locked them. Police towed away four cars and owners of the rest moved them.

About 250 persons then walked through a cordon of 100 policemen to attend the dinner.

NAACP Fearful Of Race Crisis At Dallas In '58

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Texas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, fearful of an integration crisis in Dallas in January, today polled its ranks to select officers to guide the organization next year.

Delegates to the 21st annual state convention met in the Salem Baptist Church near downtown Dallas to map their plans.

They listened to a general discussion on political action and legislation led by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, and conducted closed workshops dealing in unity of the various branches and their youth councils and public relations.

Dr. H. Boyd Hall, Corpus Christi, outgoing president, told newsmen the NAACP was worried over the possibility that what happened at Little Rock would happen here.

Dallas schools have been ordered by a federal court to integrate in January.

Hall blamed the Little Rock integration crisis on Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia. He said Griffin influenced Gov. Orval Faubus to make moves against integration in that city.

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ST IMPRESSION LAST

Early Events Shaped NAACP Man's Career

By DAN POOLE
Star Staff Correspondent

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 7.—A Howard University graduate who grew up almost within the shadow of the University of Virginia, is the president of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Philip Y. Wyatt, who took his degree from Howard's College of Dentistry, says he began working toward "bettering the plight of the Negro" because of experiences in his own childhood.

Born in Charlottesville, near the campus of the University of Virginia (which since has admitted some Negroes), he played as a youth, near "a big fine high school for whites."

Yet, Dr. Wyatt's father, a barber for 37 years, had to send him more than 100 miles away to a boarding school so that he could obtain a high school education.

The tall, gray-haired dentist is 50 years old. He has practiced here for the last 25 years.

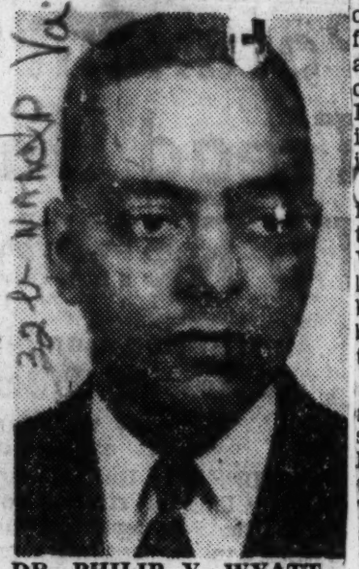
Dr. Wyatt was graduated from Virginia State College at Petersburg in 1928 and took his degree at Howard in 1932.

Considers Progress Lost

Segregation is fading faster in the South than most persons realize, he believes. But Dr. Wyatt adds, almost all progress made by the NAACP in the three years since the 1954 Supreme Court decision has resulted from forced court action.

"Actually, things have been happening faster than I once thought they would," he said. "And I think they're happening faster than most people realize, or will admit."

Dr. Wyatt, who heads about 100 NAACP chapters in Virginia, was elected October 6 at the annual State convention in Suffolk. He succeeded Dr. [illegible] Henderson of Falls [illegible].



DR. PHILIP Y. WYATT
Segregation Fading

1963 Is Target Date

The mild-mannered Negro leader said that 1963—the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—was set 10 years ago as the target date for complete desegregation in the United States. He said he is pleased with the progress to date.

"It is hard, really, to estimate how fast we can move until the laws affecting the NAACP are settled," Dr. Wyatt said.

He added: "I believe that Virginia will do everything that is legally possible to delay it (integration) as long as it can. Virginia is dedicated to a program of foot-dragging through the slow legal process." But all the State is gaining, he said, is a little time.

Dr. Wyatt said the futility of seeking separate-but-equal rights for Negroes was what specifically led to the test case which brought about the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation.

"You can talk about things working themselves out all you want to, but history does not show that they have," he said. "The only major gains Negroes have made have been either in the Federal courts or under the threat of court order."

Gains Made Through Courts

He said many court orders "have been complied with without friction or even much hard feelings between the races. But all progress so far has come only from specific court action. I'm not saying that's the way it should be, but that's the way it is."

NAACP progress in Virginia is confined to working within the framework of the law, Dr. Wyatt said. "We have challenged the laws when necessary, but we have never advocated breaking any law except to establish a test case."

Besides his work in the Virginia NAACP, Dr. Wyatt has served as president of the Old Dominion Dental Society and the Virginia State Baptist Training Union Association. He and his family live in an unpretentious home near the downtown office which is the center of most of his activities.

NAACP group is warned editorially

SUFFOLK, Va. — A local newspaper here editorially warned the 22nd annual Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches recently that "progress has been made in the city but there also has been a chasm growing between the two races in this area."

In a two-part editorial entitled "An Open Letter to the NAACP," the publication invited NAACP delegates to visit his jim-crow Booker T. Washington High School as one of the places that illustrates progress made recently in the city. It added:

"YET, UNHAPPILY, there has been a chasm growing for the past several years between the races in this area. And it is not difficult to perceive that further deepening and widening of this chasm not only could be, but will be very injurious to both peoples.

"One group, yours, feels that it has been denied certain things which it deems not its privileges, but rights. As your group strives for advancement, it should be wary that it does not tread on the sensibilities of the other group. The ingrained feelings of centuries do not vanish by the stroke

Political Action Urged For NAACP

SUFFOLK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Virginia branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were urged today to create strong political action committees to plan and carry out "a dynamic suffrage movement."

John M. Brooks, Virginia director of political action for the NAACP, said the committee's objectives are to increase the Negro vote in elections, to educate Negroes to use the ballot and "to use it wisely."

"And keep partisan politics out of your political action work," Brooks urged in a talk at a workshop on political action.

Franklin H. Williams, director-counsel of the NAACP's West Coast regional office, in the convention's keynote address last night said Virginia is "the arena for the next test" in the fight for desegregation."

Williams told the convention Virginia has provided "the intellectual leadership" for Southern resistance and said it was this state "which dreamed up interposition."

Virginia's General Assembly adopted a resolution of interposition critical of what it called the United States Supreme Court's usurpation of State powers in its decree banning public school segregation.

Virginia 'NAACP Laws' Go on Trial Tomorrow

RICHMOND, Sept. 14 (AP).—Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws" will go on trial in Federal district court here Monday. Five days have been set aside for the case.

Defendants are Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond jr., whose resignation from that post will become effective Monday, and Commonwealth's attorneys of Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk, Arlington county and Prince Edward county.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People brought suit to restrain enforcement of five laws passed by the General Assembly in 1956 which have come to be known as the "NAACP laws."

NAACP officials have said the laws abridge the organization's freedom of speech and deny it equal protection of rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution.

Laws' Provisions

Those laws provide for: (1) Registration of groups which finance law suits to which they are not parties; (2) registration of groups engaging in activities on behalf of one race, which activities create or might create racial conflicts; (3) strengthening of laws pertaining to the soliciting of business by lawyers; (4) filing of membership and financial data of any organization that brings suit against the Commonwealth, locality, officers or employe, and (5) definition, prohibition and punishment of barratry (instigating litigation on part of people not parties to a complaint).

The civil suit will be tried before a three-judge court composed of Morris A. Soper of the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

40 MAY BE CALLED

Some 40 witnesses are expected to be called during the week.

Earlier this year the defendants lost a plea that the suits be dismissed.

One of the first actions expected Monday is a motion to substitute Kenneth C. Patty for Mr. Almond as the principal defendant. Mr. Patty will be sworn in Monday as successor to Mr. Almond, who resigned to have more time for his cam-

paign as the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Mr. Almond and the Commonwealth's attorneys were named in the suit, the NAACP lawyers said, because the NAACP plans to continue soliciting funds where the six have a legal duty to enforce the laws. The Commonwealth's attorneys are T. Gray Haddon of Richmond, Frank N. Watkins of Prince Edward County, Linwood B. Tabb jr. of Norfolk, William J. Carlton of Newport News and William J. Hassar of Arlington.

Left for Richmond today—

Patterson will testify in Virginia NAACP suit

BY HUGH SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY Ala. Sept. 18—Atty. Gen. John Patterson left Montgomery shortly after noon today for Richmond, Va., to testify in a suit brought against Virginia Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond and other state officials by the NAACP.

Patterson said the suit attacks four recently enacted laws in Virginia aimed at maintaining racial harmony and seeks a court order enjoining Almond and the state of Virginia from enforcing them.

ONE OF THE LAWS, Patterson said, provides that no persons, corporations or associations shall solicit funds from the public to be used to prosecute any proceeding in court when the persons or organizations has no pecuniary interest in the case unless a copy of the charter, by-laws, and the list of the organizations directors, agents, members and contributors is filed for public inspection.

Another requires persons, associations and corporations engaging in racial activities which causes or tends to cause racial conflicts or violence to register with the State Corporation Commission of Virginia prior to engaging in such activities.

A THIRD MEASURE makes it unlawful for any attorney to accept employment from any person, corporation or association with the knowledge that such organization has violated stated requirements for registration.

Atty. Gen. Almond recently was nominated as a Democratic candidate for governor of Virginia.

"I CONSIDER it an honor to lend a hand to our sister state of Virginia and to Atty. Gen. Almond in their fight against the NAACP," Patterson said.

"All the states of the South must stand shoulder to shoulder to fight any integration of our public schools and other facilities and to resist with our utmost power efforts to destroy our customs and ways of life."

"It should be brought to mind that the NAACP has been enjoined from doing any business in the state of Alabama because it has violated the state laws," Patterson said.

"THE NAACP IS no credit to the Negro race and has engaged in a planned campaign in Alabama and other states of the South, including Virginia, to stir up racial strife and trouble. The rabble-rousing and illegal operations of the NAACP are largely responsible for the violence, disorder and racial strife that we are now experiencing in the South," Patterson added.

Placement Lag Seen By NAACP

RICHMON, Aug. 24 (AP)—A lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicted today "quite a few" Negro parents will refuse to sign pupil placement forms in Richmond this fall.

The comment by Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the Virginia NAACP Conference, came on the heels of last night's announcement by H. L. Willett, local school superintendent, that no pupil will be admitted to city schools this year unless parents have signed placement forms.

Hill said today the NAACP will "take such action as may be necessary to insure that our clients' children attend school" in Richmond.

"We already have advised parents in this matter that the pupil placement ruling is unconstitutional. We see no reason to change our views," Hill declared. Willett's announcement yesterday had said information from Virginia's Pupil Placement Board indicates the placement forms "are just as much an entrance requisite as a vaccination or a physical examination."

NAACP to Fight Closing Of Virginia Schools

RICHMOND, Oct. 15 (AP).—Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned yesterday that the NAACP will not "sit idly by if Virginia attempts to close its public schools to avert integration.

"We propose to go to court, if necessary, to force public officials to do what the laws require of them," Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, chief legal counsel for the Virginia NAACP, declared in arguments before the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in the Prince Edward County segregation case.

Mr. Hill said plans to close the schools as a way of averting integration constitutes "a blackmail threat" and the NAACP believes the State could not close them without amending its constitution.

Seek Deadline

Virginia, he said, is required by its own constitution to maintain a public school system. He added:

"In my opinion the people of Virginia are more intelligent than to close their schools to avoid . . . some limited integration."

Today's Circuit Court hearing was on a move by the NAACP to contest the refusal of Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson to set a specific time for desegregation in Prince Edward County schools.

The case was taken under advisement by the court but not immediate decision was expected.

Mr. Hill's warning came near the end of the hearing. Earlier Defense Attorney T. Justin Moore, sr., had told the court Virginia "is making tremendous efforts to comply" with the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

$200,000 for Private Schools

"The facts of life are very real" in the Prince Edward case, Mr. Moore declared, pointing out that half the county's population is Negro and 55 per cent of its school enrollment is Negro.

He said the Prince Edward case could not be compared with cases in Arlington and Charlottesville, where judges have set a definite date for desegregation. In Prince Edward County the people are determined to close their schools before they will integrate them, he said. They have raised nearly $200,000 by public subscription to educate white children "in churches, private homes and whatnot."

In answer to the NAACP contention that there have been no steps taken in Prince Edward toward complying with the Supreme Court's ruling, Mr. Moore told the court the issue is a State as well as a local matter. He said this was because the State contributes a major share of the cost of public education in the counties and because prior State laws forbid integrated schools.

Patterson Testifies 'NAACP Laws' Could Benefit States

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson testified today in defense of one of Virginia's "NAACP laws" which would require that memberships of organizations engaged in racial activities be made public.

He told a three-judge federal court considering the constitutionality of five laws passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1956 that Alabama would have profited by such a registration requirement.

Patterson cited a number of racial disturbances in Alabama, some of which he said were instigated by what he called splinter organizations of the Ku Klux Klan. He said if members of these organizations had been known it would have simplified law enforcement and might have prevented such disturbances.

On cross examination by NAACP attorney Spottswood W. Robinson III, Patterson admitted that he made a statement recently that he was "glad to lend a hand in the fight against the NAACP."

Patterson also admitted he filed suit against the NAACP but had never filed suit against the Ku Klux Klan. U.S. Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, federal district judges Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk are hearing the case.

Del. Harrison Mann of Arlington, who managed passage of the laws in the Legislature, was questioned closely yesterday after five Negroes earlier had testified they did not know they authorized a law firm to represent them in the Prince Edward County school school segregation suit. The suit was one of five on which the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its desegregation opinion in 1954.

Judge Soper asked Mann whether the laws would "put the NAACP out of business" in Virginia. Mann said he did not think so, and Judge Soper said "I'm not talking about legal technicalities."

The judge posed a hypothetical situation—a group of Negroes want better schools and decide litigation is necessary but do not have the necessary funds. The NAACP calls a meeting of the group and suggests litigation of a civil rights nature to which it is willing to contribute funds.

Would that be against the law? Judge Soper wanted to know. Mann said he though it would be.

Virginia tries new tack

(An Editorial)

There is a saying that if you don't like the medicine, the way to effect a cure is to kill the doctor.

This seems to be the reasoning behind the actions of the Thomson Committee on Racial Activities in Virginia which recommended disbarment of lawyers working for the NAACP in the Virginia desegregation cases.

After holding barrelheaded courts throughout northern Virginia to the harassment of liberal citizens of both races, the committee made its report last week.

They came up with the world shaking report that after hearing evidence and taking testimony for several weeks, they have discovered that "the NAACP attorneys, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches are engaged in the unauthorized practice of law."

The committee report gives the impression that they reached this conclusion after much cloak and dagger probing through which they uncovered some deep dark secrets hitherto unsuspected. They seek to show that they brought to light a nefarious plot being conducted by spies, nihilists and saboteurs comparable to an international conspiracy.

They could have gotten all the erroneous conclusion that the activities were illegal simply by asking any NAACP official what they were up to, thereby saving the taxpayers considerable expense.

Neither the purposes, techniques nor aims of the NAACP are any secret. Everything is open and above board.

The organization is dedicated to the proposition that second-class citizenship shall be abolished in this nation and it seeks to bring this about by peaceful means within the framework of the Constitution.

To operate within the law requires the employment of lawyers. To the Thomson Committee this is "reprehensible." By seeking to have the present attorneys disbarred it believes it will be able to stem the tide, turn back the clock and preserve the status quo.

Disbarring a few lawyers would be like trying to win a war by shooting one soldier. The segregationists are not dealing with men, but with ideas and as fast as one advocate is vanquished others will rise to take his place.

The whole argument is doomed to failure. The law upon which the proposal is based was designed to curb unscrupulous lawyers from instituting "unnecessary" litigation for the sake of personal gain.

Instead of getting rich, NAACP attorneys are woefully underpaid and carry on their work at tremendous sacrifice. The suits they bring are vitally necessary, made so by the stubborn resistance of the same people who make litigation necessary.

Instead of disbarring lawyers, all the Thomson Committee has to do to restore peace in Virginia is to use its influence in the legislature to persuade the government to obey the law of the land.

Same old stuff in latest Thomson committee report

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

ARLINGTON, Va. (NNPA)—The Thomson Committee on Racial Activities in Virginia turned out nothing new in its 21-page report of its star chamber proceedings designed to stop court action to compel compliance with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The worst the committee could say of the conduct of attorneys for the NAACP was that the manner in which they obtained clients in school desegregation lawsuits was "reprehensible."

It also said it believed that the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the NAACP and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches "are now, and have been, engaged in the unauthorized practice of the law."

* * *

INFORMATION IN the files of the committee, the report stated, will be referred to various committees of the Virginia state bar.

Leslie Hall of Alexandria, chief counsel for the committee, said the material will be given to the bar's Grievance Committee and Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law.

Attorneys for the NAACP were unavailable Tuesday for comment, but informed sources expressed doubt that the committee's findings were sufficient for any action to be taken against the NAACP and its affiliates or attorneys.

The Thomson Committee gets its short title from James M. Thomson, an Alexandria lawyer and member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Appearing on a television program, City Side, over Station WTOP-TV in Washington, Thomson, when pressed for his reasons as to why he was prejudiced against colored people, could only say that was the way he felt in his heart.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE held hearings behind closed doors in Richmond, Farmville, Norfolk and Arlington. About 100 witnesses testified. Some witnesses protested against witnesses being held behind locked doors until after they testified.

During the investigation, it was discovered that committee investigators were carrying secret recording devices and secretly recording conversations they had with prospective witnesses.

No recommendation was made on the 1956 General Assembly Directive to determine "the effect which integration or the threat of integration could have on the operation of the public schools in the State or the general welfare of the State..."

* * *

A SPLIT in the committee occurred when Thomson called on the Arlington County public school system for detailed information on textbooks and reference materials used in the county schools.

Dr. Edward T. Rutter, Arlington County superintendent of schools, agreed to supply available lists of textbooks which anyone could obtain, but declined to furnish detailed data which was not immediately available.

Two members of the committee, Del. Charles B. Cross Jr. of Portsmouth, and Sen. Mills E. Godwin of Suffolk, said they had not been consulted before Thomson made the request.

A provision in the original Thomson committee bill to authorized an investigation of the public schools was killed in committee during the 1956 extra session of the legislature.

* * *

THE THOMSON committee also made no recommendation on the General Assembly directive to determine the need, or lack of need, for legislation governing organizations seeking to influence, encourage or promote racial litigation.

A recommendation that the General Assembly establish another committee with broader powers to continue the work of the Thomson committee and the Boatwright committee, however, was made.

The Boatwright committee, officially known as the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, also has been investigating the NAACP and suits against segregated schools during the past nine months.

Thomson's committee proposed that the new committee be "given the authority to inquire into such matters as subversive activities generally and more specifically as they relate to the question of segregation or integration in the public schools.

* * *

NONE OF the plaintiffs in any school case in Virginia paid lawyer fees out of his own pocket, the report said.

All of the testimony shows that without exception "every one of the school integration suits in the State of Virginia has been financed by these interlocking organizations.

At hearings held in the Arlington County Court House on Sept. 19, the committee questioned six witnesses, including Edwin C. Brown, regional attorney for the NAACP; Mrs. Geraldwin Davis, white, who accompanied several colored children to a white junior high school at the opening of the present school term;

And also Jack C. Orndoff, an original plaintiff in the Arlington school desegregation suit but who later withdrew, and three officials of the Arlington NAACP Branch.

* * *

AFTER THE Arlington County Circuit Court ordered Mr. Brown to produce his records, an examination of those records did not show that he had received any fee for his services, the report said. Mr. Brown re-affirmed his previous testimony at a hearing in Alexandria on Aug. 23.

The committee found that Mrs. Davis sought to enroll several colored children in an all-white school, is the treasurer of the Arlington NAACP Branch, and has been active in that organization for several years.

"As was pointed out in the report with regard to the Norfolk case, the attorneys for the NAACP have repeatedly asserted that the reason they and the NAACP organizations felt justified in carrying on the school integration cases was—That the individual plaintiffs were not financially able to bear the expense of attorneys' fees and court costs in such cases," the report said.

* * *

"IN VIEW of the apparent financial status of these individuals," the report states, "it would seem that the contentions which have been made by the organizations are not well-found."

NAACP Hearing Delayed

News + Observer Raleigh, N.C.

A public hearing on legislation aimed at prying open financial and membership records of the NAACP was postponed yesterday until Tuesday morning at the request of the NAACP.

The House Corporations Committee had planned to hold a hearing on two bills dealing with the NAACP — one an administration measure, and the other introduced by Rep. B. I. Satterfield and several other House members.

However, Chairman Clyde Shreve of Guilford said he had received a telegram from Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina NAACP Conference, asking for a delay. Alexander said he had not been advised soon enough of the hearing.

Satterfield said NAACP officials "certainly were put on notice over two weeks ago" when his bill was introduced. He suggested that a subcommittee be named to study the two bills and that the full committee hold a hearing Tuesday. The subcommittee would make its report at a meeting next week following the hearing.

Under the administration bill, organizations working for or against racial separation in public facilities which collect funds in North Carolina, would be required to furnish with the Secretary of State a copy of their charter, the names and addresses of their officers and employes—but not their members, and a report on their collections and expenditures in the State.

Under the Satterfield bill, such organizations would be required to furnish their membership lists as well as information on their collections and expenditures.

Administration Measures Are Directed at NAACP

News + Observer Fri. 5-17-57 P. 1

Raleigh, N.C.

By ROY PARKER JR.

Legislation aimed at opening NAACP financial records and muzzling NAACP lawyers was introduced in the Legislature yesterday.

Two identical bills were sent up in House and Senate which would carry out suggestions by Governor Hodges that "propaganda groups" in the field of civil rights be more tightly regulated by the State.

Organizations engaged in "support or opposition to racial separation in the use of public facilities" would have to open their financial records to the public.

Yearly Statements.

Under provisions of the measures sent in yesterday, organizations—whether incorporated or not—would have to publish yearly statements of financial condition and source of income for main offices and for local chapters.

Unlike similar legislation in other southern states, the organizations would not have to list this membership, except for officers of State and local units.

The bill would apply to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to the Patriots of North Carolina. It would not apply to political parties.

Introducers of the "public inspection" legislation were Rep. Clyde Shreve in the House and Sen. William Copeland in the Senate.

The second bill would make a crime of "barratry," a legal term for "inciting, directing or stirring up" litigation by persons or organizations "not a real party to litigation."

Barratry Provision.

Under its terms, organizations found guilty of barratry could be fined up to $5,000. Persons would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Lawyers who practiced barratry would be displaying "unprofessional conduct" and be subject to disbarment. Barratry would also be grounds fo ra motion to nonsuit during the course of a trial.

Various loophole provisions are provided for in the barratry bill, and it would presumably not apply to NAACP lawyers unless costs of litigation were paid by the lawyer. It would presumably bar the NAACP from paying costs in various civil rights actions.

Reps. Addison Hewlett of New Hanover and Reid Thompson of Chatham sent up in the barratry bill in the House, Copeland introduced it in the Senate.

The administration bill to open financial records would give courts injunctive power to require officials of such organizations to reveal their financial records and sources.

Officials so called could not plead that such facts might incriminate them, but could not be prosecuted for any facts revealed, except for perjury.

A civil recovery of $100 a day for every day in which the organizations would be required to file their first report with the Secretary of State by July 15 and tell of activities during the year prior to June 30.

If any official of organizations refused to produce records when ordered to do so after a jury trial on an injunction order, he would be liable to conviction of a felony and fine of from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment up to five years.

Reports filed under the act would have to tell if any funds collected by the organization were being sent "to a parent organization out of the State."

The provisions fit almost exactly the general plan of organization of the NAACP in North Carolina. The organization has various local "chapters" organized in a loosely-knit confederation under the State headquarters.

N. A. A. C. P. PAYS $500

Times Winston-Salem, N.C. Tues. 4-2-57

Penalty Is for Not Registering In South Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1 (UP) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People paid a $500 penalty today for doing business in North Carolina without registering.

George Patton, the State Attorney General, said he had received a check for the amount after notifying the association of the penalty provision of the registration statute.

The organization filed a suit seeking a declaratory judgment that the law did not apply to it. It later dropped the suit, however, and since has registered as an out-of-state corporation.

Anti-NAACP Bill In Trouble

News + Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Six young legislators gave notice in House Corporations Committee yesterday that legislation to open NAACP financial records was in trouble.

The committee was considering a substitute measure incorporating the features of an administration-backed bill and another drawn by ardent segregationist Dr. I. Beverly Lake when one by one the members said they were opposed to it.

At the time, they had the votes to report the bill unfavorably but they accepted a motion to put off consideration of it until another meeting this morning.

Only 11 voting members were present at the committee meeting when the six made known their ideas. There are 23 members on the committee.

Senate Delays Consideration.

Meanwhile, the Senate put off consideration of the administration-sponsored bill until next Wednesday. The measure, which was introduced in both houses, has already been approved by Senate Judiciary II Committee.

The committee substitute which floundered yesterday generally follows the plan of the administration - sponsored bill, but reduces penalty provisions in the original bill from felonies to simple misdemeanors.

The bill would require organizations or corporations engaged in support or opposition to segregation in public facilities to file detailed financial information with the Secretary of State and provide penalties for making false statements or failing to report.

Womble Opens Attack.

Yesterday, Rep. Bill Womble of Forsyth opened opposition to the bill, saying, "I have personally wrestled with this thing to satisfy myself as to the need . . . I have not been able to satisfy myself that such legislation is necessary or required."

Rep. Pat Taylor of Anson said for the same reasons as Womble, he would vote "no."

Rep. Buck Harris echoed Taylor and Womble.

Rep. Frank Snepp of Mecklenburg said he thought the bill "is unconstitutional on its face . . . all we are doing is putting the State to a court test . . . we've been fortunate in this matter, but if the federal court knocks this down it will set a pattern, our school laws on the subject would be in danger."

Republican Rep. Dan Simpson of Burke said he too thought as Womble, "it is unnecessary . . . unconstitutional."

Rep. E. K. Powe of Durham said he thought "it is wrong to adopt stringent rules on organizations because they may disagree."

All of the opponents are members of the Legislature's youngster class, none are over 40.

When Powe had finished, a count showed the six had enough votes to kill a motion to report the bill unfavorably, but a substitute motion by Rep. Marcellus Buchanan of Jackson to defer the vote until pending another conference with Assistant-Attorney General Bob Giles, was approved. Giles wrote the administration bill and had told the committee the Attorney-General's office thought it was needed.

The legislation would have required the North Carolina NAACP, as well as other organizations active in the fight against segregation, to file with the state reports covering contributions and expenditures, including membership lists. It also would have spelled out in a state statute the crime of "barratry," defined as "proposing, inciting or stirring up litigation" or payment of court costs by persons not a party to the lawsuit.

Early in this session of the General Assembly, Gov. Hodges had asked the legislature to pass laws requiring groups active in the segregation issue to furnish the state with more information on themselves.

It was reported that State Attorney General Patton made changes in the legislation in an attempt to overcome objections that one or both bills were unconstitutional. The attorney general was reported to have said "I wouldn't bet a nickle on it" when asked to assure a legislative committee that the bills would meet constitutional tests.

A state senator who led the fight to defeat the legislation in the Senate quoted Voltaire in his successful attempts to convince fellow senators of basic injustices of the measures.

precedent in the South where other legislatures have adopted similar legislation and defeating a request of Gov. Hodges that the bills be passed.

The legislation had been passed by the House before its defeat in the Senate on June 8.

The alertness of the North Carolina State NAACP resulted in state-wide interest in the legislation and contributed to its rejection. Kellf Alexander, NAACP state president, appealed to the General Assembly's committee on corporations against passage of the measure. He also urged local NAACP branches to contact members of the General Assembly about the bills.

Surprise Move By N.C. Senate

Kansas City, Mo. Call 6-21-57

Defeat Bills Aimed To Curb Association

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Senate has turned down two bills aimed at curbing NAACP activities, setting somewhat of

N.A.A.C.P. Is Target Of Carolina Bills

Raleigh, N. C., May 16 (AP)—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People was the target of legislation introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly today.

One of the bills would penalize organizations or attorneys for "stirring up" lawsuits when they have no "direct interest" in the matter at stake. The other would require organizations "principally engaged" in activities "in support of, or opposition to racial separation in the use of public facilities" to furnish the State information on their finances and their organization.

NAACP To Hold N. C. Convention

Herald and Courier P. 1

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 9 (A) — The 14th annual convention of the North Carolina Conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will open here tomorrow.

NAACP officials expect 300 delegates and several thousand visitors to the convention which runs through Sunday.

State ministers have been invited to a special conference and banquet tomorrow. Dr. Edward J. Odom Jr., national NAACP church secretary, will speak on "The Role of the Church in Preparing the Community for Integration."

NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins will speak to a mass meeting at 8 p.m. Friday at Charlotte's Park Center. State president Kelly M. Alexander will speak Saturday morning.

Final speaker will be civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Inc. Marshall, who has argued many segregation cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, will aldress a mass meeting at 3:30 p.m. Sunday at the Park Center here. P. 1

NAACP Washington lobbyist Clarence Mitchell will conduct legislative seminars on political action Saturday. Gloser B. Current, director of NAACP branches, will discuss techniques of branch operation, fund-raising and membership solicitation.

NAACP general counselor Robert L. Carter will conduct a legal clinic for lawyers in cooperation with Conrad O. Pearson, legal redress chairman of the North Carolina NAACP Conference.

North Carolina Senate Kills 2 Anti-NAACP Bills

RALEIGH, N. C., — (INS) — North Carolina's Senate killed two House passed measures Monday that would have virtually crippled the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state.

State Attorney General George Patton had questioned the constitutionality of both bills.

One measure would have required organizations working for or against segregation to file their financial records,including lists of dues paying members, with the Secretary of State.

The second would have restored the old common-law of barratry, and made it possible to level a $5,000 fine against organizations "proposing, inciting, directing or stirring up litigation."

This law was designed specifically to prevent the NAACP from pushing Law suits dealing with segregation.

Sen. Perry Martin of Northhampton and Lunsford crew of Halifax, whose counties are heavily populated with Negroes, had led the NAACP registration fight.

Crew said his bill would "help preserve the public school system."

NAACP Hit Hard in N.C.

RALEIGH, N.C.—North Carolina joined the deep Southern states in desperate efforts to kill the NAACP.

The House passed and sent to the Senate bill which would fix stiff penalties "for stirring up litigation."

Kelly Alexander, president of the N. C. branches of the NAACP, appealed to the House not to pass the legislation and warned that no matter what course of action they decided upon that Negroes would not give up their fight for first-class citizenship.

N.C. editor raps proposed legislation against NAACP

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — A Charlotte editor has called proposed anti NAACP legislation in North Carolina "unsound" and dangerous.

Harry Golden, editor of The Carolina Israelite, expressed this view in a baccalaureate addressed before the graduating class of Carver College here on June 2.

He indicated that the proposed legislation might well affect organizations other than the NAACP, such as the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and the American Friends Service Committee.

* * *

"HAVE YOU seen their work in recent years?" he asked. "Would not this proposed legislation aimed at NAACP threaten the existence of these other organizations as well?"

Mr. Golden asked also who would make the final decision as to which organizations are working exclusively for or against implementation of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools?

Anti-NAACP Bills Killed By Senators

Two bills desiged to hamstring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople were slapped down by the Senate yesterday.

The vote was 26-14 against a measure which would have required organizations working for or against segregation to file their financial records, including lists of their dues-paying members, with the Secretary of State.

Then, by voice vote, the Senate killed a bill which would have re-established an old common-law crime of "barratry." It's intent was to keep the NAACP from pushing lawsuits dealing with segregation.

Bells leads Attack.

Mecklenburg's Sen. Spencer Bell led the Senate opposition to the anti-NAACP bills which were sponsored by the Hodges administration. It was apparent, however, that the Governor's men weren't too unhappy to see the bills die, since some of them had a hand in the killing.

Bell called them "ill-conceived, ill-prepared and ill-advised" bills. They violated constitutional rights, he said.

The Mecklenburg senator said Attorney General George Patton was questioned about the constitutionality of the anti-NAACP bills at a committee hearing. Bell quoted Patton as saying " I wouldn't bet a nickel on it."

Sens. Perry Martin of Northampton and Lunsford Crew of Halifax led the unsuccessful fight for the bill requiring the NAACP to make public its financial records.

"I live in a county were my race is only 27 per cent of the population," Martin said. "I do not hesitate to say I think these bills are needed," he said.

"If trouble ever develops, it will provide you with the names and places of the organizations and their individual members," Martin said.

Crew said the bill would help "preserve the public school system. The NAACP has done more to hurt the colored people of North Carolina than anything I know."

Long Offers Question.

Sen. Richard Long of Person asked Martin: "Is it an unfair statement to say that one of the purposes of this legislation is to intimidate the colored ciizens of North Carolina?"

Yes, said Martin, that would be an unfair question. The bill also would apply to the pro-segregationist Patriots of North Carolina, he said.

The "barratry" bill would have made possible a fine of $5,000 against organizations convicted of "proposing, inciting, directing or stirring up litigation." It also provided for the revocation of the charter of such organizations upon conviction.

Both of the anti-NAACP bills had squeaked out of a House committe after they were attacked by half a dozen young lawyers, among them Forsyth's fast-rising Rep. William Womble. The bills passed the House, however, by substantial margins.

Don't Take Their Liquor Away!

ON THE same day the North Carolina House of Representatives passed a bill aimed solely at the NAACP, it killed a bill aimed solely at liquor lobbyists who were reported by the press bureaus as servicing members daily with ABC whiskey.

The anti-NAACP bill, later killed by the North Carolina Senate, was patterned after those already enacted in Virginia and other southern states.

There was a section which would have made it impossible for Negroes to test the constitutionality of state statutes enacted for the specific purpose of nullifying the first ten and the 14th and 15th amendments. It would have been impossible because lawyers representing Negroes in such cases would lose their licenses to practice law, under the provisions of the bill which the House passed and which the Senate wisely killed.

In disapproving the anti-NAACP bills the state senators of North Carolina rose to new heights of statesmanship to set a precedent in the South, where other state legislatures in a prevailing atmosphere of hysteria and mob rule, have hastily adopted similar legislation.

Not even the states which have adopted such laws expect them to do more than delay action toward equal justice for all under law.

Many of the southern newspapers, which have previously published everything they could get their hands on that was of a derogatory nature to the Negro and his fight for justice under the law, were strangely silent on the news of the defeat of ardent segregationists in the North Carolina Senate. Despite the fact that it was a precedent-shattering action by a Southern body of lawmakers grappling with the burning issue of our times, some of the papers failed to publish a single line about it in either their Saturday or Sunday editions.

After it was found that several cases of whiskey were being delivered each day to one hotel and distributed to rooms occupied by members of the legislature, some one introduced a bill in the House to "regulate" the liquor lobby. Action on the bill was promptly postponed indefinitely.

The excuse for killing the liquor bill was that it was aimed at one man, the registered liquor lobbyist.

The anti-NAACP bill was aimed at one organization, although it pretended to cover the Ku Klux Klan, unidentified mobs, the North Carolina "Patriots" and other organizations working hard to deprive Negroes of legal rights. This was a lie intended to give the bills the appearance of constitutionality.

No one in North Carolina or Virginia will live long enough to see one of the licensed anti-Negro organizations in either state asked seriously to reveal their membership lists. They have too many members in the legislative bodies.

Bills Aimed At NAACP In N.C. Advance

RALEIGH, June 8 (AP)—Legislation aimed at the NAACP—to require it to make public its records and to limit it in pushing lawsuits on the segregation issue — advanced toward enactment in the General Assembly today.

With only a scattering of "nos" heard, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill which would require the NAACP and other organizations active on the segregation issue to file reports with the secretary of state, including lists of their dues-paying members.

BARRATRY MEASURE

A Senate Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, was giving a favorable report to a similar measure and also one which would provide heavy fines or prison sentences for persons or organizations committing the crime of barratry.

N. C. Senate Kills 2 Anti-NAACP Bills

Afro-Magazine Baltimore Md.
Sat 6-22-57

RALEIGH, N.C.—The North Carolina Senate last week killed two bills aimed at curbing NAACP activities somewhat of a precedent in the South, where other legislatures have adopted similar legislation.

The bills, already passed by the House would have required the NAACP in North Carolina and other organizations active in the segregation fight to file with the state reports covering annual contributions and expenditures, including membership lists.

The second bill, would have spelled out in a state statute the crime of "barratry," defined in the bill as "proposing, inciting or stirring up litigation" or payment of court costs by persons not a party to a lawsuit.

* * *

THE SENATE killed the first bill 26-14 and the second measure was turned down by voice vote.

Early in the session of the General Assembly, Gov. Luther Hodges asked the Legislature to pass laws requiring groups active in the segregation issue to furnish the state with more information on their organizations and finances.

The two bills were introduced not long after his request. The death of these anti-NAACP bills was a defeat for the Hodges administration.

Barratry is defined as the action of stirring up litigation or helping pay the cost of lawsuits in which the person or organization is not directly interested. The barratry measure was passed by the House yesterday.

NOT AGAINST NAACP

During debate in the House, Rep. Clyde A. Shreve of Guilford, said the bill was not "directed at the NAACP any more than other groups." He said the measure was "in the public interest" and "will assist in preserving our heritages, traditions and social customs."

Rep. Frank Snepp offered a substitute bill as an amendment. It would not require lists of dues-paying members. However, the House rejected the amendment.

Frank Snepp of Mecklenburg County and Rep. William Womble of Forsyth County.

Sen. J. Spencer Bell of Mecklenburg County, who led the fight to defeat the bills in the Senate, called the bill which would have required organizations such as the NAACP to give information on officers, members and financial contributors to the state "ill conceived, ill prepared and ill-advised."

In reference to the "barratry" bill, Senator Bell said, "This is the little brother of the earlier bill. It is no better planned, no better worked out and no better conceived than its older brother."

* * *

HE SAID it would wipe out the common law offense of barratry which he said is good enough, and the senator quoted Voltaire, who said he might not agree with a person, but that he would defend the right of that person to have his say.

"Today you as a majority may not agree, but tomorrow you may be in a minority and you will want the right of free speech and the right of petition," Senator Bell warned his colleagues.

It is reported that Attorney General Patton of North Carolina had made changes in the bill in committee in an attempt to overcome objections on the grounds that one or both of the original bills before the committee were unconstitutional.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL Patton had reportedly said, "I wouldn't bet a nickel on it" when asked to assure the committe the bills would meet constitutional tests at one stage of the proceedings.

The General Assembly is now working hard to bring to a conclusion the 1957 session and it is not likely another attempt will be made to bring new bills against the NAACP during this session.

selves.

It was reported that State Attorney General Patton made changes in the legislation in an attempt to overcome objections that one or both bills were unconstitutional. The attorney general was deported to have said "I wouldn't bet a nickel on it" when asked to assure a legislative committee thatthe bills would meet constitutional tests.

A state senator who led the fight to defeat the legislation in the Senate quoted Voltaire in his successful attempt to convince fellow senators of basic injustices of the measures.

Anti-NAACP Bills Killed In N. C. Senate, Defeat For Governor

Globe Fri. 6-21-57
Nashville Tenn.

Raleigh, N. C., June 13—The North Carolina Senate has turned down two bills aimed at curbing NAACP activities, setting somewhat of a precedent in the South where other legislatures have adopted similar legislation and defeating a request of Gov. Hodges that the bill be passed. P. 8

The legislation had been passed by the House before its defeat in the Senate on June 8.

The alertness of the North Carolina State NAACP resulted in statewide interest in the legislation and contributed to its rejection. Kelly Alexander, NAACP state president, appealed to the General Assembly's committee on corporations against passage of the measure. He also urged local NAACP branches to contact members of the General assembly about the bills.

The legislation would have required the North Carolina NAACP, as well as other organizations active in the fight against segregation, to file with the state reports covering contributions and expenditures, including membership lists. It also would have spelled out in a state statute the crime of "barratry," defined as "proposing, inciting or stirring up litigation" or payment of court costs by persons not a party to the lawsuit.

Early in this session of the General Assembly, Gov. Hodges had asked the legislature to pass laws requiring groups active in the segregation issue to furnish the state with more information on them-

NAACP Files With State As Foreign Corporation

By CHARLES CLAY.

A legal hassle instigated by the segregationist Patriots of North Carolina ended yesterday when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed as a foreign corporation doing business in this State.

Attorney C. O. Pearson of Durham, NAACP counsel, said that as a result of the filing, a non-suit would be taken in a lawsuit the NAACP filed against Secretary of State Thad Eure.

The suit was filed after Eure informed the organization late in 1955 that it had failed to comply with State law by (1) not registering under the so-called Gray bill as an organization which seeks to influence public opinion and legislation and (2) not "domesticating" as required of foreign corporations.

The NAACP held it was not a foreign corporation and asked for a declaratory judgment. When the action came up in Wake Superior Court, the Attorney General filed a motion that the issues in the suit were wrongly joined. Judge Hamilton Hobgood agreed and subsequently so did the State Supreme Court. Both held non-compliance in the first requirement listed by Eure was a criminal offense and in the latter a civil offense. No "cause of action" was found as to the Gray bill.

The only issue involved after the Attorney General's motion was whether the NAACP is a foreign corporation, which the NAACP answered when it filed as such yesterday.

Attorney General George Patton said that "nothing is pending" as to whether any action will be taken to bring about NAACP compliance with provisions of the Gray bill.

"We'll have to re-check our position. I don't know what the future holds," he said.

So far as he knows, Pearson said yesterday, North Carolina is the only State in the union in which the NAACP has filed as a foreign corporation. It is a non-stock, non-profit corporation.

Complied With Law.

Secretary of State Eure announced that the organization had complied with the law as to foreign corporations. He said he received the necessary filing fee of $45 yesterday. In filing, the NAACP listed its officers and directors, gave its New York office address and named Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, head of the North Carolina chapter of the NAACP, as "process agent." No membership list is required.

Eure said that C. L. Shuping of Greensboro, chief counsel for the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., requested him to call upon the NAACP to comply with the statutes. Patriots, Inc. is one of only six or eight organizations registered under the Gray bill, Eure said.

He said the NAACP was the first organization his office had attempted to bring under that particular law.

Attorney General Patton said his office "has a standing request that they (the NAACP) will comply with the Gray bill."

Asked if the NAACP intended to do so, Pearson said, "You don't ask somebody to put you in jail." He indicated the Gray bill would be tested in the courts if action is taken by the Attorney General to force compliance.

NAACP Files Ouster, And Pays Fee

RALEIGH— Complying with a request made by Secretary of State Thad Eure in November, 1955, the NAACP last Thursday filed as a corporation doing business in this state in compliance with the state's foreign corporation statutes.

The organization filed a list of its national officers and directors and named as "process agent" Kelly M. Alexander, president of the NAACP's North Carolina branch. The NAACP also sent two checks to cover a $5 filing fee and $40 in taxes.

After Eure requested such action in 1955, the NAACP not only demurred, but went into court for a declaratory judgment asking litigation of the association's rights and asserting that it could not be considered to be doing business in North Carolina.

The suit is still pending in Wake Superior Court.

$500 Check Paid State By NAACP

The North Carolina unit of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People paid $500 penalty fee yesterday for being a "foreign" corporation doing business in the State.

The payment closed the book on a legal hassle instigated by the segregationist Patriots of North Carolina.

Attorney-General George Patton announced he had received a $500 check from C. O. Pearson of Durham, counsel for NAACP.

The organization had filed as a foreign corporation in February, taking a voluntary nonsuit in a case in which it was seeking to test the foreign corporation act. Patton said at the time he would request NAACP to comply with a penalty provision in the act which requires foreign corporations doing business in the State to pay the fee if they were in business before "domesticating."

NAACP had been requested by Secretary of State Thad Eure to comply with both the foreign corporation act and the so-called "Gray Act," which requires organizations seeking to influence public or legislative opinion to sign up.

Eure said Patriots asked him to seek NAACP's signature.

NAACP sued to test both laws, the case was nonsuited on motion of the Attorney-General. The organization then "domesticated" by filing as a foreign corporation with Eure's office, marking the first time NAACP had registered as such in any state.

Patton said yesterday there are no plans to force the organization to sign up under the Gray Act.

North Carolina Seeks To Open NAACP Lists

RALEIGH, N.C., May 7 (AP)—A measure which would open up the records of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in North Carolina has been introduced tonight by several house members.

It would require detailed annual reports covering membership, collection of dues and gifts, and expenditures in the state from corporations concerned with advancement of the interest of citizens "on the basis of their color, race, religion or national origin."

The reports would be required to be filed with the office of Secretary of State each January. Failure to file within 30 days after a notice from the Secretary of State would mean the corporation's authority to operate in North Carolina would be canceled.

Activity after such a cancellation would be punishable by a fine of $100 to $5,000. Filing of false information would be punishable by a fine of $1,000 to $10,000.

Information to be covered in the reports would include: names and addresses of all members; the total amount collected in dues and gifts from residents of the state in the preceding year; total amount of expenditures; and names and addresses of each person or organization making gifts of $1,000 or more.

ing the NAACP Freedom Fund rally at Trinity AME Zion Church here Sunday night.

State president of the NAACP in South Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Hinton, electrified his audience with a stinging attack against Dixie jim crow practices.

He paid high tribute to the North Carolina Conference of the NAACP, headed by Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, as one of the "best organized in NAACP ranks."

* * *

TRACING THE history of the fight against segregation from the infamous "separate-but-equal doctrine" of the Plessy vs Ferguson case in 1896 to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in 1954, the minister said:

"When the U.S. Supreme Court knocked the props from under segregation, the South was astonished. It just couldn't believe it. But the South's sins have finally caught up with it."

Referring to violence and terrorism in the Deep South in the wake of the court's decision, the Rev. Mr. Hinton expressed mock alarm at the fact that neither local, state or national law enforcement officers, including the FBI, ever seem able to ferret out the perpetrators of these crimes against colored people.

* * *

"THEY (HOODLUMS) shot into my home in February of last year," the minister revealed, "and they took me for a ride back in 1949, but they (law officers) still never found anybody connected with either incident. Funny, isn't it?

"But let a colored man look at a white woman from 74 yards away and they get him every time."

guts and backbone to stand up and fight until equality comes."

* * *

MR. HINTON poked fun at the attempts of the legislatures in several southern states to pass legislation aimed at restricting colored citizens or aimed at censuring those who favor equal rights for all.

"I once thought that the white man was smart," he declared, "but when I see the assemblies in Georgia and South Carolina pass legislation calling for the impeachment of Federal judges, I begin to wonder."

He predicted that restrictive laws will either be thrown out by the Supreme Court or, if they remain on the statute books long enough, they "will so tie up their originators that they won't know whether they are coming or going."

* * *

THE MINISTER took a slap at those persons who are afraid to join the NAACP or afraid, if they do join, to let it be known. Such people, he suggested, should "stick their heads in the sand and stay there until they go to hell."

Pointing out that colored people in the North also face some problems of discrimination, the Rev. Mr. Hinton added, however, that in such cases, the discrimination is without the sanction of the law as is the case in the South.

He urged that colored people (1) improve their public conduct; (2) get a different slant on values and (3) get closer to God.

* * *

"LET'S GIVE the white man hell for his diabolical sins," he admonished, "and then be broad minded enough to give colored people hell, also.

"And always remember that although the United States spends billions abroad trying to buy the friendship of the the world, it will never succeed until it begins to treat

Battle For Equality Called 'Magnificent'

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "The magnificent fight that has been waged in this city against the monster of segregation is one that might well be emulated."

That is what the Rev. James M. Hinton of Columbia, S.C., told some 800 persons attending the NAACP Freedom Fund rally at Trinity AME Zion Church here Sunday night.

State president of the NAACP in South Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Hinton, electrified his audience with a stinging attack against Dixie jim crow practices.

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millions of colored people in its own 16 million right."

The rally, which marked the close of a one-month campaign for memberships in Greensboro, heard Dr. George Simkins Jr., chairman of the drive, report that more than 1,000 new members have joined the organization.

• • •

DR. EDWIN R. EDMONDS, president of the local chapter, speaking as a private citizen and not as an NAACP officer, asked the audience to refraim from attending segregated local theatres.

"To attend segregated theatres in Greensboro, particularly during the showing of 'The Ten Commandments,' would be sacrilege," he said. He asked those present to ask their friends to stop paying for "segregation with our recreation."

N. L. Gregg, chapter treasurer, said that plans have been made to charter a bus for participation in the march on Washington on May 17, at which time some 75,000 persons are expected to converge upon the nation's capital in a dramatized protest against segregation.

• • •

MUSIC WAS offered by the choir of St. James Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Melvin Swann, pastor of Bethel AME Church, gave the invocation.

The Rev. M. P. Sawyer, pastor of the host church, introduced the speaker. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. F. A. Hargett, pastor of St. Stephen Congregational Christian Church.

The umbrella measure proposes to include organizations whose purposes are 'the affecting of the administration of justice in the courts" for reasons of race, color or religion, "the promotion or the restriction of the employment of citizens or the facilitation or restriction of the exercise of the right or privilege of sufferage" because of race, color or religion.

■

WHEN ASKED if the bill would apply to prosegregationist organizations such as the Patriots, Satterfield said, "I don't know about that, I'll have to ask the Secretary of State."

• Satterfield said the purpose of the bill is to inform the people of the state who these people are in such organizations as the NAACP and what they are doing.

The action of Satterfield was anticipated by leaders in North Carolina and preliminary machinery has already been put into motion to organize the state on a county-wide basis. It is felt that a state-wide organization would be more successful than the NAACP in implementing desegregation. If such an organization is forced into being it will complement the efforts of the NAACP.

Ministers in Texas have organized on a state-wide basis under the name of the National Association for the Advancement of Christian Principles.

every minute" and "spending all the time trying to put us in the hole."

Dr. E. R. Edmonds of Greensboro, who has ben active in the boycott of theaters in Greensboro, also joined in denouncing the officials.

Mrs. Hurley, who was in charge of the offering, charged the Congress of the United States as being "about the worst we have ever had." She said that Congress and the white people "never have given us anything worthwhile yet."

Robinson said "if we could ever get the 16 million Negroes in America to join together, we could get our rights." He said that there were only about 350,000 Negroes who were willing enough to stand up for the Negro race to join the NAACP in America.

Robinson praised the work of the NAACP and said he was able to break through "the race barrier" because "NAACP members opened the door for me."

The reason he quit baseball, he said, was because he was offered a job that gave him security and added that "that is why you are here today—to seek security."

Race Barriers.

"We are here to help open the race barriers so young people won't have to face the barriers as we did," Robinson said.

He said many people had asked him how he felt about being Kelly M. Alexander, president of the N. C. State Conference of the NAACP, had to ask that courtesy be extended to the remaining speakers and for those who were quitting the meeting to leave quietly.

Money Needed.

Mrs. Hurley stressed that the fight had to be backed by dollars. With hundreds of hands waving one, five and ten dollar bills in the air, she said that change jingling got on her nerves and that she liked that long green "stuff."

The concluding portion of the program was the presentation of the NAACP Mother of the Year.

Robinson, assisted by Dr. Marguerite M. Adams, chairman of the North Carolina NAACP Youth York Committee, recognized Mrs. L. L. Graham of Burlington as the Mother of the Year. Robinson presented Mrs. Graham with a crown.

NAACP Closes Its Inquiry Into Shelby Blast Death

News & Observer Sun. 5-4-57 Raleigh N.C.

P. 18

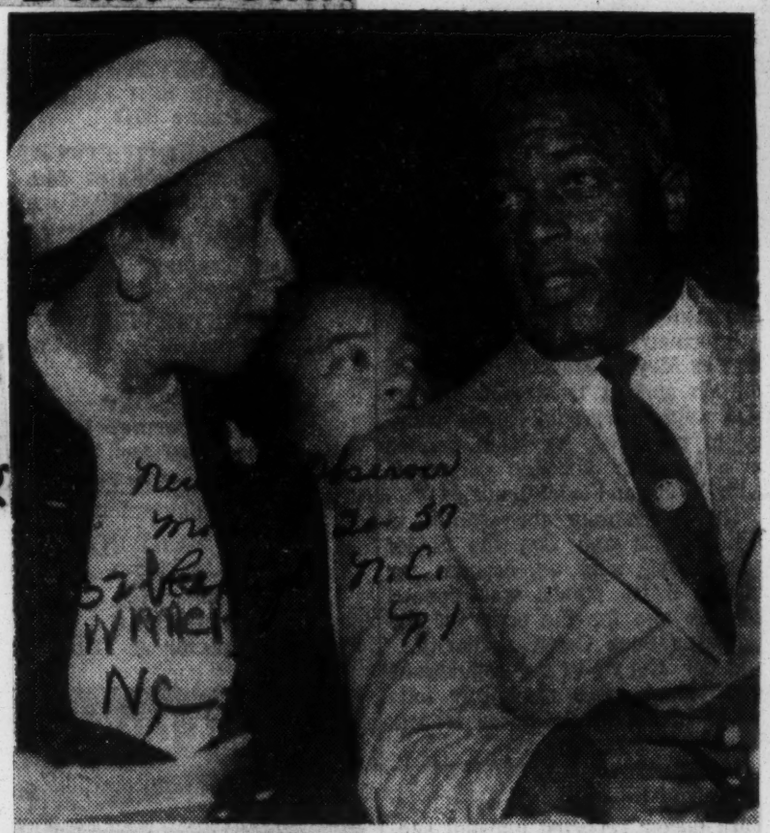
SHELBY, May 3 (AP) — The North Carolina president of the NAACP said today that his organization has found nothing to indicate that Dr. George W. Singleton's death "was related to a civil rights matter."

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte said the NAACP sent two officers to Shelby for an investigation after the Negro physician was killed in a mysterious explosion-fire last Tuesday morning.

The officials were Charles McLean, field secretary, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional director for the NAACP.

Alexander said, "It would appear to us that we could not conclude what happened in Sehlby was a result of aggressive action in the civil rights field."

Dr. Singleton was killed when an explosion set off a fire in his second-story office suite. An investigation into his death is continuing, with a coroner's inquest tentatively set for Tuesday night.



JACKIE ROBINSON CHATS WITH MRS. RUBY HURLEY.

Bill Poses Threat to N. C. NAACP

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-18-57

RALEIGH, N. C.—Byrd I. Satterfield, most outspoken pro-segregationist in this state and a member of the North Carolina College board of trustees, introduced legislation which will force the NAACP to expose its financial and membership rolls.

• Satterfield said that his bill would require corporations "organized for certain objects" to file with the Secretary of State annual reports showing their members and other statistical information.

Senator Ervin and Hodges Blasted In NAACP 'Freedom Day' Meeting

News & Observer Mon. 5-20-57 Raleigh N.C.

P. 1

By JACK BARKLEY.

Former baseball star Jackie Robinson urged stronger NAACP membership in the "battle for freedom" and other members of his race blasted Governor Hodges and Senator Ervin in a "Freedom Day Celebration" here yesterday afternoon.

Robinson, featured speaker of the North Carolina State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in addressing the estimated 2,500 in Memorial Auditorium also urged for unity of the Negro race.

Cutting Negro's Throat.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeast regional director of the NAACP charged Senator Sam Ervin and Gov. Luther Hodges with "cutting your (the Negro's) throat considered for the Hall of Fame. "I have replied every time that it makes me feel real good," he said, "but I tell you that if it ever came to getting first class rights for Negroes against getting into the Hall of Fame, I would pass up the Hall of Fame."

He asserted that he had confidence that President Eisenhower would soon speak out for the NAACP and the rights of the Negro. He said, that since the President's aide, Sherman Adams, and Vice President Nixon had come out for the NAACP, "I have to believe that the President sanctioned their views."

News & Observer

He concluded by saying that he felt the NAACP was not just working for the Negro, but the good of all America.

P. 12

As soon as Robinson had ended his speech, the audience left the auditorium by the hundreds and

State NAACP Conference Slated for November 21-23

Eagle, Tulsa, Oklahoman, p. 1
Thurs, 10-17-57

The Tulsa Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will host the State NAACP Conference scheduled for Nov. 21 23, at First Baptist Church North Tulsa, the Rev. J. Castine Jackson, branch secrtary said Friday.

Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel dentist and president of the State Conference of NAACP branches, was in Tulsa Thursday night to meet with local officers to make final plans for the November meeting. Victor H. Hodge is president of the Tulsa branch.

Committees were selected at the meeting last week which was held at First Baptist, to make arrangements for the Conference.

A housihg committee, consisting of Mrs. Ernestine Smith, J. L. Raleigh, J.R. Scott, Bernice Brannon and George Pyles, was appointed to contact people here to make room for delegates attending the conference.

Deleg tes Require Housing

Rev. Jackson said the housing committee announced that Tulsans who house delegates may charge $2 per night for use of their homes

Mrs. Lillie Guy, Mrs. Lorene Jones, Otis Williams, Marilyn Britton and Vivian Palm were named to the reception committee.

Of the three committees Pyles, Misses Britton and Palm are students at Booker T. Washington High school. It was decided by the Tulsa NAACP branch that the services of young people might give them what they termed valuable experience in civic matters.

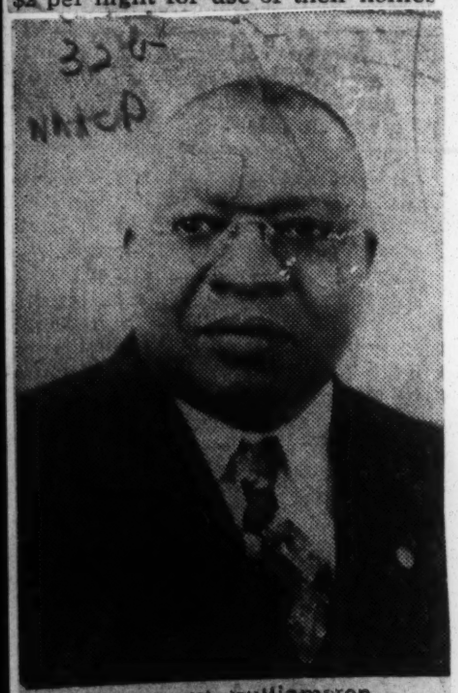
Gives $50 to Chest

Rev. Jackson said the Tulsa branch recently sent another $200 to the National Freedom Fund of the NAACP, New York, which brings the city unit close to $800 for 1957.

At Thursday's meeting the branch approved of a $50 contribution to the Tulsa Community Chest.

It was also announced that the Tulsa branch. as host, would be required to make a $75 appropriation for conference expenses. Instead, the branch agreed to allow $100 for this fee. This money is used in paying Conference costs and also finance civil rights law suits.

A slate of outstanding speakers for the meeting will be announced later, Jackson said.



Dr. H. W. Williamston

Named to the publicity committee were Rev. Jackson, Franklin W. Thomas and Attorney Caesar Latimer.

NAACP Asks Commission To Issue Integration Policy

Black Dispatch, p. 1
Oklahoma City, Aug. 17-57

Two representatives of the State NAACP Youth Division met with the State Corporation Commission on Public Transportation Tuesday to propose that the group issue a policy of integration on public transportation by public notice.

The result of complaints by some Negro citizens that they were segregated on public buses, the request was presented by John White ,state youth director, who was accompanied by Mrs. Laura Edwards, Youth staff member.

The youth group adopted a public accommodation resolution at an April workshop meeting and the text of the resolution was presented to the commission who said legal technicalities would prevent the group from issuing such an order but agreed to request an opinion from Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson.

Jim Welch, corporation commission attorney, cited an opinion issued 12 years ago by the Attorney General's office which in essense stated that "public transportation be segregated."

Old Opinion Outdated

White's reply to the commission concerning the old order was "That opinion is out of date."

He continued: "We feel that in view of the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision relating to public transportation, another opinion would be proper."

The youth leader also requested that a copy of the 12-year-old opinion be sent to Attorney John Green, counsel for the youth group who was unable to attend the meeting due to urgent last minute business. According to White, Green will submit a memoranda to the commission before the request for the integration policy goes to the attorney general's office.

Excerpts from the public accommodations resolution adopted by the Youth group at an April workshop read:

"Whereas, the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma has remained silent and inactive on the compliance with the Interstate Commerce commission and Federal Court rulings;

"Whereas, the Oklahoma statutes requiring segregation in public transportation facilities are unconstitutional, yet they remain on our statute books;

"Be it further resolved that the Corporation commission be requested to issue an order in compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission's order in compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission's order against segregation in public transportation facilities."

Besides Welch, Wilbur Cartwright was the other commission member present. Freeman was reported as ill.

Adopt Vote Resolution

The State Youth division adopted another resolution related to voting at a special staff meeting held Nov. 3, here in the city. The resolution is aimed at bringing a greater percentage of eligible voters to the polls during the coming year.

The group also decided by unonimous vote to request Oklahoma Conference of Branches to urge the 27th session of the state legislature to repeal all segregation laws in Oklahoma.

32b 1957 NAACP OPERATION SOUTHERN STORY

Name Crusaders To Tell Disturbing "Southern Story" One Knoxvillian

New York, May 16—"Operation Southern Story," a narrative of cross-burnings and persecution of the NAACP, is being related to the Association's northern branches by southern NAACP leaders this month and next. The first-hand reports are part of the Association's spring membership campaign.

The narrators and their speaking engagements include the following:

Dr. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, Va., president of the Virginia State NAACP—Bluefield, W. Va., June 2;

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Tallahassee, Fla., NAACP branch—Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19;

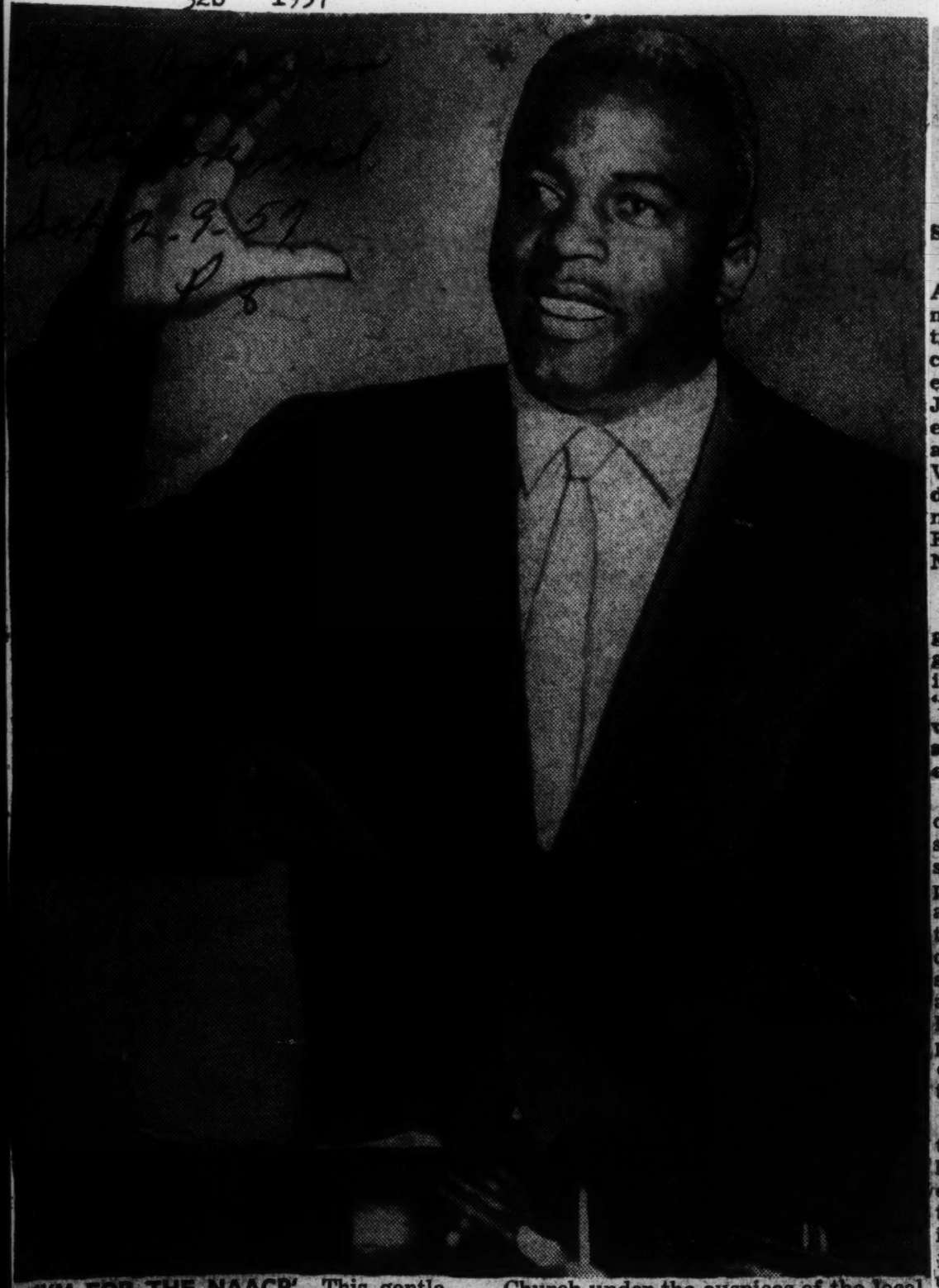
The Rev. Frank Gordon of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Church Workers Council, organized in Atlanta in March to support the program of the NAACP in the South—Minneapolis, May 15, Des Moines, Ia., May 19, Omaha, Neb., May 22;

Mrs. Dorothea Combre of Lake Charles, president of the Louisiana State NAACP—Milwaukee, Wis., May 17;

Miss Osceola Dawson of Paducah, Ky., secretary of the Kentucky State NAACP—Charleston, Mo., May 26;

Mrs. Rosa Parks, former secretary of the NAACP branch, Montgomery, Ala., whose refusal to relinquish her bus seat to a white man led to the Montgomery bus protest—St. Louis, Mo., May 20. Wichita, Kans., May 21; Kansas City Mo., May 23, Kansas City, Kans., May 24, Arkansas City, Kans., May 26, Wellington, Kans., May 27. St. Joseph, Mo., May 29.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, also will participate in the "Operation Southern Story," speaking in Phoenix, Ariz., May 23, Alberquerque, N. M., May 24, Las Vegas, Nev., May 25, Los Angeles, Calif., May 26, San Diego, Calif., May 28, Denver, Colo., May 29.



'I'M FOR THE NAACP'—This gentleman left no doubt in the minds of his listeners on Sunday as to where he stood on the question of the NAACP. Some 2,000 persons heard him ask them to support the organization which he said worked for the good of "all people." His talk was delivered in the Sharp St. Memorial Methodist Church under the auspices of the local NAACP. There were so many persons present that he had to make two appearances, one in the main auditorium and one in the basement auditorium Oh, almost forgot to give his name, it's Jackie Robinson and he used to be a baseball player for a team called the Dodgers. They are from Brooklyn.

"The Fight Is Merely For Freedom," Jackie Tells 3000 At Richmond Rally

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-6-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not trying to make integration compulsory, but is seeking an end of forced segregation, Jackie Robinson told a crowd estimated at over 3,000 here at a mass meeting launching Virginia's Freedom Fund drive, Mr. Robinson, who is national chairman of the Freedom Fund drive of the NAACP, said:

* * *

"IN THE PRESENT struggle for equality, we hear a great deal about 'compulsory' integration, about the use of 'force' to secure compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings." He added:

"But the people who are disturbed by such 'compulsion' never have a word to say about the impact of compulsory segregation. There are times in my experience, traveling in the South," he continued, "when I have been separated from my associates, against our desire, by laws and customs which compel segregation. We were denied freedom of association by such practices."

Mr. Robinson, who cracked the color line in sports when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, stressed the point that "the goal of the NAACP is to remove all such compulsory segregation. In the use of public facilities and accommodations," the speaker said, "we do not recognize the 'right' of anyone to demand segregation. The common use of such facilities," he asserted, "is not compulsory integration."

* * *

AT ONE POINT Mr. Robinson insisted that the common use of facilities by whites and Negroes "has no more to do with freedom of association than the common use of the streets of Richmond by both races."

On the question of force, Mr. Robinson told the audience consisting of a number of white people that "it is not the NAACP which is using force today. It is, rather, the enemies of progress who are resorting to force today. They not only oppose progress," he went on, "but they also threaten democracy and endanger the government." He added:

* * *

"IT WAS NOT the NAACP which organized the mobs on the campus of the University of Alabama or in the school yards at Clinton, Tenn., and Clay, Ky. It was not the NAACP which bombed the churches and homes in Montgomery," he asserted.

Mr. Robinson blamed the enemies of democracy and traitors to the American government for the violence and racial tension in the South. These people — members of the White Citizens Councils, the Ku Klux Klan and others of that type "give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country," he said.

* * *

ON THE other hand, he said "... The advocates of force are not those who call for compliance with the Supreme Court decrees banning racial segregation. Those who seek such compliance," he said, "are the true patriots, the upholders of law and order and of freedom."

Mr. Robinson was introduced by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond NAACP branch and former president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

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ROBERT B. Johnson, professor of history at Virginia Union University, Richmond, served as organist. Other participants were the Cadet Corps, Maggie L. Walker High School, presentation of colors; the Rev. P. B. Walker, pastor, Third Street Bethel AME Church, invocation; W. Lester Banks, executive secretary, Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, appeal for contributions to the Freedom Fund. Harry E. Savage directed the audience in sing the National Anthem and "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder."

Dr. John H. Marion, executive secretary of the Virginia Council of Human Relations, pronounced the benediction.

Warm Greeting For Jackie At Richmond



Jackie Robinson is greeted upon his arrival at Richmond's Byrd Airport by a committee which included little Oliver Hill, Jr., who gives the former major league star a big handshake.

Left to right looking on are: Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of Richmond Branch, N.A.A.C.P.; Attorney Oliver W. Hill, Sr., Dr. P. Y. Wyatt, of Fredericksburg, vice president of State Branches and Mrs. Lillian Jordon, member of the Richmond Board. (Photo by Scott L. Henderson)

Robinson Launches NAACP Drive Here

Jackie Robinson, organized baseball's first Negro player and national chairman of the annual NAACP "Fight for Freedom Fund" drive, said yesterday he was confident President Eisenhower would come out soon with a strong statement in favor of Negro rights in the South.

"It is terribly vital that he endorse the struggle of the Southern Negro for full civil rights," Robinson said. "Silence on this issue supports those who would deny those rights. I have met President Eisenhower. I am confident he will speak out shortly."

Robinson spoke before 2000 persons in the Metropolitan Baptist Church at the kick-off of the month-long campaign to collect $50,000 and enlist 15,000 members in the District.

The former Brooklyn Dodger star cited recent statements against discrimination by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

"I feel real good because our Vice President and the Assistant to the President are finally speaking out. It is now up to the President," he said.

Robinson said it was the duty of every Negro, particularly those in the District, to align with the NAACP. He said Negroes here can be proud of having won recognition of their rights but could not relax while those rights were denied others.

"I have affiliated with the NAACP," Robinson said, "although many told me it would be easier merely to sit back and collect the rewards of a retired baseball player. I am in the NAACP to repay the debt I have to all of you for the support you gave me. I do so as a Negro American, as an American first and then as a Negro."

Jackie Out To Raise $1 Million For NAACP

Retired Star On 12-City Tour

Defender Sat. 1-26-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 1

NEW YORK — (INS) — Jackie Robinson announced last week he will make a 12-city speaking tour in an effort to help gain membership and raise $1,000,000 for the NAACP.

Robinson, first Negro to play in the major leagues and who has just retired from baseball, said he is undertaking the tour because of the present "crisis" that exists in race relations.

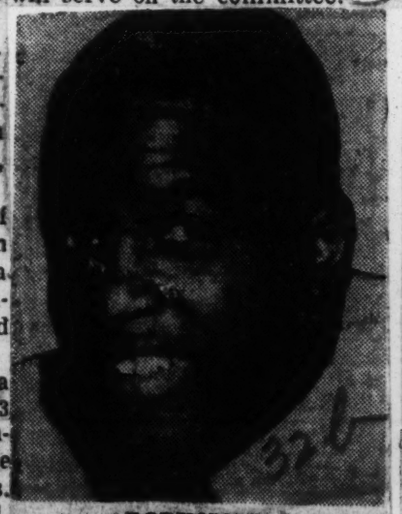
The former Brooklyn Dodger star pointed to the "great advance made within the past ten years toward racial equality." But he noted that there is much need for further improvement and declared "the entire world is watching the United States to see how we handle the segregation problem in the South."

Robinson began his tour on Jan. 20. His trip will take him to Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Philadelphia and Atlanta.

Robinson is national chairman of the 1957 Freedom Fund campaign of the NAACP. He will head a national committee seeking memberships, life memberships and contributions.

This year's drive continues a 10-year project launched in 1953 in response to a call by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors. Dr. Tobias set a goal of a million dollars a year to finance the association's efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

A national committee composed of outstanding citizens of both races is being organized to work with Robinson. Representatives of the professions, the church, business, the theatre, labor, sports, and fraternal and civic organizations will serve on the committee.



ROBINSON

Robinson Declares NAACP US Asset

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md. P. 5

NEW YORK — The work of the NAACP benefits not only colored citizens but the entire nation, Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the association's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund, said here prior to leaving on an 11-city tour for the NAACP.

"In the present world crisis," Mr. Robinson said at a press conference, "the colored peoples of the world have their eyes on America to see how colored citizens are treated here.

"We are expending huge sums in giving assistance to some of these peoples abroad but their real attitude will be determined in large measure by their reaction to the way in which the race problem is handled here at home.

"We need the support of these people."

* * *

THE NAACP, the former National League baseball star said, by helping to improve conditions for colored citizens in this country strengthens the prestige of the nation among other countries.

Accordingly, he asserted, "white people need to support the NAACP as strongly as do colored people because it means as much to them as to colored people. The NAACP is an asset to the nation."

He expressed appreciation for "the contributions of the Spingarns and other white persons to the NAACP cause."

* * *

MR. ROBINSON said that his interest in the NAACP stemmed from his observation of the work of the organization while traveling about the country as a professional baseball player.

Colored people generally, he declared "take great pride in the NAACP and its work in gaining citizenship rights."

Also participating in the press conference were Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel.



JACKIE ROBINSON

Mr. Spingarn explained the purpose and goals of the NAACP.

* * *

DR. TOBIAS said that "colored citizens are gravely concerned about President Eisenhower's silence on the southern crisis in which colored citizens are involved in a life and death struggle."

"As much as they admire the President," he asserted, "they cannot understand why he is more interested in taking action to combat the drought than in taking action to correct the situation in the South."

First four stops on Mr. Robinson's tour was Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit. Accompanying him on the tour (except for Boston, Philadelphia and Atlanta; will be Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel.

* * *

MR. ROBINSON will speak at a series of luncheon and dinner meetings as well as at mass meetings, sponsored by the local NAACP branches. Other cities in the tour are:

Jan. 24, Cincinnati; Jan. 21, St. Louis; Jan. 27, San Francisco; Jan. 28, Los Angeles; Feb. 2-3, Boston; Feb. 12, Philadelphia; March, 3, Atlanta.

Check Presented at Press Conference January 17th At Hotel Roosevelt

New York—A $10,000 contribution was presented today to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., by Jackie Robinson in behalf of William Black, President of the Chock Full o' Nuts Coffee Company and restaurant chain. The donation is to aid the organization in its legal work in the field of civil rights.

The company recently signed the former Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball star to a two year $30,000 contract as vice president in charge of its large personnel staff.

Jackie presented the check to officers of the Legal Defense Fund at a press conference held January 17 at the Roosevelt Hotel. Present to accept it was Arthur B. Springarn, president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Also present were Dr. Channig H. Tobias, chairman of the Board, and Thurgood Marshall, directod-counsel of the Fund.

Jackie Robinson Concludes His Tour To Raise Million Dollar Freedom Fund

BOSTON, MASS.—Jackie Robinson was scheduled to speak at a mass meeting here this afternoon at the conclusion of his coast-to-coast tour for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The retired baseball star, who is chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Fight for Freedom campaign, attended a Mayor's Breakfast Saturday morning and then spent most of the day broadcasting over various Boston radio stations.

Sunday morning Mr. Robinson was guest of honor at an NAACP sponsored breakfast for some 300 persons.

Mr. Robinson's tour for the NAACP was begun in Baltimore on Jan. 20 and continued in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit.

In Cincinnati, on Jan. 24, some 2,400 persons turned out to hear the former baseball player. Approximately 11,000 heard him in Oakland, California, on Jan. 27, and 4,000 in Los Angeles on Jan. 28. He also addressed a small meeting of NAACP campaign workers in St. Louis Mo., on Jan. 25.

Mr. Robinson has been accompanied on his NAACP tour by Franklin H. Williams, NAACP West Coast Regional secretary-counsel, who has reported the "turnout very good" during the tour. On March 3, Mr. Robinson will make one more stop for the NAACP, in Atlanta, Ga.

The Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to raise one million dollars during 1957.

leaguer, knows the value of team-work as he sparked the Brooklyn Dodgers to victory after victory during his ten illustrious years in major league baseball.

• • •

"JACKIE", as he is affectionately known to millions of sports lovers, retired earlier this year from professional baseball to accept the vice-presidency of an east coast restaurant chain.

In addition to his business duties, he is serving as national chairman of the NAACP Freedom drive for 1957.

• • •

AFTER A COAST to coast tour of the principal cities of the United States which officially launched the NAACP's 1957 Free Fund drive, Mr. Robinson expressed confidence that $1 million would be raised this year for the NAACP. His Virginia appearance is a part of the nation-wide campaign.

At the Richmond Mosque on March 31, he will appear in the dual capacity of launching the 1957 Freedom Fund drives of the NAACP branches of the Virginia State Conferences and as kick-off speaker for the Richmond Branch's 1957 membership drive.

• • •

THE STATEMENT issued by the Rev. E. C. Kent, director of the Richmond Branch's 1957 membership campaign; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond Branch, and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of Branches was prompted by the 100 per cent cooperation and participation pledge tendered Rev. Mr. Kent and Dr. Tinsley at a luncheon meeting of the Richmond ministers held last week.

Mr. Banks verified the statement by the determination and team-work being displayed by NAACP branches under his supervision throughout Virginia.

To accommodate the record-breaking crowd expected, the three NAACP officials announced that the Mosque doors would be open at 2 p.m. The meeting will be unsegregated, as are all NAACP meetings.

At Richmond, March 31
Unified NAACP Front Awaits Jackie's Arrival

RICHMOND, Va. — Jackie Robinson, will be gratified at the evidence of team-work when he makes his only Virginia appearance on Sunday, March 31, at 3 p.m., at the Richmond Mosque; it was predicted here this week by the Rev. E. C. Kent, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, and W. Lester Banks.

Mr. Robinson, a veteran big

Jackie Robinson makes first speech since quitting baseball

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-9-57

BALTIMORE

Baltimore gave Jackie Robinson, ex-Brooklyn Dodger, an overflow crowd to hear his first public speech since quitting baseball.

Jackie is campaigning in several cities to raise a million dollars for the NAACP Freedom Fund.

His Baltimore audience gave him $2,000 in cash and $1,200 in pledges.

Herewith is transcript of the talk made on Sunday, Jan. 20, by Jackie Robinson.

The talk was made at the Freedom Fund rally sponsored by the Baltimore NAACP at Sharp St. Methodist Church.

He was introduced by the Rev. Marcus Wood, who described him as "Mr. Baseball himself."

* * *

"THANK YOU very much, Rev. Wood. I thank you very much for standing. Before I start to talk, I am going to ask you to stand, since I used to be a baseball player, and know the fans used to stand up in the seventh inning and take a nice stretch.

"I want you to do it because you've been here a long time and you've been wonderful people and I appreciate the reception that I've received here but I do wish you'd just stand with me and just sorta stretch your legs and arms a bit and let's relax because I'm liable to be here for a couple of minutes.

(Laughter.)

"I know you feel better now. I know all of you feel better now. You know when Mr. Williams (Franklin Williams, West Coast regional director) was up here getting that money, I started getting excited myself and I wanted to pledge.

"I have a long way to go before I start pledging, anyway to the last trip, because I know how very, very important the NAACP is.

* * *

"I THINK all of you out there also know how important it is. When I came up here today I met two young ladies. I think that you know them, I don't have to introduce them. I think they ought to stand up just so you can see them once more, Gloria Lockerman, and Barbara Prestwidge. (applause)

"The reason I'm bringing them up here with me, is just to let you know that right here is our future. These two and others like them.

"I think all of you out there have to just stop and think just a little bit, what are we going to do for them, what are we going to do for our youngsters. I don't think we can let them down.

"Let's just think back a few years ago. Think what happened to you when you were youngsters.

"Could you do some of the things that these people are going to be able to do? And let's just ask ourselves why are they able to do these things now.

* * *

"AND I think you'll all come to one conclusion, that it was the work of the NAACP. I know very well that if it hadn't been for this organization, the job that I had to do would not have been as easy as it has been.

"That's why I'm taking time out. That's why I want to go as far as I can and do whatever I can that we can make this drive go over the top.

As Frank said (Franklin Williams), I don't have to go on this tour. As a matter of fact, I've had many, many newspaper men tell me, 'you just sit back and let things work themselves out, there'll be a lot of awards for you.'

"I think if I just sat back now and thanks to Chock Full o' Nuts, a lot of things would come along very, very well for me.

"But because I have such a great interest in these youngsters, I'm going across the country, and I hope the people respond like they've responded here today because our youngsters are very, very important to me and they're very, very important to you.

* * *

"I THINK you've got to think about this in the next few days and all those of you out there who haven't pledged to the NAACP, think about this and think about your youngsters and and you think about these people up here.

"I know I've watched Gloria on television. I was just as proud. I wish my kids were as capable as these youngsters are. My kids saw them. It kinda gives them an inspiration to want to do better.

"The only way that my youngsters and your youngsters are going to be able to do better is that we as a group let everybody in this country know that we are behind the NAACP.

"Somebody said, I think it was Mrs. Beadenkopf, that the time is ripe, ripe now. And, believe me, it's no better time, and there's not a finer organization.

* * *

"IF I thought that the NAACP was working only for you and me and for the colored people, I wouldn't be here today. But to me the NAACP represents what we as Americans think every day.

"I only hope that you people realize that, and that you will help Gloria, you will help Barbara to go further.

"Frank was telling about our ride coming down here from New York. I think Frank forgot to tell you that ten short years ago or perhaps eleven, in a certain number of states down South, our people couldn't even go to the polls and vote. Because of the interest of the NAACP and because of the fact that they believed in all of you, they have done a tremendous job down South, and I think you know what has happened.

"Before I go any further, I'd just like to stand up and shout a word of praise, and let everybody here and every place know that I'm just so proud of the people in Montgomery, Ala. that I don't know what to do. (Applause.)

"That takes tremendous courage. I wish I had it. My job in baseball, my goodness, to me now seems like it was so easy. I didn't have to go through this fight.

"I JUST STOP and think now, I wonder if these people would have done it without your help up here, and without the NAACP.

"That's another reason why I'm on the tour. We just can't let these people down.

"I think the more people that join the NAACP—we are 16 million here in this country—Frank, how many members do we have in the NAACP? About 350,000?

"To me, it's a shame. Honestly, I can't understand it. Because this organization I'm so proud to be connected with is doing such a tremendous job, we've got to get our membership up. 350,000 out of better than 16 million—just stop and think—any of you who are not members out there have just got to stop and think.

"You can't know the work of the NAACP if you are not a member.

* * *

"THERE'S ONE thing I hate to talk about. One thing that irks and irritates me is to hear our people talk about—how much we drink. But I'm sure, and I don't mind it at all, believe me, if people drink. It certainly is one way of getting some things off your chest and forgetting things.

"I don't mind in the first place. If you drink, you drink all you want. But I hate to see people that are in this particular business exploit the fact that colored people drink.

"And yet we will go and continue to support these people. My thoughts are simply this. I don't know how much it costs.

* * *

"THE ONLY time we have whisky in our house is when we know that we are going to have people like we had the other night who came up for the television show (Ed Murrow's Person to Person).

"I don't drink, and I'm not saying that it is wrong that you drink or whoever drinks. That's not what I'm trying to bring out.

"But we had about 30 people in our house, and I hate to tell you what my bill is. I'm going to give it to my boss, because it was a shame. He's got to take it. (Laughter.)

"But now I just stopped and thought, if I took whatever it cost me to get that whisky, for these people. I could probably buy myself 25 or 30 memberships in the NAACP.

Let's just stop and think. How much do you spend for things that you don't need during the course of a week? You budget yourselves. You know what you do.

* * *

"BUT LET'S one week sacrifice some of the pleasures that you have for an organization that is enabling your children to go to the schools here in Baltimore, that is giving your children the opportunity of getting themselves an education, that is going to give them the type of job you wanted.

"They're going to be able to go into businesses and demand the type of job for which they're trained.

"The NAACP is doing this. I know before I'm through on this trip I'm going to be kicked and mauled by newspaper men because of some of the things I'm going to say. I don't know what I'm going to say. I haven't planned anything.

"But because I happen to be Jackie Robinson or because I happened to have been a baseball player, perhaps it is because I happen to be the first colored player, people seem to take a delight when I feel things or when I go before a group.

* * *

AND I feel the NAACP, and I believe in it. I only hope that I can get this same feeling that I have over to you.

"And I hope that you can leave this church here today and talk to your friends and you tell them about the NAACP.

"It is a tough and discouraging job the way that these people down South through some phony law are trying to stop this organization. They've eliminated the NAACP in certain areas.

"It is up to you here in Baltimore, it is up to us up in New York and Connecticut to take up that slack, because we've got to let these people know, and fast, that we are for the NAACP.

"I'd like to give you one example of what I think that we can do. I was in Japan, playing baseball. You know what the umpires are here in this country. When they make a decision, that's all, that's final.

* * *

"OVER IN Japan they were playing a game. It was dark and it was raining. That same game would not have been played in the United States.

"Certainly, when we were down in the sixth inning of the game as we were, and the umpire called the game, that would have been it, and we would have gone home.

"But the people in Japan came out to see a baseball game. They came out to see the Brooklyn Dodgers. And there were 40,000 of these people in the stands.

"At the end of the sixth inning, we were leading 6 to 4.

"The American umpire called the ball game because it was too dark. I'm protecting the Japanese ball players. I'm protecting the American ball players. I'm not going to jeopardize their careers, he said.

"But these 40,000 people had come to see a baseball game. They didn't stand up and shout and holler 'play ball,' or anything. They just sat. They didn't make a sound.

"But they let everybody there know, all the officials, that unless that baseball game is played, we're going to sit right here in the bullpen.

* * *

"WE PLAYED that ball game. There was no doubt about it. The only thing I'm trying to say here to all of you is that if we let the high officials in our country know today that we're going to join the NAACP and we're going to sit with them until we get the things we want, we're going to get them. (Applause.)

"If the Japanese people had gotten up and walked out when the umpire said the game was over that would have been it.

"And, when this meeting is over and you get up and walk out and don't take out an membership in the NAACP and you don't get your friends to take out a membership in the NAACP, you're not going to get the things that you need either.

"I'm pleading with you because I know what we can do if we get enough people behind it. There's no question about it.

"I don't know what the percentage is, and I'm not going to talk about how much money the Jewish people have, (we know that they control the money), but I believe that we must have at least four times as many colored people as there are Jewish people. I can understand that we don't have the capital.

BUT NEVERTHELESS with four times as many people if we can just say—(I don't know how many colored people there are here in Baltimore)—but just let's try to make every one understand the importance of working together.

"The Jewish people when they want to do something, they start going out.

I give you one example: In California three or four years ago, a man was running for one of the seats in the Senate on the anti-Semitism basis—(or whatever you say, the word I need I've lost it. I don't know.) But that was his platform that he was going to hold the Jewish people down.

"You know what the anti-Defamation League did? They sent Arnold Foster from New York to California. He organized the doorbell ringing group of people to go among the voters in California to talk against this particular man who was running on this platform.

"They defeated that particular fellow in California. Arnold told me that the thing that hurt him more than anything else was that even though they defeated him, he was strong enough to receive some 350,000 votes.

"HE SAID, 'HERE'S a man who is running on this ticket getting 350,000 votes. He said they believed that had they not gone to California and rung those doorbells, he would have been elected.

"Their feeling was that simply if we allow this type of thing to go on, if this man wins out in California, this type of thing will spring up throughout the country.

"That's what we have to think about. In the South, where our population is so strong that we can be the balancing power so far as voting is concerned, if we just get enough of them to register, enough of them to vote!

"Frank was telling me that in a very few years they're going to be able to put the man that they want from Mississippi in the Senate. It can be a colored man.

"It can be a colored man if we are able to work through the NAACP.

* * *

"NOW, I WANT to make this one thing clear—and I know that all of you are tired, and you don't want to hear me rave on about this thing, but as I say this is dear to me.

"If the NAACP is only working for me as a colored person, I couldn't be here today. But I don't believe so.

"But I believe that throughout the world, the millions of colored people are looking at you and me and they're looking at the Eastlands and the others like him in the South, and they're wondering how they're going to treat you and me.

"If we are treated right, if we are given the rights that are due us under our constitution, then I assert that the Nehrus, and the people that control millions of colored people throughout the world, will lean toward our country, and we will be the number one country as we so proudly claim.

"I honestly believe, and I say this with no hesitation at all, that our leadership in this country will do whatever we want, if we just let them know, and the only way we can let them know is through participation in organizations like the NAACP.

"I know a lot of you people want to know why I retired from baseball. (Applause.)

"I just want to say to you—and I can make this as brief as you want it or as long as you want it ... baseball has been wonderful to me. I appreciate all it has done for me. I appreciate the people I have been associated with.

"And I appreciate the game of baseball for one reason in particular. It allowed me to win the Spingarn Medal award, given by the NAACP. (Applause)

"I don't know how many of you saw 'Person-to-Person' the other night, but my trophy room at home is loaded with trophies, and I'm awfully proud of all of them.

"But you must realize that some of the trophies I have at home were given to me because I said yes to an engagement.

"I'VE GOT SOME people inviting me someplace in the next few weeks, and they're going to give me an award. If I said, 'I can't make it, they wouldn't give me that award.

"So as I look at some of the trophies, I wonder whether I have deserved them.

"And that sorta reminds me of a couple of newspapermen in New York who told me' just let things work themselves out, don't push.

"Look after Mrs. Robinson and the kids and a lot of things will come your way. If you push and start thinking about other people, you might as well forget them.

"I told Frank coming down here, 'I wonder what I would think about if I had listened to those newspaper men and they had given me an award. And I walked into my trophy room and I looked at that award, that I got because I did something to please this particular newspaper man or that particular newspaper man.

"I didn't do it, because I felt it was right. I wonder, how I would feel. I think, honestly, that I would have to take the award down and put it in that fireplace that you saw burning because that's about what it would mean to me today.

* * *

"THE AWARDS THAT mean something to me today are those that come from people like the NAACP—sincere people—and I hope that you people out there will become as sincere in thinking about the NAACP as I am right now.

"I am only sorry that this feeling I have right now I didn't have some years ago because I didn't know about the NAACP.

"I think that is our problem. We didn't know about the NAACP. But if we don't know now, we ought to hang our heads in shame. They have really done a job.

"I want to say I am very, very proud to have known Mrs. Jackson (Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP.)

"I knew her daughter Marian when Karl came (The late Rev. Downes who married Jackie and his wife, Rachel in Pasadena, Calif.) to California and we have a friendship now that I hope lasts for a very long, long time.

* * *

"AND I THINK if Karl Downes were alive today, that he would be one of our real leaders, because he had a way of handling people.

"When Karl flew out from Texas to marry my wife and me, to me that was one of the finest tributes that could have been extended us. Believe me I had a great deal of respect for Karl Downes.

"And the fact that Karl married into the Jackson family makes me believe the Jackson family is a family to be proud of.

"I think all of you people here in Baltimore should be awfully proud. They've done a job. (Applause.)

"Before I sit down, I just want to say one thing. I don't know whether you are tired or whether you want to go home after I finish or whether you want to ask me some questions, I'll sit here and do whatever you desire.

* * *

"THE SO - CALLED leaders we have — the people who have achieved fame, I sometimes feel are awfully disappointing to us.

"Because we have achieved fame and reached a certain position so many of us have strived for so many years, we sit back on our laurels.

"I am only sorry that there are those of us in baseball, those of us in the professional field, those of us in the entertainment field, that say 'why should I jeopardize what I have, I've worked awfully hard to reach this position, I'm not going to say or do anything, or join this group or that group because it's going to jeopardize my position.'

"Too many of us have done that. But I think I owe this much to you people out there who have been responsible for my so-called success.

* * *

"BELIEVE ME when I came here to Baltimore in 1946 and played before you, had it not been for you and the support that you gave me, I don't think I could have survived that year.

"I think you know how tough it was coming here to Baltimore that first year.

"I think you know some of the things that happened.

"But as I looked up in the stands and I saw so many lovely faces, the color of mine, some a little lighter, some a little darker than mine, (it doesn't make any difference), (Applause), I knew very well if anything happened, I had the support of you wonderful people (Applause.)

"That's why I was successful, because I had that confidence. Now I'm asking you further to do one more thing, support your NAACP ... let's show everybody that we believe in this organization.

"I think that you are too contented. I once felt that I never would get a chance to play baseball until I read about the picketing of Yankee Stadium and then I felt that one day I would play baseball.

"I don't know how many white people believe in our rights but if we could get the 16,000,000 colored people to be-16,000,000 colored people to believe in these rights, then we could do a job."

What Jackie said ...

Herewith are highlights of first public speech Jackie Robinson made since quitting baseball:

- One-night liquor bill would purchase 25 NAACP memberships
- How 40,000 Japanese fans made the Dodgers play a baseball game in the dark
- How Jewish people defeated anti-semitic candidate in California
- Some professional people and entertainers are not yet helping the NAACP because their managers advise them they will get along better if they stay quiet.
- It is not true that the Dodgers had ever promised me a job in their organization.



LOUIS JORDAN BATTING 500. — Jackie Robinson, vice-president of Chock Full 'O Nuts Corporation, and currently spearheading a National Fund Raising Drive for the NAACP, presents Band leader Louis Jordan a plaque symbolizing the life membership of $500 purchased by Louis last Tuesday night during his performance on the stage of New York's Apollo Theater. After a short speech by Jackie Robinson and a five-minute ovation by a packed audience, Louis Jordan said: "This is the best buy I've ever made for $500, and I only hope that every musician and entertainer in America will follow the same pattern that has been set by Jackie Robinson, Sammy Davis Jr., and Duke Ellington in helping to combat racial prejudices throughout the nation. I am proud to be a part of this great movement now carried on by the NAACP."—Photo by Cecil Layne.



CHANGE of PACE

By Bill Nunn Jr.

Courier P. 26

Jackie Robinson Shows in New Role

Sat. 2-2-57
Pittsburgh Pa

YOU WOULD have thought it was baseball season. There were Jackie Robinson and Branch Rickey and a lot of newspaper, radio and television guys who confined most of their writing to sports.

32-b NAACP

The meeting place was a Pittsburgh hotel and not a ball field which made the atmosphere somewhat different than it had been in other years. And, to make the situation even more confusing to those writers and television people, the conversation was centered mostly around world affairs and not Jackie's exploits on the baseball diamond.

■

TO THE large majority they were seeing Jackie in a new light. Most of them had never heard him expound about the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People. Few, in fact, really knew what the NAACP stood for.

Everyone was aware, of course, that Jackie was a fighter. They had watched him in his struggle to break down the racial barriers of baseball. They had seen his sincerity when it came to facing debatable issues straight on. They hadn't seen him in these new surroundings.

• Specifically Jackie was acting as national chairman for the NAACP's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund. The fund's goal is a million dollars and Jackie is to appear in 20 United States cities in an effort to raise the amount. This was one of the stops.

■

DURING HIS meeting with the press Robinson was deadly serious. "If I thought the NAACP was working only for Negro-Americans and not for the good of the country I wouldn't be making this tour," he said.

"In the present world crisis the colored people of the world have their eyes on America to see how Negroes are treated here. We are expending huge sums in giving assistance to some of those peoples abroad, but their real attitude will be determined largely by their reaction to the way the race problem is handled here at home," Jackie expounded.

■

• **BEFORE HE** was through talking he had said other things. The theme being that if America wants to continue in the role of world leader the Negro must be allowed to assume first-class citizenship.

Following Jackie came Rickey with some more talk directed squarely at race prejudice and all of its evil implications. Next was Atty. Frank Williams, West Coast regional director of the NAACP and Jackie's traveling companion during the tour. Mr. Williams, proud of his heritage, was even more elegant and dynamic than the loquacious Mr. Rickey.

When this high-powered trio had finished there was deep silence in the room. An impression had been made and now it was sinking in.

As the group got ready to break up, one person whose sincerity I had always doubted in the past remarked, "I hadn't bargained for this but I learned a lesson today that will stay with me for the rest of my life."

Looking at the guy you got the feeling he had been convinced!

Robinson draws big crowds during tour

Afro-American Sat. 2-2-57
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Jackie Robinson, national chairman of the NAACP 1957 Fight for Freedom fund campaign and former star of the Brooklyn baseball team, is being enthusiastically received in the cities he is visiting on an NAACP tour, according to reports received here.

Mr. Robinson opened the campaign Jan. 20 in Baltimore where an overflow crowd of nearly 4,000 persons assembled to hear him.

In Pittsburgh he was introduced to a packed house by Branch Rickey, the man who broke the color bar in organized baseball by signing Jackie Robinson for the Brooklyn Dodgers as the first colored player.

* * *

AT A luncheon meeting in Cleveland, $8,000 in life memberships was raised, reports Franklin H. Williams, NAACP West Coast secretary-counsel, who is accompanying Robinson on the tour.

In addition to a luncheon meeting and a mass meeting in Detroit, Mr. Robinson consulted with Dr. Alf Thomas on arrangements for a second annual $100-a-plate fund raising dinner meeting for the NAACP.

Other cities on the itinerary included Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, and Atlanta, March 3. The meetings are being held under auspices of the local NAACP branches.

* * *

IN THE drive for $1,000,000 in 1957 for the Fight for Freedom, Mr. Robinson calls upon all persons believing in democracy as a way of life to support the NAACP through regular annual memberships, life memberships or contributions.

Instead of 350,000 members, the NAACP should have three to four million enrolled, Robinson tells his audiences.

State Committee Opens Investigation

Herald p. 1-A

NAACP Aims to End Segregation In All Forms by 1963, Probe Told

Miami, Fla. Tues 2-5-57

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

TALLAHASSEE — A top Florida NAACP official told the state legislative investigating committee Monday that the organization's goal is the elimination "of all forms of discrimination and racial segregation by 1963."

William A. Fordham, Tampa attorney and past president of the Florida NAACP, testified that the local branch chapters have been instructed to raise money for the fight for freedom fund to achieve that goal.

The national policy was adopted, he said, on recommendation of Edward Dudley, prominent Negro who served as ambassador to Liberia in the Truman administration and is now on the NAACP national board.

The crusade was designed to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, Fordham told the committee.

Committee counsel Mark Hawes, Tampa attorney, asked whether the NAACP branches had picked out Negro parents and asked them to instigate legal action to obtain admission of their children to white schools.

"We don't drum up litigation," Fordham said, "we have meetings inform of their rights and encourage them to petition for admission."

He told Hawes "if you want to get enough information to outlaw us, why don't you just stipulate it. It is a foregone conclusion that is what you are trying to do."

"Do you think we have enough to outlaw you?" Hawes asked.

"Yes, if that is what you want to do," Fordham answered. Fordham qualified his statement to newsmen, explaining that "I didn't mean they have evidence to legally do it. I don't know about that."

In explaining the operation of the organization to Hawes, Fordham said, "it is our rallying point. The Jews have Israel, the Southerner has his white supremacy groups for their rallying points. The (NAACP fund drive) is ours."

Chairman Henry Land of Apopka announced at the close of Monday's hearings that John Boardman, suspended from the Florida State University graduate school for violating a board of control segregation rule, will be called before the committee.

Most of the first day's testimony revolved around the financing of Virgil D. Hawkins' eight-year legal fight to gain admission to the University of Florida law school.

Horace E. Hill, one of the attorneys for Hawkins, told the committee he could not specifically recall receiving money from the NAACP legal defense fund although Hawes entered into exhibit copies of cancelled checks made out to Hill for amounts ranging from $10 to $100 and drawn on the NAACP fund.

Hill refused to say specifically that it was his signature on photostatic copies of letters to Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel for the NAACP in New York, regarding fees in the Hawkins' case. "I assume that it is," he answered several times.

Hill told the committee he did not know why Carter wrote him on NAACP stationery regarding the Hawkins litigation but used plain stationery with no letterhead to correspond with Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

There was conflicting testimony between Hawkins and other witnesses regarding the payment of fees and the hiring of attorneys.

It was also revealed that Florida NAACP membership rolls were sent to the national office in New York when investigations began in Alabama and Louisiana.

Hawkins, public relations director of Bethune Cookman College at Daytona Beach, was the first of 16 witnesses subpoenaed to testify.

He steadfastly maintained that he personally retained two attorneys who represented him in his legal battle begun in 1949 to break down racial barriers at the university.

Rep. Henry Land of Apopka, chairman of the committee, overruled objections by Hawkins' attorney, Horace E. Hill, to disclosure of agreements Hawkins made to pay his attorneys.

Hawkins, questioned by Mark Hawes, general counsel for the investigators, asserted that he could not recall how much he promised to pay his attorneys and that he does not know the cost of court proceedings.

"Do you know whether you ever paid an attorney as much as $5? Hawes asked.

"I don't recall," Hawkins said.

When Hawes persisted in efforts to link the NAACP with the financing of the Hawkins' case, Hawkins replied, "For the fourth time, no, the NAACP never agreed to pay any money for me."

He said that a "citizens steering committee," headed by Edward D. Davis, Negro insurance executive of Ocala, was formed to raise funds to pay legal fees for him and six or seven other applicants to the University of Florida.

Hawkins testified that he retained Alex Ackerman of Orlando to represent him when he decided to test the Florida segregation law and the citizens committee was organized after Ackerman took the case.

When asked if the NAACP ever paid him any money personally, Hawkins declared, "No, they haven't."

Davis, who said he served as chairman of the original committee and co-chairman of the state NAACP legal defense funds committee that replaced it, testified the committee signed agreements with Ackerman and later with Hill, who succeeded him in the Hawkins' case.

Jackie Robinson Extends His Tour For NAACP To May

Clake & Gadsden, Tallahassee, Fla.
Fri. 2-22-57

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Jackie Robinson has extended his tour of speaking engagements on behalf of the NAACP, it was announced at Association headquarters here today.

The former baseball star, who is national chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Fight for Freedom Fund Campaign, was to have ended a coast-to-coast tour for the Association on Feb. 3 in Boston, with an additional stop in Atlanta on March 3.

However, Mr. Robinson spoke in Philadelphia on Feb. 12, and will speak in Miami on Feb. 24 and in Memphis on March 2. After his Atlanta engagement, he will speak in Richmond on March 31. Washington on April 14, and Durham, N. C., on May 12.

Mr. Robinson's speaking engagements are being sponsored by the NAACP branches in the cities where he appears.

The Association's Fight for Freedom campaign seeks to raise one million dollars in 1957 to underwrite NAACP civil rights work.



JACKIE ROBINSON

Sun. 3-3-57

JACKIE ROBINSON HERE TODAY AT WHEAT STREET

Atlanta, Ga.

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn baseball star, will address the final session of annual Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP at 3:30 p. m. today at the Wheat Street Baptist church, 18 Yonge St.

Robinson, the national chairman of the NAACP's 1957 Fund-raising campaign will climate a nation wide tour here today.

Also appearing on the program will be Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street church —Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, director of the regional council.

The meeting is open to the public.

Robinson was recently appointed vice president in charge of public relations of a New York restaurant chain, Chock-Full-O'Nuts, after he retired from baseball after playing 10 years. He was the first American Negro to crash the racial barrier of big league baseball.

He is scheduled to arrive in Atlanta early this morning from Memphis, Tenn., where he was scheduled to speak before a NAACP meeting there.

32b 1957

NAACP

SPINGARN MEDAL (AWARD)

Nominations For Spingarn Medal Are Now Open

NEW YORK — Nominations for the Spingarn Medal awarded annually by the NAACP, now are being received at the Association's national office here, it was announced today by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins. Such nominations will be acceptetd until May 1, he said.

The Spingarn Medal is bestowed each year by the NAACP upon an American Negro for outstanding achievement. The award's purpose is to call to the attention of the American people the existence of distinguished achievement among Negro Americans and to reward such accomplishment.

The chosen field of the recipient is not restricted. It may be intellectual, spiritual, physical, scientific, artistic, commercial, educational, or other.

The Spingarn Medal is named after the late J. E. Spingarn who in 1914 instituted the award. Mr. Spingarn gave annually until his death in 1939 a gold medal to be presented to the selected person at the time he initiated the medal, Mr. Spingarn was chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors.

Last year, Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team was awarded the Spingarn Medal. He was cited for "superb sportsmanship" and for his "pioneer role in opening up a new field of endeavor for young Negroes."

Previous award winners have included arl Murphy, editor and publisher; Theodore K. Lawless, physician; Paul R. Williams, architect; the late Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leader who was assassinated on Christmas night, 1951; Mabel Keaton Staupers, leader of the former National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; the late Charles H. Houston, former chairman of the NAACP Legal Committee; and the late Walter White, veteran NAACP executive secretary and civil rights leader.

Also: Marian Anderson, concert artist; Richard Wright, author; A. Philip Randolph, labor leader; the Hon. William H. Hastie, jurist and educator; the late Louis T. Wright, surgeon; the late Charles R. Drew, scientist; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Dr. Percy L. Julian, research chemist; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, present chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors; Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations; and others.

Spingarn Nominations Open Until May 1

NEW YORK — Nominations for the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the NAACP are being received until May 1, Roy Wilkins announced here. Last year's winner was Jackie Robinson.

Nominations For Spingarn Medal Are Now In Order

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The chosen field of the recipient

Spingarn Medal To Alabaman

Martin L. King Stirs Audience At NAACP Confab

By SAM LACY

DETROIT, Mich. — (NNPA) — Admonishing the white man to wake up to the fact that we want to be his brother, not his brother-in-law, the Rev. Martin Luther King stirred more than 3,000 delegates to the NAACP convention here Friday night at the Ford auditorium.

The overflow crowd was on hand to pay tribute to the Alabama minister as the winner of the 42nd Spingarn Award, which he said really belonged to the 50,000 citizens of Montgomery, who worked side by side with him in his fight against humiliation.

In addition to his admonition to whites, the Rev. Mr. King chastised his colored brethren who feared imprisonment for the sake of success in the battle for civil rights.

His listeners went into wild applause when the 28-year-old clergyman asserted: "The white man should be able to comprehend that our aim is to be your brother, not your brother-in-law.

To the assembled membership at the association's 48th annual meeting, the Rev. Mr. King declared that he will never veer from the conviction that the fight will eventually be won through the "love thy enemy" approach.

He said the practice of boycott is merely a means of awakening a sense of shame within the oppressor, but he also reminded his listeners that it can prove dangerous in some areas.

"It will mean suffering and sacrifice," he warned. "It might even mean going to jail. But I am convinced if the colored man isn't ready to go to jail in the cause of freedom, he is not ready to be free.

"The Apostle Paul went to jail," he said, "as did many of the saints. There is something noble about going to jail for a purpose."

Presentation of the award to the Rev. Mr. King was made by the Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich, bishop of the diocese of Michigan.

After reminding the assemblage that "in applauding the fine flame of quiet courage in Martin Luther King," we also are applauding the NAACP.

"Let us remember," he said, "that while our eyes are focused on Mr. King, it is the NAACP that is focusing them.

"The recipient," said Bishop Emrich, "has given voice to the voiceless, courage to the fearful and strength to the weak.

"His meteoric rise to a position of leadership and world fame has in no manner affected his Christian humility and his inclusive compassion for all mankind."

In his acceptance, the Rev. Mr. King took considerable notice of the Montgomery, Ala., citizens, "fifty thousand of them," he said, "who more than a year ago came to see that it is ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

Continuing, he declared: "The names of most of these people will probably never make the headlines, but they are the real heroes of Montgomery.

"They are really what Jesus called 'the salt of the earth.' Their quiet dignity and determined courage will be a source of inspiration to generations yet unborn.

"One day," the Rev. Mr. King observed, "America will realize that the NAACP is one of its best friends. For by fighting so persistently for the rights of colored citizens, purely within the framework of legal democracy, it has saved those citizens from turning to some foreign ideology for the solution to their problem.

"It is one of the ironies of present history that the colored man, in his struggle for freedom, is no longer struggling for himself alone. He is really struggling to save America.

"The uncommitted peoples of the world will not follow America," the miniser went on, "so long as she has this internal problem of race. The colored people of Asia and Africa are saying in no uncertain terms that racism and colonialism must go."

Pointing up the need for supporting the fight with financial help, the Rev. Mr. King said:

"It is imperative that we invest big money in the cause of freedom. I am ashamed of the fact that we as a race spend more money for whiskey and big parties than we do for civil rights. We spend more on big cars than we do for the cause of justice.

"We must have the moral courage to stand up and protest against injustice where we find it. Wherever we find segregation, we must have the fortitude to passively resist it.

"It must be stressed," he continued, "that passive resistance does not mean cowardice or stagnant passivity; it does resist. It simply means that the resister is not physically aggressive toward the opponent.

"It does not seek to defeat or humiliate the opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding. It seeks to defeat systems of evil rather than individuals who happen to be caught up in the system.

"We must not hate or become bitter," he admonished. "Rather, we must respond to every abuse with redemptive love.

"This dynamic unity, this amazing self respect, this willingness to suffer and this refusal to hit back, will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own method.

"He will be forced," the Rev. Mr. King concluded, "to stand before the world and his God, splattered with the blood and reeking with the stench of his colored brother."

Earlier, Congressman Charles C. Diggs of this city, had extolled the minister for his wisdom in advocating passive resistance, and the association for its motto of "calm reasonableness."

First, however, he made a sporting observation of Vice President Nixon.

"There are those," he said, "who charge that the vice president was politically motivated in taking his recent goodwill trip to Africa with me. I think such impugning has a hollow ring.

"When you combine Vice President Nixon's role in this important matter with his action last week as presiding officer of the Senate, in helping to circumvent successfully the committee headed by Eastland of Mississippi, in putting civil rights legislation in a position to be debated by that body, there is a little wonder that Democrats with large numbers of colored voters are distinctly uneasy about the election results in 1958 and 1960.

"The inability to extract a civil rights bill out of a committee headed by Eastland recalls one of the most persistent arguments used by the Republicans during the 1956 campaign—that a vote for a Democrat is a vote for Eastland.

"And I speak as a Democrat."

Referring to the Spingarn award and its recipient, he said: "Even our enemies should be eternally grateful to these leaders for absorbing the emotional impact generated among (their race) by the unreasonable preju-

Spingarn Medal Goes To M. L. King

NEW YORK—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the young clergyman who headed the dramatic and successful Montgomery, Ala. bus protest movement of 1955-56, has been chosen as the 42nd Spingarn medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP announced here.

32b 1957

Montgomery Leader To Be Awarded In Detroit

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. June 5-30-57

NEW YORK — Martin Luther King, Jr., the young clergyman who headed the dramatic and successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement of 1956-56, has been chosen as the 42nd Spingarn Medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here Monday.

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to the Rev. Dr. King at the Association's 48th annual convention in Detroit, June 25-30. The presentation is scheduled for the night of June 28.

At 28, Dr. King is the youngest person and the first active clergyman to be awarded the medal. Described as "dedicated and selfless," he is cited for "his creative contributions to the Fight for Freedom and his outstanding leadership role in the successful Montgomery bus protest movement."

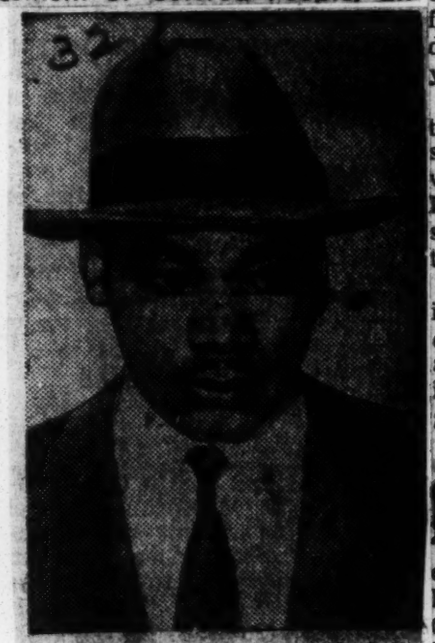
GHANDIAN EXPONENT

Dr. King, the citation asserts, has "become a foremost exponent of the Ghandian philosophy of non-violent passive resistance. He has not only preached the doctrine of, 'Love your enemies'; he has also demonstrated the efficacy of this Christian faith."

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. It is a gold medal awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years." The oldest award in this field, it is also regarded as the most coveted.

Since Mr. Spingarn's death in 1939 the medal has been continued under terms of his will which set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn or my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro." Arthur B. Spingarn succeeded his brother as president of the Association in 1939, a position he has since held continuously.

Among previous Spingarn Medalists have been Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Marian Anderson, Judge William H. Hastie, A. Philip Randolph, Thurgood Marshall, Carl Murphy, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Roland Hayes, Jackie Robinson, the late Walter White and the late Dr. Louis T. Wright.



DR. M. L. KING, JR.

NAACP

NAACP to map fight

A Afro-American
Bal. 6-29-57

By SAM LACY
AFRO Staff Correspondent

Baltimore Md.

DETROIT — Important happenings at the annual convention of the NAACP here this week from June 25-30 will be the presentation of the 42nd Spingarn Medal to the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., and the mapping of a counterattack against the South's efforts to put the association out of business.

Dr. King will be presented the medal on Friday, June 28, by Bishop Richard S. Emrich, PE prelate of Michigan.

Other speakers during the convention will be Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, who will give the keynote address; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Dem., Mich.); Walter Reuther, president of the UAW-CIO; and Joseph Rauh of Americans for Democratic Action.

* * *

THE PROBLEMS confronting the organization at the earlier conventions were different from those which the delegates are pondering this year.

Never before has the association faced the kind of official state action against it that developed in the South last year. Laws have been passed by southern legislatures designed to cripple the NAACP.

Injunctions limiting its activities have been issued by state courts in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Fines have been imposed in Alabama and Georgia.

* * *

PLANS FOR counteraction to these measures include, in addition to legal action, the "adopt a branch" program, community action by state and local NAACP units as in North Carolina, the stepped up registration and voting campaign and the mobilization of the support of other organizations.

Speakers at the closing session to be held in huge Olympic Stadium Sunday, June 30, will include Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Jackie Robinson, chairman of the 1957 NAACP Freedom Fund Drive.

SPINGARN AWARD
REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

32b 1957

NAACP

PRESIDENT
MR. ARTHUR D. SPINGARN

Spingarn Named Head of NAACP For 18th Year

NEW YORK — For the 18th consecutive year, Arthur B. Spingarn, longtime president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, opened the Association's annual meeting here on Jan. 7. Members and officers of the Association were welcomed to the 48th annual NAACP meeting by Mr. Spingarn who noted that 1956 had been "an arduous and trying year." Re-elected by the Board, following the annual meeting, he began his eighteenth year as NAACP president.

The Association's veteran president presided at the session and presented the NAACP executive officers for their reports to the membership on the activities of the previous year. Leading the list of staff officers who reported was Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Mr. Spingarn has been president of the Association since 1939 when he succeeded his late brother, J. E. Spingarn, originator and donor of the Spingarn Medal. The only other president the Association has had was Moorfield Storey of Boston who served as head of the organization from its founding until his death in 1929.

Had Refused To Answer Questions On NAACP Roles

Daily Record Thurs. 4-25-57 Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON— (INS) — The Supreme Court Wednesday received and appeal challenging South Carolina's law requiring teachers to state whether they are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Suit for an injunction to halt enforcement of the 1956 law was brought by 17 Negro teachers at Elloree Training School in Orange County. They had refused to answer questions on NAACP membership and their beliefs about integration.

The 17, "resigned"—which one Judge said meant only that they were not applicants for the one-year contracts the following year.

In a 2-to-1 decision a 3-member cision a three-member district district court held Federal Court should await action of State courts before taking up the constitutionality of the law.

District Judge Ashton Williams wrote the majority opinions. Williams' opinion appeared to hint that he thought the law was unconstitutional, but he said that "to declare an action of the state legislature unconstitutional should be left to the state court."

District Judge George Bell Timmerman considered that the 17 teachers were no longer "employees" and the state law did not apply to them. But, he agreed with Williams that Federal Court action should be stayed pending State Court action.

Circuit Judge John J. Parker held that a decres should be entered without "awaiting State Court action as the statute is clearly unconsstitutional."

Kill NAACP Law

Afro-American Sat. 5-4-57 p. 6

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Moving with unprecedented haste, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., Wednesday signed a bill which repeals a 1956 state law forbidding state agencies from employing NAACP members.

The governor's signature, oddly enough, was affixed to the repealer on the same day the NAACP filed in the Supreme Court an appeal from a refusal by a special three-judge U.S. District Court in Charleston, to issue injunctions against enforcement of the blacklisting act.

The repeal measure, rather quietly worked through both houses of the General Assembly, renders as "moot" the issue raised by 17 former Elloree Training School teachers.

THE TEACHERS had contended that the law which denied jobs to NAACP members violated their constitutional rights.

Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., who presided over the court, said in open court that the law did just that and, in addition, violated the First Amendment.

His written opinion was a dissent from the majority opinion of resident Judge Ashton H. Williams of Charleston and George Bell Timmerman Sr. of Batesburg and Columbia.

The latter ordered the case kept under jurisdiction and the plaintiffs to exhaust state remedies in administrative agencies and courts.

LINCOLN C. JENKINS JR., attorney of Columbia told the AFRO that:

"We knew the repeal bill was being developed, but our case was built around the 1956 law. It was our business to make the appeal. Since the 1956 law has been repealed, I think that fact, alone, makes our case the stronger from the point of view of justice."

He and Attorney Jack Greenberg, aided by Thurgood Marshall, handled the case for the teachers. Mr. Marshall, however, was tied up in Texas when the Elloree case came up in court.

Afro-American Sat. 5-4-57 p. 6

Mr. Jenkins agreed that the legislative appeal "does render the case a moot question. There's no question about that."

IN THE place of the 1956 law, the state has substituted that employers (for state, county and local governments) may ask applicants about their membersips in private organizations, and use this information as a basis for dismissal or rejection.

One lawyer told the AFRO: "The new law is just as illegal, under color of state action, but is out of the special legislation category, which is forbidden by state codes."

* * *

THE 1956 anti-NAACP law was unconstitutional, by state standards. Repeal of it had the backing of Governor Timmerman and the General Assembly, the AFRO was told.

ment should be summarily dismissed. Other sections of the act made it unlawful for any member of that association to be employed by any school district and imposed a fine of $100 for employing any individual contrary to the provisions of the act.

NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg of New York and Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., representing the teachers, referred to this act as "a bill of attainder," meaning "a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trail."

They claim that it denies equal protection of the laws and destroys the liberty of Negro teachers to advocate school desegregation.

Klansman, Robert E. Hodges of Columbia declared, had reported that the Presbyterian Church, through efforts of the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, moderator of the denomination, had contributed $10,000.

* * *

HODGES, HIMSELF, exposed recently by another nationally circulated magazine, Look and reportedly "chewed out" in a recent Klan meeting for getting himself photographed, is secretary to the S.C. Klan.

His attack on the denomination came after the Presbyterian Church, USA, meeting in Birmingham, Ala., had issued a scathing resolution denouncing the order, resistance against the Supreme Court's rulings on integration, and violence in the South.

NAACP President James M. Hinton would only say about the contribution the same thing he announced when the funds were paid: "A nationally known religious organization donated $7,000 of it."

* * *

THE SUMTER SUIT, asking $120,000 in libel damages, was filed against the NAACP executive officers by former state senator from that country, Shephard K. Nash.

Nash offered to refund the money if Sumtents would guarantee there would be no suit in Sumter county the next 10 years seeking integration.

The NAACP leaders have until May 20 in which to reclaim the money.

Indications were Nash would have to give it to the Shriners' Crippled Children's Hospital in Greenville and the First Presbyterian Church of Sumter, as his announced alternate disposal of the money.

S. C. Negro Teacher Case to High Court

Tulsa Okla. Thurs. 5-9-57

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — ! South Carolina statute requiring Negro teachers to make a statement under oath as to membership in the NAACP was challenged Monday in a Jurisdictional Statement filed with the U. S. Supreme Court by Attorney for their NAACP legal defense and educational fund.

The statute, passed in March 1956 by the South Carolina General Assembly, makes it unlawful for any state agency to employ members of the NAACP, and carries a fine of $100 for state officials disobeying the Act.

The statute also provides for the immediate dismissal of any Negro teacher who refuses to submit "a written statement under oath setting forth whether or not he is a member of the NAACP."

The brief filed here is in behalf of 17 Negro teachers who were compelled to resign their jobs in the Ellaree Training School, Orangeburg county, for refusing to answer questionnaires as to their membership with the NAACP and their views as to the desirability of segregation in the schools. The statement challenges the constitutionality of the South Carolina statute.

17 S. Carolina Teacher Protest NAACP Ban

Defender Sat. 5-11-57 Chicago Ill.

p. 6

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Seventeen Negro school teachers employed in Elloree Training School of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, have called upon the United States Supreme Court to decide whether state officials have the right to question them on their membership in certain organizations.

The plaintiffs claim that the legislature of South Carolina passed an act in March 1956 which authorized the board of trustees of any school to demand of any teacher that he submit a statement under oath as to whether or not he was a member of the NAACP.

It further provided that anyone refusing to submit such state-

Klan leader's facts off, claims NAACP

afro american Sat. 5-11-57 Baltimore Md.

p. 17

COLUMBIA, S.C. — An NAACP spokesman, Wednesday, branded as "false" the claim by a S.C. Klan leader that the Presbyterian Church, USA, had paid the $10,000 sum in an out of court settlement last year of a suit against 12 NAACP officers at Sumter.

The spokesman said that more than $3,000 of the money was raised in a statewide effort. Several sources offered to pay the money, the spokesman said, but the NAACP didn't need it.

Life magazine, (Jan. 6) the

BASIS FOR TEST CASE?

Afro-American Pg. 1 6-1-57

Teacher Challenges S. C. Law, Is Fired

Baltimore, Md. P. 3

By JOHN H. McCRAY

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Because she admitted membership in the NAACP, Mrs. Jessica Pearson Brown has been fired from her six-year-old position on the faculty of the Liberty Hill Elementary School.

Notice of her discharge was mailed May 9 in a brief letter over the signature of Gordon H. Garrett, superintendent of schools in Charleston District 4.

The letter read:

"Dear Mrs. Brown: This is to notify you that you have not been re-elected to teach in this school district. Your services will terminate May 21, 1957."

* * *

MR. GARRETT CONFIRMED the dismissal to the AFRO, but clung to a "no comment" when asked whether or not the dismissal was influenced by Mrs. Brown's admission of NAACP membership.

He said "five or six teachers, white and colored," had been dismissed at the close of the school year.

However, the superintendent would not specify how many of the number were colored, nor whether or not any others in the district were being fired because of NAACP admitted membership.

A cursory check in the district failed to disclose any other colored teachers being fired. President of the Charleston NAACP chapter, J. Arthur Brown, told the AFRO:

* * *

"WE ARE CERTAIN that there are more than 100 teachers in District 4 who either hold NAACP memberships or make regular contributions to our various projects.

"I wouldn't be able to say off hand how many teachers we have in the district who hold memberships."

Mr. Brown added that teachers in the district had adopted a plan "more than a year ago" under which they made contributions, instead of securing customary membership.

Mrs. Brown, no relation of the NAACP leader, confirmed his statement.

* * *

CHARLES A. SMALLS, principal of the Liberty Hill Elementary School, told the AFRO that he had "called in" Mrs. Brown and talked with her about listing her NAACP membership.

Mrs. Brown said the two had talked and after she explained her reason and purpose the principal returned her listings along with the other teachers.

"I consider her a most excellent teacher," Mr. Smalls said.

Mr. Smalls, who is a distant relative of the famous Robert Smalls of Beaufort, of Civil War fame, said his office had not been officially notified of the dismissal and he wouldn't guess his own action until the notice came to him.



MRS. JESSICA P. BROWN
Defies S.C. law

The AFRO was unable to get in touch with Dr. James R. Bonds, supervisor of colored schools in the district.

* * *

MRS. BROWN, who emphasized that her decision was entirely her own, said:

"As has been customary in the district, about the first of April I received the form sent teachers inquiring whether or not they were available for work next year.

"The form is sent only to those teachers approved for the next year, I have understood.

"I filled and returned mine. Several days later we were given this extra form requesting that we list organizations in which we have memberships. I filled and return this one.

* * *

"MR. SMALLS called me in and asked me about my listing the NAACP. I told him my reasons and assured him that it was not a mistake, nor done without my understanding what I was doing," Mrs. Brown said.

She had listed the following organizational memberships:

Presbyterian Church, USA; National Presbyterian Women's Organization (PWO); Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Palmetto Education Association;

The NAACP; Charleston County Teachers Association; District Four (Charleston Co.) Teachers Association; National Links, Inc.; the Three Fourths Bridge Club; the Young Women's Christian Association; Phyllis Wheatley Literary and Social Club, and the PTA of the Burnet Rhett School.

Mrs. Brown, who is a graduate of the high school of Scotia College (now Barber-Scotia) and Atlanta University, said:

* * *

"I HAD MADE up my mind long ago that if the question ever came up, I would never deny my membership in the NAACP.

"I believe in it; if I hadn't, no amount of talking would have forced me to take my membership, which was something I did first many years ago voluntarily.

"I belong to the Links and the AKA Sorority, for example; the PEA, all of which have life memberships in the NAACP. Perhaps some of the other organizations I belong to also have life memberships.

"If it is all right to belong to them, I don't see anything wrong in my also belonging directly to the NAACP."

* * *

HER HUSBAND, Frederick C. Brown, associated with the Fielding Home for Funerals, arriving at the Brown's lovely home at 280 Coming St., confirmed that he and his wife had determined her course "long ago."

"My wife has been a member all these years she's been teaching," he said. "She has repeatedly earned excellent and satisfactory ratings from her principals and superintendents. Why isn't she just as efficient and capable now?" he asked.

While neither Mrs. Brown nor her husband had what they called absolute proof, they were of the same opinion as others here and at PEA headquarters in Columbia.

* * *

THAT IS that her dismissal came under a recently enacted state law requiring teachers and other state employees to stipulate organizations in which they hold memberships.

The law replaced a 1956 law which specifically denied employment to NAACP members. Seventeen Elloree teachers had sued school officials because of the 1956 law, the hearing occurring in Federal Court here last October.

Presiding Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., sided with the Elloree teachers. However, the two resident judges on the court, Ashton H. Williams and George B. Timmerman Sr., dissented.

* * *

THE CASE went up to the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal; meantime, the State Legislature, holding the '56 law unconstitutional, even by state measurements, repealed it and substituted the new law.

While the law, on the surface, is harmless, its supporters made it clear that school officials were expected to dismiss or refuse employment to those admitting to NAACP memberships, or who are discovered to be.

J. Arthur Brown, Charleston's NAACP president, told the AFRO that he had heard "rumors of Mrs. Brown's being fired," but had not talked with her or been approached.

At Columbia, Walker E. Solomon, executive secretary of the PEA, said he hadn't heard of the dismissal either. "I hope Mrs. Brown will bring her case to us, however," he said.

PEA has been backing the Elloree teachers' case.

Allen University And The NAACP

Daily World p. 6

From out in South Carolina where the Clarendon County case set in motion the machinery which finally gave us May 17th., 1954, comes another startling disclosure. While not on the freedom front, nor one of those enactments of which history will feel proud, it nevertheless is significant in that it stems from an institution of learning whose roots are founded in the protest of racial discrimination.

Atlanta, Ga. Inq. 5-15-57

The latest news report from Columbia, South Carolina, the seat of Allen University, famed AME institution of learning with a long and illustrious record in the field of education, that the President of such institution would ban the NAACP from that ancient campus where students not only enjoyed wholesome training in this defense organization but were kept abreast with the current achievements in racial stride chalked to its credit.

It now occurs that somewhat of a reprisal is going on against Allen University for giving quarter to the NAACP. It is also rumored that a threatening reprisal on the part of the state department of education to the extent of a non-hiring campaign for teachers against Allen graduated in the state school system.

This is the state in which ex-Senator, ex-Assistant to the President and ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court and lately ex-Governor Byrnes has made known in no uncertain terms his attitude toward the Negro race, and for that matter the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools!

The AME Church has an unique history in this country among those free and unrestricted Negro institutions; it has traveled for many years along the road of constructive endeavor; it has had some strong men as Bishops of the diocese and the University has enjoyed many long years of freedom of thought, freedom in curriculum and freedom in endeavor. Such characteristics have made AME institutions of learning unique and outstanding everywhere.

Just what has happened at Allen or what would cause her to renege in this crucial hour in a fight that was won for the state in which she is domiciled is beyond our comprehension.

S. C. Strike Leader Cited By The NAACP

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A 22-year-old Negro student from Charleston who led a student body strike at South Carolina State Colle last year, received a civil rights citation in New York Sunday.

The citation, awarded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was presented to Fred Moore by former Brooklyn Dodger Baseball star Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to play in organized baseball.

Moore was expelled from South Carolina State for leading a student body strike in protest against racial integration. He enrolled at Allen University here and will be graduated this week.

Cite Youth At NAACP N.Y. Rally

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Fred Moore of Charleston, S. C., former president of the student body at South Carolina State College, who was expelled from the college because of the student's counter-boycott against the White Citizens Councils, and is now a graduating senior at Allen university was cited as "Young Freedom Fighter" at a NAACP youth rally last week, New York City.

Among celebrities who participated in honoring the youthful "Freedom Fighters" was Sammy Davis, Jr.

Jackie Robinson, retired baseball star and a national chairman of the NAACP's 1957 fund raising campaign, was also present.

THE HONORED YOUNG

The other young people in whose honor the rally was held are:

Miss Jolee Fritz of Muncie, Ind., who was dismissed last year from her position as director of the Wesley Foundation, Women's college, the University of North Carolina, because of her affiliation with the NAACP.

Bobby Cain of Clinton, Tenn., who led Negro students through mobs during the rioting over school desegregation in Clinton and who was portrayed in an article in Collier's magazine entitled "The Ordeal of Bobby Cain."

Ernest McEwen of Oxford, Miss., former president of the student body of Alcorn (Miss.) College who was expelled from Alcorn because of a student protest against anti-NAACP articles published by Alcorn professor Clennon King.

Fleming Denies NAACP Staging Negro Rally

SUMMERTON, June 20 (AP) — A special rally of Negroes interested in school integration set here for July 1 is not being staged by the NAACP.

Executive Committee Chairman Bill Fleming of the Clarendon County branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said rather the meeting is being put on by the Clarendon County Improvement Assn.

Previous reports that the NAACP was staging the meeting are completely erroneous, Fleming said.

COMMITTEEMAN

Fleming is also a member of the executive committee of the Improvement Assn., organized to help Negroes who, he said, were "hit by economic boycotts" after the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed school segregation in a case originating here.

Fleming repeated that the meeting will be a "black night for Citizens Councils."

NAMES UNDISCLOSED

He said the names of the two white speakers who will appear at St. Marks African Methodist Episcopal Church July 1 "will be announced two or three days before the meeting."

He also said that retired Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring, whose minority opinion in the school segregation case here was upheld by the Supreme Court, "definitely will not be one of the two."

Big NAACP Rally Set At Summerton

SUMMERTON, S.C., June 18 (AP) —Plans are under way for a giant rally sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here July 1, officials of the local chapter revealed today.

Billy Fleming, an official of the chapter, said plans are to have a top rank speaker "from New York" to keynote the rally.

He would not say whether the speaker would be Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY). Powell recently suffered a heart attack but was released several days ago from Bethesda Naval Hospital near Washington.

He was in his seat during a House session today during passage of the administration's civil rights bill. He could not be reached immediately to say whether he would appear at the rally.

Fleming said the rally will be held at St. Marks African Methodist Episcopal Church and that the rally would "rock the Citizens Councils." He added, "it will be the biggest story to come out of Clarendon County in years."

AN EDITORIAL concerning racial affairs in Summerton is on Page 12-A.

mand any teacher to submit a statement under oath as to whether or not he is a member of the NAACP. It further provided that any one refusing to submit such a statement would be summarily dismissed.

Application blanks passed out by the school superintendent in May 1956, contained the question as to their membership in the Association and their desirability of segregation in the schools.

The teachers of Elloree Training School of Orangeburg County, S. C., declined to answer the questions, even though only one of them was a member of the NAACP.

Upon being told that they would have to fill in the answer or resign, they chose the latter and were not elected the following year.

Fired Carolina Teachers Must Find New Suit Basis

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The 17 South Carolina school teachers who were fired from their jobs for refusing to state whether they were members of the NAACP must find new grounds on which to file suit for reenstatement.

This procedure became necessary after the Supreme Court ruled on Monday, that the question they raised had become "moot" due to the repeal of the South Carolina law which they were testing.

The act in question was passed by the South Carolina Legislature in March 1956. It contained a provision which authorized the board of trustees of any school to de-

S.C. NAACP Plans To Go To Courts

ROCK HILL, S.C., Oct. 19 (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will continue to go to the courts against "last resort" legislation opposing integration.

This pledge came today from Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, at a meeting here of the South Carolina chapter of the organization.

Gloster and several other high NAACP national officials were on the program for the three-day convention. Tonight's speaker was Ruby Hurley of Atlanta, Southeast regional secretary. Tomorrow, the delegates will hear from Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary.

In his speech, Gloster opposed "gradualness" in integration in the South.

"Thank God for Gov. Faubus," Gloster said. "He has hastened integration five years by opening the eyes of the country to the kind of thinking that will call out the National Guard to keep nine Negro students out of Little Rock High School."

Gloster said the use of force by Eisenhower in the Little Rock situation "shows us the President realizes our need in the missile age for allies the world over. It shows there is no time for gradualness in our approach to integration."

He called segregation "a dead bird." Referring to the present governor and a former governor of South Carolina, Gloster said, "All the tactics of a Timmerman or a Byrnes are out of place in a jet, missile age. The Southern way of life they talk about can't exist in this age."

MUST FIND NEW GROUNDS

17 Fired Teachers' Case Ruled 'Moot'

WASHINGTON — The 17 South Carolina school teachers who were fired from their jobs for refusing to state whether they were members of the NAACP must find new grounds on which to file suit for reenstatement.

This procedure became necessary after the Supreme Court ruled Monday that the question they raised had become "moot" due to the repeal of the South Carolina law which they were testing.

The act in question was passed by the South Carolina Legislature in March 1956. It contained a provision which authorized the board of trustees of any school to demand any teacher to submit a statement under oath as to whether or not he was a member of the NAACP.

* * *

IT FURTHER provides that any one refusing to submit such a statement would be summarily dismissed.

Application blanks passed out by the school superintendent in May 1956 contained the question as to their membership in the association and their desirability of segregation in the schools.

The teachers of Elloree Training School of Orangeburg, County, S.C., declined to answer the questions, even though only one of them was a member of the NAACP.

Upon being told that they would have to fill in the answer or resign, they chose the latter and were not elected the following year.

* * *

THEY THEN brought a suit against school officials in September 1956 on the grounds that the act under which they were discharged was "a patent attempt to destroy rights of free speech and association."

The district judge contended that "We should use our discretion in refusing to pass on the issues in this controversy at this time."

This court held that the Federal court should stay proceedings and permit the state court to pass upon constitutionality of the act in question.

The case finally reached the Supreme Court where it was pending when the State of South Carolina repealed the act in question. The repeal became effective April 24, 1957.

* * *

IN VIEW of this repeal, the Supreme Court, Monday rendered the case "moot" and ordered the appellants to amend their pleadings.

They may now urge that their rights under the repealed act be safeguarded and the action of school officials be on the basis of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as set forth in the new act.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg.

McMillan Is Considering A Probe Of The NAACP

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Chairman John L. McMillan of the House District of Columbia committee said today conduct of the Washington branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has drawn criticism from "members of congress from all over the United States."

McMillan said that as a result "it looks like we will have to investigate" the organization.

Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) a member of the district committee, last week attacked the Washington NAACP chapter for making "reckless" and "unfounded" charges against Police Chief Robert V. Murray and the Metropolitan Police Dept. in general.

But McMillan said that Broyhill's voice was only one of many in a widespread outcry against the tactics of the racial organization which is headed locally by Eugene Davidson, a real estate man. McMillan noted, incidentally, that of the outburst of complaints, only two came from members of the District of Columbia committee and only one from a Southern member of the House.

One of the primary complaints made to McMillan as chairman of the committee which serves as a sort of city council for the nation's capital was directed at the action of the three-man board of district commissioners in ordering Chief Murray to make available to NAACP officials confidential police records.

The commissioners, all appointed by President Eisenhower, also ordered waived provisions of the police manual in order that NAACP officials could question members of the department at will about allegations of police brutality against Negroes and of Murray policies of discrimination against Negro policemen.

Broyhill, whose complaint is thus far the only one made public, charged in this connection that high Washington officials have been "jumping through hoops" at the behest of the NAACP.

McMillan said he has not yet made a firm decision on ordering an investigation but that if he does, he will assign it to a subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.).

Davis, last year, headed a subcommittee which conducted an investigation of the results of racial integration in Washington's public schools and which issued a report condemning the deterioration of public schools which it said had occurred in the wake of desegregation.

The subcommittee he now heads has been set up with authority to investigate operations of several departments of the District of Columbia government. Broyhill suggested that the authority of that subcommittee be extended to enable it to review the effect of NAACP activities on the morale and efficiency of the police department, and McMillan appeared to agree that this would be a feasible method of handling such an inquiry if he decides to order it.

Anti-NAACP law won't stick—Hinton

JAMES M. HINTON, president of South Carolina NAACP branches, said:

"The enactment of the new law, which was signed by Gov. George B. Timmerman, known as Baratry, will have little or no effect upon colored people in South Carolina in their fight for "full and complete citizenship."

"It will be tested through "due process of law," if and when the times arrives. Whites have given financial aid individually, and organization wise, and it has not been considered a conspiracy, nor baratry.

"This help has been given to those persons seeking constitutionally guaranteed rights. Any financial aid given by colored people, individually or organization wise, has been for the securing of constitutionally guaranteed rights.

* * *

ALL OF the new laws aimed against the NAACP will be tested in the courts, if and when the occasion arises, and that the U.S. Supreme Court, will declare against these laws, as has been done in others.

"The NAACP is not a subversive organization and if its operations are retarded, or hampered, it will move right on. All social and Christian changes are fought. Yet, they eventually achieve the desired goal.

"The same manifested concern for Hungarians, must and will be manifested for colored people who live in the South, being deprived of full citizenship rights, simply because of color.

"All black is not bad, and all white is not good, hence the measuring yard should not be one of color, but character, and Christian manhood." John H. McCray.

S. C. Passes New Law To Void NAACP Suit

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A court suit in South Carolina by 17 Negro teachers testing the constitutionality of a law which caused them to be dismissed from their jobs for membership in the NAACP, may be voided by another law passed last week in the state.

Gov. Timmerman last Wednesday signed legislation repealing the law which barred NAACP members from public employment, but substituted it with another rule just as anti-NAACP.

* * *

THE NEW law requires that applicants for a public job list organizations to which they belong. Thus, hiring officials would know whether job seekers are NAACP members.

Failure to list membership could result in loss of job if the applicant is hired.

* * *

THE OLD statute passed in March 1956, made it unlawful for any state agency to employ members of the NAACP and carried a fine for state officials disobeying the act.

The law also provided for the immediate dismissal of any Negro teacher who refused to submit "a written statement under oath setting forth whether or not he is a member of the organization."

THE COURT fight against the earlier law began in behalf of the 17 teachers in Orangeburg County who lost their jobs because they refused to comply with the law, which required state employees to file oaths that they were not NAACP members.

The three-judge federal district court at Charleston refused to issue an injunction against the old law, but directed the teachers to test the law in the state courts first.

* * *

THE NAACP had appealed the decision last Tuesday. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys for the Negro teachers are Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg of New York City, and Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., of Columbia, South Carolina.

NAACP Appeals South Carolina Decision

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today filed in the Supreme Court an attack on a South Carolina law which forbids state agencies from employing NAACP members.

The organization appealed to the high tribunal from a refusal by a special three-judge U.S. District Court in Charleston, S.C., to issue injunctions against enforcement of the new law.

The appeal was filed on behalf of 17 Negro school teachers who had been employed in Orangeburg County, S.C., schools prior to June, 1956. The appeal said they were not employed after that time because they declined to comply with a section of the law requiring state employes to file oaths of nonmembership in the NAACP.

The special court in Charleston denied an injunction against enforcement of the law, telling the teachers instead to first use state administrative remedies and go to state courts for a determination of constitutionality of the law.

The NAACP appeal to the Supreme Court said the state law "is a patent attempt to destroy rights of free speech and association and flies squarely in the face of prior decisions by the Supreme Court."

The appeal asked the Supreme Court to hear argument on the case and reverse the special court's denial of an injunction.

NAACP Leader Lauds Donation

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5 (AP)—State president James M. Hinton of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hailed as a "Christian act" donation of funds by the Presbyterian church U.S.A. for settlement of a libel suit against his group.

But he termed "untrue" statements that the church had paid the entire $10,000 settlement made to Sumter attorney Shephard K. Nash.

Only $1700 of church funds was actually used, Hinton said, although the denomination offered a check for the entire amount.

The Columbia Negro businessman said the national NAACP organization had paid $1800 of the settlement and $6500 was raised at a mass meeting in Sumter Nov. 13, 1956.

"No secret was made of the (church) donation," Hinton commented.

"It was a Christian act on the part of the organization sending the money," he added, "one that will always be appreciated by freedom-loving people everywhere."

The South Carolina Assn. of Ku Klux Klans called attention to the church donation after criticism of the Klan by the southern branch of the Presbyterian church.

Presbyterians Confirm $10,000 Gift to NAACP

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2 (AP)—An official of the Presbyterian Church U.S. A. last night confirmed Ku Klux Klan statements that the church gave $10,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to pay off a damage suit.

The South Carolina Klan said yesterday that the church (the Northern branch) gave the money to the NAACP to use in an out-of-court settlement of a suit brought by Sumter, S. C., attorney Shepherd K. Nash.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the church, said in Chicago that he advanced the $10,000 from the General Assembly funds under the general authority of the Assembly "to go to the aid of any of our ministers or members who got into difficulty because of taking a position for desegregation as adopted by our church."

Funds Replaced

He said the funds were replaced by money raised by the Negroes of South Carolina and by gifts from Presbyterians all over the country when they read of the circumstances in

The Jan. 5 issue of Presbyterian Life.

The Klan statement. based on the Presbyterian Life article, asserted: "Few Americans and fewer Presbyterians ever thought they would see the day when the Presbyterian church would sink so low in the mire of social gospel politics as to raise funds for the race mixing activities" of the NAACP.

Nash's libel suit against the NAACP contended that a statement by a representative of a group of petitioners for integrated schools at Sumter damaged his professional reputation.

Banked Cash

Nash banked the out-of-court settlement and said he would return it to Negroes who had contributed if the NAACP would furnish a list of the donors and would file no school integration suit in Sumter County in the next 10 years.

He put a six-month deadline on his offer, which will expire about May 20. Otherwise, Nash said he would give the money to the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children at Greenville, S. C., and the Sumter First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Southern branch.

Criticism of the Klan by the Southern Presbyterians' 97th General Assembly in Birmingham, Ala., this week touched off the Klan's disclosures.

Challenge South Carolina Law Requiring Teachers to Reject NAACP Membership

Wash., D. C.—A South Carolina statute requiring Negro teachers to make a statement under oath as to membership in the NAACP was challenged April 22 in a Jurisdictional Statement filed with the U. S. Supreme Court by attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

The statute, passed in March 1956 by the South Carolina General Assembly, makes it unlawful for any state agency to employ members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and carries a fine of $100 for state officials disobeying the Act.

Immediate Dismissal

The statute also provides for the immediate dismissal of any Negro teacher who refuses to submit "a written statement under oath setting forth whether or not he is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The brief was filed here April 22 in behalf of 17 Negro teachers who were compelled to resign their jobs in the Elloree Training School, Orangeburg County, for refusing to answer questionnaires as to their membership with the NAACP and their views as to the desirability of segregation in the schools. The statement challenges the constitutionality of the South Carolina statute.

Action on Appeal

The action is on appeal from the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, Charleston Division, where the Act was first challenged before a three-judge court consisting of Chief Judge John J. Parker, District Judges George Bell Timmerman and Ashton H. Williams. The teachers then sought an order restraining state officials from enforcing the statute.

Judge Williams, in his opinion, declared:

"There is no dispute as to the facts. Plaintiffs are seventeen Negro teachers, who had been employed in Elloree Training School of School District No. 7 of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, prior to June 1956 for varying periods of time; one as long as ten years. There is evidence to the effect that they were competent teachers and there is no evidence that their service was unsatisfactory in any way . . ."

"When plaintiffs in May of 1956 were given blank applications by the School Superintendant to be filled out and sworn to, which contained questions as to their membership in the Association and their views as to desirability of segregation in the schools, they declined to answer these questions. Only one of the plaintiffs, however, was a member of the Association. Upon being told that they would have to fill in the answers or tender their resignations, they chose the later course and were not elected for the ensuing year.

Separate Opinion

Each member of the District Court wrote a separate opinion. Judge Timmerman concured with Judge Williams that the case should remain pending and that during this time the plaintiffs should carry it to the state courts. Attorneys for the teachers contend the case should have been decided by the United States District Court and that the Supreme Court should hold the statute unconstitutional.

In their brief to the High Court the attorneys argue that the South Carolina Act is unconstitutional on the ground that it destroys the right to freedom of speech and assembly, denies equal protection of the laws, and that it inflicts punishment without judicial trial.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys for the Negro teachers are Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg of New York City, and Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., of Columbia, South Carolina.

Thurgood Marshall And Associates Begin Court Attack On South Carolina Bunch

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Each member of the District Court wrote a separate opinion. Judge Timmerman concurred with Judge Williams that the case should remain pending and that during this time the plaintiffs should carry it to the state courts. Attorneys for the teachers contend the case should have been decided by the United States District Court and that the Supreme Court should hold the statue unconstitutional.

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TAX PROBE OF NAACP FUND SAID STILL NOT COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Internal Revenue Services said today there is no telling when it will complete its months-long inquiry into the tax exempt status of the legal defense and educational fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP has been exempt from paying federal taxes since 1925, on a finding that it was a social welfare organization. The fund was granted tax exemption in 1940, as coming under the privileges granted charitable or educational organizations.

Contributions to the fund are deductible in the tax returns of contributors. However, contributions to the NAACP itself are not so deductible since it does not qualify as an educational organization.

U.S. Checks NAACP Tax Exempt Status

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Internal Revenue service says there is no telling when it will complete its months-long inquiry into the tax exempt status of the legal defense and educational fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

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A spokesman for the revenue service said a number of changes in the fund setup have been reported, and these have been under study since early in the year to see whether they affect the exemption status.

And while the primary investigation is of the fund, he said study is also progressing into the relationship between the NAACP and the fund, and the functions of both.

Asked out, wouldn't leave—

Publisher says he drove NAACP man from office

LONGVIEW, Tex., Oct. 23—(AP)—Publisher Carl Estes said he drove an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from his office yesterday during a conference over a proposed statewide meeting of the organization in Longview.

THE LONGVIEW News and Journal, which Estes publishes, identified the official as Edwin Washington of Dallas, field secretary of the NAACP.

The newspaper said Washington was accompanied by I. S. White and E. C. Hawkins, officials of the local NAACP chapter.

White said the trio had gone to discuss with Estes the possibility of getting an advance story printed about the proposed meeting.

During the conference, the newspaper said, Estes asked Washington for a list of NAACP officers and members "So I will know with whom I am dealing." It quoted Washington as replying this was "none of your business," and only individual members could disclose their identity.

Estes urged the officials not to hold its meeting in Longview at this time because of what he called "the present disturbed conditions among the people of both races that have developed out of the nearby Arkansas situation."

The News and Journal said when Estes began citing what he called a long record of trouble in various states that followed intense NAACP activity, Washington interrupted at one point and said: "That's a lie."

ESTES ASKED Washington to leave. The News and Journal said Washington didn't move when asked twice more to leave and Estes drove him out of the office.

White said later Washington told him he was pushed or shoved out of the office. Washington could not be located for comment.

White said he and Hawkins declined an invitation by Estes to remain and continue the conference.

Release NAACP Leaders On Bond

LONGVIEW, Tex. — (INS) — Four Longview NAACP leaders were released on bonds of $200 each after pleading not guilty to charges of failure to comply with a new municipal law requiring registration of their organization's membership list.

They entered their pleas in the Corporation court of Judge Henry Atkinson who granted their request for time to hire counsel and prepare a defense before being brought to trial.

The defendants, who were arrested on a misdemeanor warrant last night, are the Rev. S. Y. Nixson, president of the Longview NAACP unit; I. S. White, its vice president; E. C. Hawkins, its secretary, and Rance James, treasurer of the organization.

The law, adopted by the city recently, provides that various organizations, including the NAACP and the Longview Citizens Council — an anti-integration group — must register their membership lists.

City manager Harry Mosley said the Longview Citizens Council had complied with the measure.

Passes Bill Planned To Crush Body

Bill Would Force NAACP To Reveal Names Of Members

AUSTIN, Texas. — Texas took another step Monday in its effort to harass, cripple and finally kill the effectiveness of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when the House of Representatives passed a bill 76 to 52 which would require the NAACP to register its membership, financial rolls and other information upon the request of county judges.

Passage, however, was not without stern if ineffective opposition by the minority, which protested the measure on the grounds that it would create "Little Hitlers" of the judges and otherwise lead to almost certain mob action.

Rep. Joe Pool of Dallas set the trigger for passage when in the final speech before the vote said, "The NAACP representatives are the real agitators in the school integration troubles.

But with a wary eye to the constitutionality of the measure, he cautioned that the name of the NAACP should be left out of the bill for fear its inclusion would undoubtedly make the measure unconstitutional.

Pool, the author of the bill, said the measure would force the N.A.A.C.P. to stop its active role in hindering and harassing the operation of the schools. He said when the organization was forced to name names and give honest facts, the teeth would be pulled from the organization's bite.

Making a strong stand against passage was Bob Mullen of Alice, Texas, who protested its passage on the grounds that the bill would almost certainly lead to the persecution of Negroes and anyone else who believed in or spoke for the integration of schools.

He said:

"It would set Negroes up as targets for mob violence," and added We had a county judge once who would have liked this bill to find out who his opposition was. It would make a little Hitler of every county judge in Texas."

He said the name of the judge he referred to was George Parr, a former political boss of Duval county.

The House action followed other measures designed to maintain school segregation in the schools of Texas. One of these is Governor Price's Troop-School bill which provides for closing the schools if a local board certifies there is enough threat of violence to bring threat of troop occupation.

Another step patiently directed at maintaining segregation, of schools gives the attorney general the authority to assist local boards to defend federal lawsuits involving constitutionality of state statutes.

Tacitly, the registration measure is directed at other organizations also, such as White Citizens Councils, but it is admitted that the real target is the NAACP. That is the only organization that is hated and feared by the segregationists.

Texas Bars NAACP From Official Jobs

AUSTIN, Tex., March 29 (AP) The Texas House of Representatives passed a bill yesterday prohibiting the employment of NAACP members by state, county or city governments in Texas. The vote for final passage was 76-49.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People currently is prohibited from operating in Texas under a temporary injunction granted after the State Attorney General charged the organization with violating state laws, including a charge of soliciting lawsuits in integration cases.

Temporary Ban On NAACP Is Re-Issued For A Week

Daily World, Tues. 4-23-57
Atlanta, Ga.

TYLER, Tex., — (INS) — The permanent injunction hearing by which the state of Texas hopes to oust the temporarily-barred National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was reissued for a week Monday after a half days court sesion.

Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan granted the recess at the request of the defendant attorneys who said they wished to prepare exceptions to a 28-page amended petition filed Monday by the state.

The new petition made allegations against the NAACP more specific, including more names and dates.

The NAACP has been under a temporary injunction against operation in Texas since last September, accused by the state of promoting law suits, stirring up troubles and doing business in the state without a permit.

When court reconvenes Monday, Judge Dunagan will act on a motion for continuance filed by the State. The motion was accompanied by a letter from the State Bar Association, asking that the hearing be held up pending completion of investigation by two bar association committees.

C. B. Bunkley Jr., of Dallas, Attorney for the NAACP, objected to the state's motion for continuance on the grounds that it was a third party entering the case.

An NAACP motion for change of venue was overruled by Judge Dunagan last December and an appeal is pending in the civil Court of Appeals.

with Dr Flemmings participating in the debate, the body voted absolute endorsement of the attorneys and accepted the attorneys' views—that the injunctions carried in the Tyler decree were only injunctions against violating provisions of the law that are in the books.

The issue, which threatens to precipitate a possible break between the State Conference of Branches and the National Board, is the question as to whether or not the decision in the Tyler case did, or did not, actually hurt the State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

The National office objects to the requirement that the State Conference has to keep records and make them available for the attorney general and-or the auditor to determine the accuracy of franchise taxes, believing that this is a guise to have access to the membership roll.

National board members also believe that limiting the operations of the NAACP to education and charity is restricting the freedom of the organization.

Further, the members of the National Board believes that the injunction against raising finance and paying for lawsuits, unless they are directly against or by the NAACP, also hampers the usefulness of the NAACP.

The lawyers, including W J Durham, C B Bunkley and Thurgood

Texas State Conference Of NAACP Branches Defies National Board

Houston Informer Sat. 2-25-57

By CARTER WESLEY

DALLAS—In its first official act, after winning freedom from restraint from injunction, the Texas State Conference of the NAACP defied the National Board's ruling giving its estimate of the effect of the Tyler decision on the Texas State Conference of branches of the NAACP.

With both Dr G D Flemmings and A Maceo Smith, members of the National Board, present and

Marshall, insist that all the injunctions carried in the court's decree in Tyler are against doing or committing acts that are already forbidden by the laws of Texas.

When asked why the injunctions were put in, if they had no effect, the lawyers answer that the welter of material gathered from the various local branches were violating these laws, or doing things that were definitely counter to them. They say further that in such circumstances the court would rule

was to leave the National Board hanging high and dry on this matter of evaluating the decree of Judge Dunagan in Tyler against the NAACP. In essence it was the State Conference's case, with Durham and Bunkley taking the lead in the trial. The evidence comes primarily from files of the branches and office of the Regional and State Conference.

If they persist in repudiating the lawyers, including Thurgood Marshall, they cut loose from the substantial requisites for whatever they

TEXAS

BILL PASSED PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT TO MEMBERS OF NAACP

that the lawyers for the defendant NAACP could not be hurt by the injunctions in the present decree, and that the record showed that the injunctions were applicable because of violations by certain chapters.

Informer P1

DIFFERENT APPROACHES

The diametrically opposed positions of the National Board and the Texas State Conference of Branches of the NAACP came about because the two organizations approached the question from differentJ angles. The National Board members assumed that they were competent to substitute their judgment for that of the lawyers, including Thurgood Marshall. The Texas Conference Sunday noted that the lawyers were competent and had proven honest, with ability to win cases over the years, and they gave their endorsement to the lawyers, permitting thm to say whether there was any damage and what steps should be taken in the future regarding the decree.

It was pointed out that of all the states where attempts had been made to destroy the NAACP, Texas has come out better than any. Someone facetiously said that when the National Board could bring us instances where they had achieved better results in the fight to protect and continue the NAACP in the respective states, then they would give some weight to their contention.

THE EFFECT

The effect of the Texas State Conference's decision in Dallas Sunday may want to do in the future, and they are faced with the possible resignation of all of the lawyers that would be thus repudiated by the National Board.

In sum, the Tyler case now stands where the lawyers, who tried the case, can appeal any part of the decree without appealing the whole, or can appeal the whole on any ground that they see fit. The State Conference will go with the lawyers, and if the National Board goes against the lawyers, then there is an irreparable break.

DR G D FLEMMINGS

Dr G D Flemmings, who as a board member had attended the National Board meeting in New York on Monday, May 13, echoing vociferously the claim of the majority on the board that the decree ruined the NAACP in Texas, came triumphantly to the Sunday meeting.

Since the matter had been reported and comments made before Dr Flemmings came, he was brought up to date as to what had been said, particularly about his position, and then given the floor by the chairman to answer. The good doctor made a very spirited oration, while the people sat on their hands.

Then the matter was referred to the Resolutions committee, consisting of P W Protho, George Allen, Carter Wesley, Mrs Lula White and Dr Ed Sprott.

The Resolutions committee not only permitted, but encouraged those of different views on any of the issues to come before the body and state their views. Among those who came were Dr Flemmings and Mrs Almita Robinson of Fort Worth, both of whom had attended the so-called "board meeting" of the Fort Worth Branch of the NAACP, just prior to Dr Flemmings' departure for New York. It had been reported, and Dr Flemmings had admitted it, that he had told the National Board that in his opinion the people of Texas did not go along with the lawyers' interpretation of the effect of the decision at Tyler. He had told the board that he had checked with his board, and made spot checks of citizens for the basis of his believing that he understood what the people of Texas wanted.

Mrs Robinson, who was called to attend "the board meeting", which five laymen present, including Dr Flemmings told the national body he had called to get the sentiment tof the local branch, said that was permitted to make any talk she was not a board member and he wanted, he said that there were had not been called to attend at least 30 of the 40-odd members board meeting, but had been called of the board that were in attend- a Citizens Committee, and insisted ance, and that they all agreed with that it was not a board meeting that him. Later, when the board mem- was called. She also said that there bers were exercising their privilege

Then he was asked how many members attended the board meeting in Fort Worth. He did not remember. He was told that Then he was asked if it were not testified that there were five ministers and true that there were five ministers, attendance, and then out to him, and five laymen. He members of the thought that there were six laymen reported on in the meeting on May 13 National oard meeting

"board meeting" that he held before he went to New York, Mrs Robinson says 10. Mrs Robinson says it was not a board meeting. Dr Flemmings equivocated but never did insist that it was a board meeting.

But the clincher was that this "board meeting" was called before the Tyler decision, and met actually on the night that the Tyler decision came out, so that it was obvious that Dr Flemmings had not called it to get the reaction to the Tyler decision, since the call went out before the Tyler decision, and before anybody knew that the Tyler decision was coming off on Wednesday or what was going to be in it.

The doctor left the Dallas meeting a very chastened National Board member.

OTHER ACTION

The State Conference commended Miss Barbara L Smith for her dignified way of responding to the treatment she received at the University of Texas, and Snators Gonzales and Kazen, along with the other senators who had helped to filibuster, for their fine work in opposing the pro-segregation bills.

The State Conference also endorsed the work of the attorneys and gave them a vote of thanks and confidence.

By resolution it adopted the meeting of the State Conference for June 14-16.

Texas Puts Handcuffs On NAACP

TYLER, Texas — (INS) — A permanent order enjoining the NAACP from exercising certain legal prerogatives in Texas was granted to the state in Tyler last week by District Judge Otis T. Dunagan.

Judge Dunagan's order does not, however, ban the organization from operating otherwise in Texas. His decision was the outcome of a suit brought by the state in an effort to ban the NAACP from doing business in Texas.

The organization had been under a temporary injunction against operating in Texas since last September. It was accused by the state of promoting law suits and other activities in Texas without proper authority.

The permanent injunction specifically bans the organization from:

1. Engaging in the practice of law.
2. The bringing of a law suit in which the NAACP and its affiliates have no direct interest.
3. The seeking of employment to prosecute or defend any court action or the procuring of others to do so.
4. The inciting, soliciting, financing or maintaining of lawsuits or the hiring of others to do so.
5. The hiring or paying of any person to bring, maintain or prosecute a law suit in Texas.
6. Engaging in political activities contrary to Texas laws.
7. Engaging in lobbying activities contrary to Texas laws.

Tobias says NAACP set to fight Texas injunction

NEW YORK — A permanent injunction barring the NAACP from operating in the State of Texas except under limited conditions, will be appealed by the association, it was announced last week by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

Dr. Tobias said the decision to appeal the case was made by the board at its monthly meeting here on May 13.

The permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued on May 8 by District Judge Otis T. Dunagan in Tyler, Texas. Since Sept. 21, the NAACP in Texas has been under a restraining order and a temporary injunction barring it from any activities in that state.

Last year the association also was banned by court proceedings from operating in Louisiana and Alabama.

NAACP Opens War On Texas Barrier

NEW YORK—A permanent injunction barring the NAACP from operating in the State of Texas except under limited conditions will be appealed by the association, it was announced here by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

Back In Business

TYLER, Texas — "The only thing we have been enjoined from doing is what the law already said we couldn't do. We're back in business again down here."

That was the way Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, jubilantly explained the "permanent injunction," issued against the NAACP by Judge Otis T. Dunagan Wednesday.

Judge Dunagan, not only refused to "outlaw" the organization as demanded by Texas' attorney general, John Ben Shepperd, but lifted the temporary injunction he had granted last September.

THE NAACP attorneys in Texas, W. J. Durham and G. B. Bunkley, both of Dallas, filed notice of appeal, but it was doubtful that further action will be taken, an authoritative source told the AFRO Saturday.

A final decision in the matter was slated to be reached Monday at an NAACP board meeting in New York.

* * *

MEANWHILE, THE NAACP received good news from another state which has been pushing laws to severely curtail its operations.

With only one member dissenting, the Florida House Judiciary Committee, gave an unfavorable report to a bill which would have required the NAACP to file financial and membership records with the secretary of state.

The State Senate had already passed the measure.

The committee's action was believed to have killed the proposal for this session of the legislature. It had been suggested by a special legislative investigating committee, which had been probing the NAACP.

* * *

UNDER THE "injunction," issued in Texas by Judge Dunagan, the NAACP will be required to pay about $900 in back franchise taxes as an out-of-state corporation.

It must also keep its books open for inspection without warning by the attorney general or the state auditor.

Attorney General Shepperd lost another bid, when the State Bar of Texas, declined his invitation to intervene in the case.

Bar President Ewton Gresham of Houston asserted he had been unable to find any evidence to sustain Shepperd's charges that NAACP attorneys, in filing integration suits, were engaged in "barratory" or other unauthorized practices.

NAACP not outlawed by Texas judge

AT RALEIGH, A bill has been introduced in the North Carolina legislature which would require the NAACP to supply a detailed annual report to the state.

The report would have to list all members, expenditures and contributions. Unless it were filed with the secretary of state within 30 days of a notice, the organization would be denied the right to "do business" in North Carolina.

A group of legislators from rural districts are sponsoring the measure.

said frankly he would like no comment at all, one way or the other, on the matter.

When asked a direct question about possible pressure from the Housing Authority, where he is employed, he said that there had been no pressure on him. He also denied that any extra pressure had come from outside sources because he was connected with the NAACP.

Without admitting that his resignation had gone in, Mr Smith in general conversation said that he was tired and inclined to retire from boards and outside connections.

The NAACP will not seem the same with A Maceo Smith out of the picture of endeavors. With a strong will, a good mind, and a broad back to carry heavy loads, he has done yeomanly service for the NAACP over the years.

Rumors Say Smith Has Quit NAACP

NEW YORK — Although officials of the NAACP here refused to comment, it is reliably reported that A Maceo Smith, member of the National Board, and for many years secretary of the State Conference of Branches in Texas, has resigned as of May 15 from both the NAACP National Board and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. He resigned as secretary of the State Conference nearly two years ago.

Mr Smith, contacted in Texas,

NAACP Branches In 20th Annual Meet

Informer 1-6-22-57

Houston Post

by ARTHUR DE WITTY

AUSTIN — Delegates from many NAACP Branches throughout Texas met in Austin June 14th thru the 16th, in their first sessio since the lifting of permanent injunction brought by the State of Texas at the Ebenezer Tabernacle, 1010 East 10th street.

The leading counsel for the Texas Branches of NAACP W. J. Durham held spellbound the delegates and visitors of the Convention on its opening night. The Dallas attorney told his audence, that interrupted his speech 32 times with applause, that the Judgement of the Tyler Court which ended the eight-month injunction was not a finding of fact that the NAACP had violated any laws of Texas; it was simply a declaration of law we have no right to violate.

Mr Durham said that the NAACP is now .free. to .carry .out its purpose as it did before last September 19, 1956. He said, "We will file a law suit tomorrow if any citizen comes to us and ask us to do so, telling us that his civil Rights has been violated.

He told the delegates that if we had violated the barratry statues of the State of Texas, knowing Judge Dunagan as I have learned to know him, he would not have hesitated to slap an injunction against us. Then Mr Durham went on to say, "What happened at Tyler, and Where do we go from here?'

Attorney Durham said, "It is a privilege to address you tonight after an historic event which unfolded itself in Tyler from the 19th day of September, 1956 until the 8th, day of May, 1957.

An effort was made by our great State of Texas on September 19th to restrict and destroy the constitutional rights of its Negro citizens in Texas to enjoy the freedom of assembly, freedom to petition the courts of our nation for redress against wrongs inflicted upon such Americans, freedom of speech, and freedom from unlawful searches and seizures. This fight, on the part of the then Attorney General of the State of Texas, was made under the pretense and pretexts that the members of this organization had violated the barratry statue, political laws, and the lobbying statues, and had failed to pay a franchise tax due the State.

During this great show by the former Attorney General, at one stage in that great drama, he abandoned the claim for franchise tax and centered his whole fight on ousting the NAACP from Texas. He succeeded in restrincting our operations from September 19th to May 8th 1957 at which time the shackles were taken off and it is a pleasure to stand here tonight unfettered by any court judgment to continue our fight for freedom of assemblage, freedom to petition the courts of our Nation for redress against wrongs inflicted upon American Negroes, as well as members of other Minority groups, for the freedom of speech and for the freedom from unlawful searches and seizures. This privilege was made possible by the contributions of not only Negro citizens, but every God fearing and law abiding citicen in Texas."

I stand here tonight with the scars of battle, but with the palm of victory in my hand. I stand here tonight with the unpleasant memory that my native state used tax payers money in its attempt to destroy freedom of assemblage, freedom of the right to petition the courts of our Nation for redress against wrongs inflicted upon us. The unpleasant memories have not daunted me, have not changed our determination to continue this fight until the last vestige of power of demogags and r actionaires who fought so valiantly to getter us with a jundgement in the exercise and enjoyment of our rights.

What Did The Ex Attorney General Ask For In His Suit, and what did he get?

He asked that the NAACP be ousted from operating in Texas, at it be dissolved, that the Texas State Conference and its branches be dissolved and enjoined from oerating in Texas. He asked that the NAACP and the Ink. Fund be permanently enjoined from operating in Texas. He asked that the NAACP and the Ink Fund be permanently enjoined from making application for or receiving a permit to operate in Texas, from the Secretary of State. And finally the NAACP and the Ink Fund be adjudged to be ndebted to the State of Texas in the sum of at least $900.00.

He further asked that the NAACP an dthe ink Fund were required to obtain a permit before lawfully operating in Texas.

And that the NAACP, Ink Fund, T xas State Conference and its branches had violated the political, barratry and the lobbying statues. That the NAACP and its officers and agents had solicited lawsuits, had forced and coerced parents and children to file lawsuits that they otherwise would not have done, engaged unlawfully in political activities by supporting partisan candidates, had kept a lobbyist in Washington and Austin which had interfered with legislation. These last three points were the general clais as a basis for such releif sought by John Ben Sheppard at Tyler.

What was the contention of the NAACP and its Subsidiaries?

We contended that the NAACP was not required to obtain a permit to operate in Texas. And And that the Ink Fund was engaged in interstate business and was therefore not subject to the laws of the State of Texas.

We further contended that the Ink Fund was an outside issue. We said, that the NAACP and its subsidiaries had violated no political, lobbying or barratry statues; that it had not fomented lawsuits, had not coerced or intimidated anybody; that the rights of those persons whom it aided were then being violated. And, that the Acts of the State through such suit was an unlawful interference, with the right of peaceable assmblage, freedom of speeck, freedom to petition the courts for redress against wrongs inflicted upon us, a violation of their rights against unlawful searches and seizures. The NAACP and its subsidiaries admitted at the outset that the corporation and persons who did not have a license had no right to practice law, but the association and corporations had the unrestricted right to employ lawyers to represent them and their members in anu courts of the land; that the NAACP had the unrestricted right under the Constitution and laws to contribute money to any lawsuit that they chose to contribute money to; that the Government and the courts were without power to interfere with the lawful disposition of their property and contributions to lawsuits; that any lawsuit or controversy that affected on Negro because of race and color gave all other Negroes a direct interest in such controversey.

What Did The State Get?

The court found and declared that the Defendants had no right to practice law without license, to solicit lawsuits in which they h l no interest, to finance lawsuits in which they had no interest, to violate the political and lobbying st tues.

What did the judgement amount to?

It was simply a declaration of law that they had no right to violate such law which no other citizen had a right to violate. It was not even a finding that the NAACP and its branches had violated any of these laws.

What did the State get out of this suit?

The State got a judgement that gave the State no greater right or greater relief than it had before the lawsuit was filed, and the State got an opportunity to spend large sums of money from the funds contributed by tax payers to have a declaration of the State's right under existing laws which had been admitted at the outset, and which already had been established in other cases by the Texas Supreme Court.

What Judgement and relief did the NAACP and its Subsidiaries get?

That the NAACP was not required to have a permit to operate in Texas; and, that the Ink Funds was not required to obtain a permit to operate in Texas; And further, that each of such corporations and their subsidiaries had a right to operate in Texas without a permit; And that the NAACP owed franchise taxes and was given thirty days after such taxes have been ascertained and determined by the Secretary of State to pay the same; and the temporary injunction was dissolved and the NAACP and all of its branches were turned aloose to operate.

Now, what does all of this have to do with our legal operation? The NAACP not having license to practice law had no right to practice law before the judgement was rendered and the judgement had no effect upon the right of the NAACP to practice law for it never had that right to begin with. The NAACP and its subsidiaries have no lawful right to violate any valid and subsisting laws of the State of Texas and had no such right before the suit was filed; hence, its right to violate a valid and subsisting law was not enlarged or curtailed.

It is the considered opinion of Mr Durham that certain legal questions pertaining to the NAACP are now settled once and for always. Mr Durham said he would never ask any one to do what he would fail to do. He said, if any one comes to me tomorrow and tells me his rights have been violated and request my help, I will file a lawsuit and go into court immediately. The judgment in the Tyler suit did not affect the legal operation of the Association as hereinbefore pointed out.

Mr Durham said, I feel as a lawyer that I have gained all the relief possible for the NAACP, and I would be dishonest to ask you to spend money on an appeal when no greater legal relief can be obtained, even if the judgment

was reversed.

Atty Durham's report and the Sunday mass meeting with Atty. U. S. Tate as the principal speaker were the high points of the Conference. They both answered all the questions lurking in the minds of the people all over Texas. Mr Tate was exceptionally good at the Sunday Mass Meeting, he related how his deep respect for the Texas rangers as a child from Alabama had decreased to the point where he feared grave danger for the free Institutions of this Country.

FREEDOM DINNER

The Freedom Fund dinner went off as scheduled with great success, the Panel discussions were quite informative and all the delegates left Austin inspired to do a better job for freedom from now until our October meeting in Longview. Attending the conference were two national Officers, Robert Carter, Assistant Counsel to Thurgood Marshall explained the Boards position relatives to the Appeal of the Tyler Decision. He said, it is merely my job to follow the policy, it is the Boards duty to set the policy. I have to present to you their position as frankly as I can. The merits of the difference of opinion is to be determined, but they felt that it was something that would violate their principles. There is no hard feelings at all between the National office and the State Conference, it is merely a difference of honest opinions.

Atty Durham said, if we appeal it would be tantamount to going into court and asking permission for NAACP to violate the law, it would be equal to pleading for a special privilege, it would make us look like a Jack Ass. We feel that we have all the relief that we asked for and can get under the decision...

petition and freedom of assembly."

Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, spoke at a meeting of the Texas State NAACP, the first NAACP conference held in this state since an anti-NAACP injunction was issued in Tyler, Texas last September.

He predicted that "in the traditional spirit of Texas," the time lost through the injunction "will be regained through redoubled effort."

Noting that the NAACP has had branches in Texas since 1915, he indicated that the injunction was an attempt "to destroy the NAACP, as a last-resort measure to maintain the status quo" and evade the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision.

However, Mr. Current declared, "the campaign for justice and equality will continue with full speed ahead until total victory is won." Texas, he predicted, will enroll 25,000 members and raise $25,000 for the Association's Fight for Freedom Fund.

NAACP 'won't surrender rights,' Texans are told

AUSTIN, Texas — Welcoming "back into the fold" 81 Texas NAACP branches, which until last month were barred by court order from functioning, a national NAACP official declared here last week that the association "will not surrender" its "freedom of speech, the right of petition and freedom of assembly."

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Rights Won't Be Surrendered

Current Tells Texas Organization

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Roy Wilkins, Attorneys Debate Injunction Appeal

DALLAS— Officials of the State Conference of Branches of the NAACP witnessed an unusual debate Sunday between Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Bishop Spotswood, of the AME Zion Church on the one side, and Attorneys W J Durham and C B Bunkley on the other. The subject of the debate was the question of the significance and effect of the Tyler decision.

Acting independently, the National Board of the NAACP voted to appeal the case, while the Texas Conference of Branches voted not to repeal the order.

It was not intended that any decision be taken at the end of the debate, the aim was that through Sunday's debate the State Conference of Branches would have a **clear understanding of the National Board's position, and Roy** Wilkins and Bishop Sportswood would be able to carry back to the National Board a clear understanding of the State Conference of Branches' position.

The debate was notable as much for the restraint and good will with which it was conducted, as it was for the brilliance of the able opponents on both sides.

In the meantime, a plaintiff has hired W J Durham to file a suit against the refusal of the use of swimming pools to Negroes in Marshall, and he was standing by Sunday to present a request to the NAACP for help in the suit. It is believed that this Marshall suit actually marks the return of the fighting force of the NAACP against all forms of discrimination and violations of the federal laws on civil rights.

Both Mr Wilkins and Lawyer Durham emphasized that the NAACP has never filed any suits in its name, and has a firm policy against the soliciting of suits of any kind. Where a citizen feels aggrieved, such citizen can consult a lawyer, and if the lawyer thinks that he has got a cause of action, they can proceed. Then if they need help they can do as Negroes have done in cases of murder, illegal arrest or any other abuse, they can appeal to the nearest NAACP unit for help.

For instance, if any citizen in Port Arthur wanted to bring suit to compel the school board to act down there on desegregation, all he would need to do would be to make arrangements with any lawyer and begin the proceedings, and then he could ask help from the NAACP or any other organization he wanted to ask help from. Or Galveston could compel the school board to go on through with their plans, if some citizen brought suit and might get help if the said citizen asked the NAACP to help after he had gotten the suit filed.

2 lawyers quit in Texas NAACP case

(Special to the AFRO)

DETROIT — Disgreement in the ranks of the legal minds of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week brought about the withdrawal from the Texas injunction proceedings those lawyers who have been handling the case.

Attorneys W. J. Durham and C. R. Bunkley pulled out when their proposal to accept the terms of Texas' permanent injunction met with disapproval by the NAACP general counsel.

In October, 1956, the State of Texas was granted a temporary injunction restraining the NAACP from any form of operation within the bounds of the state. Last May, however, at a hearing on the permanent injunction, certain restrictions were lifted.

* * *

WHILE THE permanent injunction was issued, the association was not restrained from holding meetings and collecting membership dues and other routine functions. But the permanent order did curtail certain legal activities, primarily concerned with the filing of suits.

The Texas lawyers expressed the opinion that it would be better to accept the terms of the permanent injunction. But the national staff took the position that, if that were done, the action might take on the aspects of a compromise.

The position, they felt, would expose them to continued abuse by other Southern states that have been bending every effort to curb the effectiveness of the organization.

DENYING THAT any rift existed between the lawyers, executive director Roy Wilkins told the AFRO: "It was no more than a difference of opinion, amicably solved.

"Mr. Durham and Mr. Bunkley simply withdrew from the case, which is the privilege of any lawyer in any case. They did not, however, leave the matter until every detail had been cared for in protecting our right of appeal.

"We are appealing the injunction in Texas," and Mr. Wilkins added, the NAACP is confident it is proceeding on firm legal grounds. — SAM LACY

Minor - Ashford Lead First NAACP Report

HOUSTON — Two people came out winners as the NAACP membership campaign for 10,000 was thrown into high gear on its first report night last Thursday.

Winners with the majority of memberships written were Miss Lena Minor of the Thurgood Marshall Division, and Ed Ashford of the Earl R. Boone Division. Miss Minor received an orchid from the Strong Florist and Mr. Ashford received a NAACP gold pin.

Divisions reporting and their leaders were: Earl R Boone, Moses Leroy; Charles Alonzo, Mrs Lutisia Beverly; Thurgood Marshall, Miss Lena Minor; Sunnyside, Dr F ed D Parrott; Mesdame N A Franklin, Mrs Fleming Joseph; O P DeWalt, E W Williams; Domestic Relations, W L Welcome; Church Relations, Gilbert Franklin; Bob Carter, George T Nelson.

NATIONAL LEVEL

As the drive in Houston gains momentum, reports from over the nation are that people, Negro and white are rallying to the NAACP since the efforts by at least three Southern States to ban the organization were made known, since the start of school desegregation disorders.

A large volume of contributions by mail, each with a letter expressing the sender's distress at the attacks on school children and their guardians have been received by the national office.

One woman in Cincinnati, Ohio enclosed with her donation a copy of a letter she had sent to Elizabeth Eckford of Little Rock.

"Dear Elizabeth," the letter began, "It was after a harrowing day that I walked to the TV... And then, Elizabeth, I saw you, a fifteen-year-old girl, walk past a shouting, jeering mob to enter a school you had every right to enter. I saw you stopped by a National Guardsman, his gun much in evidence.

"How many of that ugly-faced mob would have the same courage? I will tell you, Elizabeth. Not one of them . . ."

Another letter from a man in Dover, Pa, declared: "The dignity with which Elizabeth Eckford and Dorothy Counts conducted themselves in the face of savage behavior in Little Rock and North Carolina . . . is a tribute to the courage of your people."

"You are fighting a tremendous battle that wakes the compassion of the world in these times," wrote a woman in Iowa City, Ia.

A letter from Stamford, Conn, said: "I hope that this contribution will in some small way help in your battle against the forces of reaction and bigotry."

"I am outraged and hurt over the mistreatment of the Negro people attempting to enter integrated schools in the South," declared a woman in Rego, Park NY. I am not a Negro, but would like to support your fine organization."

A large number of letters written by New Yorkers asserted that the writers were scandalized, disgusted and horrified at the school disorders in the South and that the enclosed contributions be used to better the situations.

Publisher Ousts NAACP Official

LONGVIEW, Tex., Oct. 23 (AP).—Publisher Carl Estes said he drove an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from his office yesterday during a conference over a proposed State-wide meeting of the organization in Longview.

The Longview News and Journal, which Mr. Estes publishes, identified the official as Edwin L. Washington of Dallas, field secretary of the NAACP.

The newspaper said Mr. Washington was accompanied by I. S. White and E. C. Hawkins, officials of the local NAACP chapter.

Mr. White said the three had gone to discuss with Mr. Estes the possibility of getting an advance story printed about the proposed meeting.

During the conference, the newspaper said, Mr. Estes asked Mr. Washington for a list of NAACP officers and members, "so I will know with whom I am dealing." It quoted Mr. Washington as replying this was "none of your business," and only individual members could disclose their identity.

Mr. Estes urged the officials not to hold its meeting in Longview at this time because of what he called "the present disturbed conditions among the peoople of both races that have developed out of the nearby Arkansas situation."

The News and Journal said that when Mr. Estes began citing what he called a long record of trouble in various States that followed intense NAACP activity, Mr. Washington interrupted at one point and said: "That's a lie."

Mr. Estes asked Mr. Washington to leave. The News and Journal said Mr. Washington didn't move when asked twice more to leave and Mr. Estes drove him out of the office.

Mr. White said later Mr. Washington told him he was oushed or shoved out of the office. Mr. Washington could not be located for comment.

Mr. White said he and Mr Hawkins declined an invitation by Mr. Estes to remain and continue the conference.

Publisher muzzles NAACP

LONGVIEW, Texas—The efforts of three representatives of the NAACP to have an advance story published about a proposed meeting of the association failed here Monday when the publisher of the Longview News and Journal ousted the trio from his office.

Carl Estes, publisher of the paper, said Edwin L. Washington of Dallas, NAACP field secretary, came to his office accompanied by I. S. White and E. C. Hawkins, officials of the local NAACP chapter.

Estes said during the conference he asked Washington for a list of NAACP members to "know who I am dealing with" before publishing an announcement of a proposed statewide NAACP confab in Longview.

* * * *

THE NEWSPAPER executive quoted Washington as saying the membership list was "none of your business" and that only individual members could disclose their identity.

Estes then reportedly began listing what he termed a long record of trouble in states following NAACP activity and urged against the association holding a convention here.

Washington refuted Estes' charges and was asked to leave. The publisher then reportedly proceeded to drive the NAACP official from the office.

Texas NAACP Files Officer List Only

LONGVIEW, Tex. — The Longview chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a list of its officers with city officials but said its membership roll was not available.

The report was filed before the deadline set by a new city ordinance requiring Negro and white organizations to produce membership lists and other information about their organizations.

The Longview NAACP report was filed by S. V. Nixon, president. It listed other local officers as I. S. White, vice-president; E. C. Hawkins, secretary, and Rance James, treasurer. The report said applications for NAACP membership were made by individuals direct to the national headquarters in New York City and that local rosters were not available.

The Longview White Citizens Council, a pro-segregation group, filed its membership list also. It was filed by Robert Cargill president.

Recess Texas NAACP Hearing For A Week

Kansas City, Mo.

TYLER, Tex. — (INS) — The permanent injunction hearing by which the state of Texas hopes to oust the temporarily-barred National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was recessed for a week Monday after a half day's court session.

Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan granted the recess at the request of the defendant attorneys who said they wished to prepare exceptions to a 28-page amended petition filed by the state.

The new petition made allegations against the NAACP more specific, including more names and dates.

The NAACP has been under a temporary injunction against operation in Texas since last September, accused by the state of promoting law suits, stirring up troubles and doing business in the state without a permit.

When court reconvenes Monday, Judge Dunagan will act on a motion for continuance filed by the state. The motion was accompanied by a letter from the state bar association asking that the hearing be held up pending completion of investigation by two bar association committees.

C. B. Bunkley, Jr., of Dallas, attorney for the NAACP, objected to the state's motion for continuance on the grounds that it was a third party entering the case.

An NAACP motion for change of venue was overruled by Judge Dunagan last December and an appeal is pending in the civil court of appeals.

Texas Judge Curbs Role Of NAACP

Group Forbidden Legal Practice

TYLER, Tex., May 8 (AP) — A State District Court judge today placed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under a permanent injunction which strictly defines the terms under which the organization can operate in Texas.

The injunction, issued by Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan, bars the NAACP from:

1. Practicing law in Texas.
2. Encouragng, instigating or financing law suits in which it does not have a direct interest.

SOLICITING SUITS

3. Soliciting or having others solicit the filing of suits.

Judge Dunagan also ordered the NAACP, chartered in New York, to pay a state franchise tax as a foreign corporation. And he directed it to keep open its books for inspection by state authorities.

The Texas attorney general's office asked for the injunction on the grounds that the NAACP had solicited the filing of school integration suits in violation of state law, was a foreign-out--of-state-corporation and had earned profits although chartered as a nonprofit organization.

GROUP OF BRANCHES

During the hearing before Judge Dunagan, the NAACP argued it was a group of branches rather than a state organization and much of the evidence collected by the state was obtained by intimidation. NAACP attorneys said they will appeal the injunction order. Judge Dunagan had prohibited the NAACP from operating in Texas since last September, first by a restraining order and then by a temporary injunction.

CONSTITUTION
Thurs. 5-9-57
P. 2
Atlanta, Ga.

INJUNCTION ON NAACP IS MADE PERMANENT

Appeal Pending

But Texas Judge Does Not Outlaw Negro Group

Memphis Press

TYLER, Texas, May 8.—(UP)—District Judge Otis T. Dunagan put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under a permanent injunction Wednesday.

But he did not completely outlaw it, as the state had asked. It may operate under certain conditinos, including the payment of a franchise tax like an out-of-state corporation.

It also must keep its books open for inspection without warning by the attorney general's office or state auditor.

The NAACP in Texas has been under a restraining order or temporary injunction since last Sept. 21. The state first asked for a restraining order on the ground that the NAACP broke two Texas laws.

One violation, the state charged, was soliciting desegregation lawsuits. The other was violating the state's corporation laws by making a profit. It had claimed non-profit status and paid no taxes.

After a long hearing, Judge Dunagan changed the restraining order to temporary injunction.

A Ridiculous Bill

Call Fri. 4-6-57

Responsible white Texans are taking exception to anti-integration and anti-NAACP legislation introduced in the Lone Star state general assembly. This is a good sign that the pro-segregationists are fighting a losing battle.

Kansas City, Mo. 321 P. 18

Voices are being raised in protest against the Huffman bill which would prohibit any state or local government agency from employing any member of the NAACP. The bill already has passed the House, but if sufficient pressure is brought to bear it may fail in the Senate. If the Senate passes it also, then the governor should be prevailed upon to veto the bill.

Such a law is ridiculous and is being branded so by white citizens of Texas who have some respect for the American principle of individual freedom.

The bill passed the House by vote of 75 to 49. The rather sizable "No" vote is significant. It shows that all Texas law-makers are not willing to let their good judgement and common sense be overruled by an appeal to blind prejudice.

One legislator from southern Texas who spoke against the bill said that he could not vote to punish members of any organization for "pursuing what they think is right." He pointed out that the NAACP is not a subversive organization and that "regardless of race or color, a citizen should have his legal rights." In effect, this fair-minded Texan, Rep. Bob Mullen, said that if persons wanted to belong to the NAACP it was their right to do so without having their jobs taken away from them. If this Huffman bill is enacted into law, it would prevent NAACP members from teaching school or holding any sort of public job in the state of Texas. It is a stupid piece of proposed legislation.

Negro citizens of Texas and white citizens who treasure the freedoms which America stands for should fight this bill as vigorously as they fight the White Citibens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan. We are glad to note that religious leaders of Texas are rising up in opposition to the measure. It must not be enacted into law. Blind prejudice cannot be permitted to rule the Lone Star state.

Texas Court Curbs NAACP, Bans Law Suits

TYLER, Tex., May 8 (AP)—A State District Court Judge today placed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People under a permanent injunction which strictly defines the terms under which the organization can operate in Texas.

The injunction, issued by Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan, bars the NAACP from:

1. Practicing law in Texas.

2. Encouraging, instigating or financing law suits in which it does not have a direct interest.

3. Soliciting or having others solicit the filing of suits.

Judge Dunagan also ordered the NAACP, chartered in New York, to pay a state franchise tax as a foreign corporation. And he directed it to keep open its books for inspection by state authorities.

The Texas attorney general's office asked for the injunction on the grounds that the NAACP had solicited the filing of school integration suits in violation of state law, was a foreign—out-of-state—corporation and had earned profits although chartered as a non-profit organization.

During the hearing before Judge Dunagan, the NAACP argued it was a group of branches rather than a state organization and much of the evidence collected by the state was obtained by intimidation.

NAACP attorneys said they will appeal the injunction order.

Judge Dunagan had prohibited the NAACP from operating in Texas since last September, first by a restraining order and then by a temporary injunction.

The permanent injunction relaxed the strict order which had halted all functions of the NAACP and its 113 unincorporated branches in the state.

tion was placed under permanent injunction actually gives the group more freedom in the Lone Star state than it has had since September. However, the NAACP immediately appealed the decision.

One restriction is that the association pay a franchise tax which the state says it owes as a foreign corporation. The amount is to be determined later.

A second restriction calls for the association to keep open its books for inspection by the attorney general's office or state auditor.

Testimony in the permanent injunction hearing started last week after a reported attempt to agree on a compromise had failed. Taking the stand Monday afternoon were John H. Minton, Jr., assistant attorney general, and Joe McMinn, who served in that capacity while Attorney General John Ben Shepperd was in office.

Minton and McMinn told of instances when they had visited the NAACP branch offices last fall and examined and photographed records of the association. They swore that they received full cooperation of local officers and denied any attempt of intimidation.

Last September the NAACP was put out of business in Texas under the terms of a "temporary injunction" issued by Judge Otis T. Dunagin, in whose courtroom the hearings were held. The state, in its plea for a permanent injunction, charged the NAACP with operating illegally in Texas and violating the barratry laws.

The NAACP accused the state of obtaining evidence by intimidating branch officers.

Last year the Association also was banned by court proceeding from operating in Louisiana and Alabama.

Texas house passes bill to ban hiring of NAACP members

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP) —An anti-NAACP bill, devised to force all public employes in Texas to make a sworn statement as to whether they belong to the NAACP and then to bar them from public employment, was approved last week in the House of Representatives here.

The measure, a figment of State Rep. Regan Huffman's imagination, passed the house by a vote of 75-49. It then went to the senate.

Under Huffman's bill, members of the NAACP would be barred from public payrolls and persons refusing to file a statement as to their membership in the civil rights group would be dismissed.

WHEN THE NAACP gets us all integrated in schools and colleges what glue will it use? Integration began seven years ago at the University of Texas Law School but the number of Negro applicants has declined by half in subsequent years, is still less than one per cent, with a high percentage of flunkings and drop-out.

Texas Injunction Against NAACP To Be Appealed

NEW YORK —A permanent injuction barring the NAACP from operating in the State of Texas except under limited conditions will be appearled by the Association, it was announced here Monday by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors.

Dr. Tobias said the decision to appeal the case was made by the Board at its regular monthly meeting here on May 13.

The permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued on May 8 by District Judge Otis T. Dunagan in Tyler, Tex. Since last Sept. 21, the NAACP in Texas has been under a restraining order and a temporitary injuction barring it from any activities in that state.

Factual Report On NAACP Ruling

By CARTER WESLEY

Monday we got the full text of Judge Otis Dunagan's order in the NAACP case. Here is what it does: It dissolves the temporary injunction which had been previously issued against the NAACP's doing business, or operating in Texas, pending the trial of the case.

It finds and rules that the NAACP "is a non-profit corporation, doing both interstate and intrastate business within the State of Texas and as such under the law is not required to obtain a permit to do business within the State."

It found and ruled that the NAACP, under the Texas law, is required to file franchise tax reports, and to pay franchise taxes "for the privilege of operating as a corporation within the State."

It found that Texas was entitled to recover from the NAACP accrued franchise taxes, plus interest and penalties, lawfully due from the NAACP to the State of Texas; and that the NAACP should pay the same within 30 days after the sum is fixed; and failure to pay the same should forfeit the NAACP's right to do business in Texas.

The order ruled that the NAACP should permit the Attorney General of Texas to examine its books, on written request, and also should make available books and records to the State Auditor of Texas, to determine how much franchise tax is due.

It was also ordered that the NAACP shall maintain an agent for service in the State of Texas for as long as it engages in business in Texas. That means somebody should be designated who can be served in Texas, so that Texas shall have active jurisdiction.

The court ruled that the 1 1 1 branches, plus the State Conference and the Southwest Regional Conference, are agents and subservient branches of the NAACP and integral parts of the NAACP, are subject to its direct control, and are not required to file under the "assumed name" statute of the State of Texas.

Then having recognized that the NAACP is in business in Texas legally, the judge enjoined the NAACP from doing the following things any time in the future, while it operates in Texas:

(a) "Engage in the practice of law;

(b) "For their own profit, or with the intent to distress or harass the defendant therein, willfully instigating, maintaining, exciting, prosecuting or encouraging the bringing in any court in this State, Federal or State, or a suit at law or equity in which such defendant has no direct interest, or financing any such suit, or violating Article 430 of the Penal Code of the State of Texas;

(c) "Seeking to obtain employment in any claim to prosecute or defend an action by means of personal solicitation for such employment, or by procuring another to solicit for said defendant employment in such claim;

(d) "Inciting or soliciting lawsuits for filing or soliciting persons to file, maintain or prosecute lawsuits; or financing lawsuits so solicited or incited by the said defendants, or any of them;

(e) "Hiring or paying any litigant to bring, maintain or prosecute a suit;

(f) "Engaging in political activities, contrary to the laws of the State of Texas; and

(g) "Engaging in lobbying activities contrary to the laws of the State of Texas . . ."

These seem very formidable injunctive blows. But the first five are taken directly from Penal Code, Article No 430, which is the statute against barratry, or stirring up lawsuits.

As a matter of fact, not only do those prohibitions or injunctions go against the NAACP, they go against you, me or any other corporation or individual, since the law of Texas prohibits anybody from doing them.

The last two, (f) and (g) could apply to anybody and any corporation in Texas, because nobody is supposed to do anything "contrary to the laws of the State of Texas."

The point is that these seven injunctive provisions are but window dressing to save the face of John Ben Shepperd, the Citizens Councils and others who set out to run the NAACP out of Texas.

Stripped of the window dressing, the order recognizes that the NAACP has a legal right to operate in this state, and cancelled the injunction which had previously been issued, halting the NAACP's activities in the state..

The NAACP is back in business in the State of Texas under the decree of Judge Dunagan.

Now I have saved for the last the provision at the last of the order, which says that both the NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc, "shall be enjoined from doing other than educational and charitable activities within the State as authorized by their respective charters."

What corporation has a right to do anything that is not authorized in its charter? Who interprets what the charter authorizes? Why, the state that issues the charter, and in this case it is the State of New York that has issued both charters.

Here is another seeming restrictive injunction, which is not likely to prove formidable at all when the charter of the respective organizations is consulted. Remember, the name of one of the organizations is the "NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc." I happen to know that that particular corporation is exempted by the Attorney General's office so that contributions to it are deductible.

The plain truth is that the boys lost in their effort to kill or to seriously cripple the NAACP in Texas.

Texas NAACP Not Operating Under Conditions

TYLER, Tex. — The so-called restrictions handed the Texas NAACP Wednesday, when the associa-

Bias Laws Must Be Tried By State Court Before U S Will Act

Informer Sat. 4-20-57

Houston, Texas Post

RICHMOND, Va (NNPA) — A special three-judge Federal court Thursday refused to dismiss suits challenging the constitutionality of Virginia's socalled "anti-NAACP" laws.

32b

The suits, brought by the NAACP, are aimed at Virginia laws which would compel the NAACP to reveal the names of its member and financial donors.

The court set June 26 as the date to hear the constitutional challenge of the NAACP to the state laws designed to curb legal activities of the organization in fighting racial discrimination and segregation.

In a second decision, the court decided to keep on its docket indefinitely the NAACP attack on two legislative committee to require the NAACP to reveal its membership lists and certain financial data.

GROUP TOLD TO CONTINUE FIGHT

The court told the NAACP it should continue its legal attack on the two committees in the state courts before seeking redress from the Federal courts.

The two legislative committees have been investigating NAACP activities in Virginia. They want the NAACP's Virginia membership list, but the NAACP has denied them access to it.

Counsel for the NAACP contends that disclosure of the names and addresses of NAACP members would result in political and economic reprisal.

MOTIONS HELD IN ABEYANCE

In neither of the two cases did the court rule on state motions to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Federal court has no jurisdiction. These motions were held in abeyance.

In the suit against the investigation committees, the court pointed out that the NAACP has a similar case now headed toward the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

TO BE HANDLED BY STATE

"We feel gratified that the matter is to be handled by the state courts," said Judge Morris A Soper of Baltimore, speaking for himself and the other judges, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E Hoffman of Norfolk.

"It is the feeling of this court to hold the case in its present status until whatever rights the plaintiffs have can be fully asserted in the state courts," he said.

EXPECT HIGH COURT ACTION

Regardless of the outcome in state courts, the two cases are expected ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court.

The General Assembly set up a committee to study the tax-free status of the NAACP and other organizations, and the taxable status of their contributors.

The other committee was set up to study whether the NAACP and other organizations were violating newly enacted laws prohibiting the stirring up of racial litigation.

The NAACP contended that the newly enacted laws violated free speech, due process and other clauses of the Federal Constitution. The association launched its legal attack when subpenaed to produce its membership lists and financial records.

In the NAACP attack upon the law requiring the NAACP to register its membership, the court said it was satisfied that the issue of constitutionality should be argued on its merits on June 26. After that, the court will rule first on the state's motion to dismiss the suit.

MARSHALL ARGUES

In arguing for the NAACP Thurgood Marshall of New York said:

"I don't think the court can close its eyes to the facts that the express purpose of these laws is to make it as difficult as possible to get compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions . . . .

"Up until now, nothing has ever been wrong with poor people pooling their resources to finance efforts to secure their rights."

J Segar Gravatte, of Nottoway County, pleaded with the court to reject jurisdiction. He said:

"If these matters are pressed and if Federal courts exercise on every hand their power to restrain every effort of the people of Virginia to extricate themselves from this (desegregation) dilemma, it will be a disaster . . . a loss of education to the children of Virginia."

Anti-NAACP Laws to Get Test in Court

Fri. 4-12-57

Washington D.C.

By Robert E. Baker

Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, VA., April 11 A special three-judge Federal Court refused to dismiss suits challenging the legality of Virginia's so-called "anti-NAACP" legislation today.

In two separate sections, the Court

- Told the National Association for Advancement of Colored People it should continue its legal attack on two Virginia investigation committees in the state courts before seeking redress from the Federal judiciary.
- Set June 26 as the date to hear the NAACP's constitutional challenge of State laws requiring the organization to register its membership and contributors, and other laws designed to curb the stirring up of racial litigation.

In neither case did the Court rule on State motions to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction. These motions were held in abeyance.

In the suit against the investigation committees, the Court pointed out that the NAACP has a similar case now headed toward Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"We feel gratified that the matter is to be handled by the State courts," said Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, speaking for himself and the other judges, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

"It is the feeling of this Court to hold the case in its present status until whatever rights the plaintiffs have can be fully asserted in the State courts," he said.

Regardless of what action the State Supreme Court of Appeals takes, it is probable the challenge will go ultimately to the United States Supreme Court.

Fri. 4-12-57

The General Assembly set up the Thomson committee to study the tax-free status of the NAACP and other organizations, and the taxable status of their contributors. The Boatwright Committee was set up to study whether the NAACP and other organizations were violating newly defined laws prohibiting the stirring up of racial litigation.

P. 12

The NAACP contended the enacting laws violated free speech, due process and other clauses of the Federal Constitution. They lodged a legal attack when subpoenaed to produce membership lists which the NAACP stated would submit its members to harassment and economic retaliation.

Leslie Hall, of Alexandria, attorney for the Thomson Committee said the Federal courts should keep their hands off state legislative committees that are studying problems in order to make recommendations for state laws.

"If it (interference with the committees) is within the province of the Federal court," he said, "A state might as well turn over the reigns to the Federal Government and forget it has any rights at all."

In the NAACP attacks on the registration laws, the Court said it was satisfied that the constitutionality issue should be argued on its merits on June 26. After that, the Court will rule first on the State's motion to dismiss the suit.

In arguing for the NAACP today, Thurgood Marshall of New York, said: "I don't think the Court can close its eyes to the facts that the express purpose of these laws is to make it as difficult as possible to get compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions. . . . Up until now, nothing has ever been wrong with poor people pooling their resources to finance efforts to secure their rights."

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"If these matters are pressed nad if Federal Courts exercise on every hand their power to restrain every effort of the people of Virginia to extricate themselves from this (desegregation) dilemma, it will be a disaster. . . . a loss of education to the children of Virginia."

U.S. court turns down state plea

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-20-57

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)— A special three-judge Federal court Thursday refused to dismiss suits challenging the constitutionality of Virginia's so-called "anti-NAACP" laws.

The suits, brought by the NAACP, are aimed at Virginia laws which would compel the NAACP to reveal the names of its members and financial donors.

The court set June 26 as the date to hear the constitutional challenge of the NAACP to the state laws requiring the association to register its membership and contributors, and other laws designed to curb legal activities of the organization in fighting racial discrimination and segregation.

IN A SECOND decision, the court decided to keep on its docket indefinitely the NAACP attack on two legislative committees to require the NAACP to reveal its membership lists and certain financial data.

The court told the NAACP it should continue its legal attack on the two committees in the state courts before seeking redress from the Federal courts.

The two legislative committees — one headed by Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham and the other by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria — have been investigating NAACP activities in Virgina. They want the NAACP's Virginia membership list, but the NAACP has denied them access to the rolls.

Counsel for the NAACP contends that disclosure of the names and addresses of NAACP members would result in political and economic reprisal.

Afro-American

IN NEITHER of the two cases did the court rule on state motions to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Federal court has no jurisdiction. These motions were held in abeyance.

P. 12

In the suit against the investigation committees, the court pointed out that the NAACP has a similar case now headed toward the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"We feel gratified that the matter is to be handled by the states courts," said Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, speaking for himself and the other judges, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

"It is the feeling of this court to hold the case in its present status until whatever rights the plaintiffs have can be fully asserted in the state courts," he said.

Sat. 4-20-57

REGARDLESS OF the outcome in state courts, the two cases are expected ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court.

The General Assembly set up the Thomson committee to study the tax-free status of the NAACP and other orgaaniza-

tions, and the taxable status of their contributors.

The Boatwright committee was set up to study whether the NAACP and other organizations were violating newly enacted laws prohibiting the stirring up of racial litigation.

The NAACP contended that the newly enacted laws violated free speech, due process and other clauses of the Federal Constitution. The association launched its legal attack when subpoenaed to produce membership lists and financial records.

* * *

IN THE NAACP attack upon the law requiring the NAACP to register its membership, the court said it was satisfied that the issue of constitutionality should be argued on its merits on June 26. After that, the court will rule first on the state's motion to dismiss the suit.

In arguing for the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall of New York said: "I don't think the court can close its eyes to the facts that the express purpose of these laws is to make it as difficult as possible to get compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions. . . .

"Up until now, nothing has ever been wrong with poor people pooling their resources to finance efforts to secure rights."

* * *

J. SEGAR GRAVATTE, of Nottoway County, pleaded with the court to reject jurisdiction. He said:

"If these matters are pressed and if Federal courts exercise on every hand their power to restrain every effort of the people of Virginia to extricate themselves from this (desegregation) dilemma, it will be a disaster . . . a loss of education to the children of Virginia.

Suit plea studied by high court

Sat. 5-4-57

RICHMOND

The Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals agreed Friday to review the refusal of the Richmond Hustings Court to dismiss subpoenas against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The subpoenas require the NAACP to turn over its state financial and membership records to the Boatwright Committee, created last fall by the legislature to investigate the association.

The seven-member Court of Appeals judicial panel heard only the attorneys for the NAACP during the session which was held in the court's conference room.

Delegate John B. Boatwright, chairman of the investigating committee, and the committee chairmen were present as observers.

THE NAACP LAWYERS challenged the lower court's jurisdiction; said that it violated judicial procedure in issuing the subpoenas, and charged that issuance of the subpoenas amounted to an attempt at unlawful search and seizure of private property in violation of the state and U.S. constitutions.

Should the Court of Appeals' final ruling on the case uphold the NAACP contentions, it could amount to a challenge of the constitutionality of the state law which set up the Boatwright committee.

taking them for granted from yesterday to dooms-day if it were not for the NAACP."

The speaker then urged all of her listeners who had not paid their poll taxes to do so in order to register and vote, pointing out that discrimination would become "almost impossible" were every eligible colored Southerner to vote.

"Colored Southerners," she said in conclusion, "are now being faced with perhaps the heaviest responsibility ever laid upon a minority.

* * *

"AS COLORED Southerners you have an obligation to yourself, your group, the whole South, the nation and the world, because the colored Southerner is carrying the banner for democracy today."

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Gertrude Carl Smith. Mrs. Geneva Bell Harden presided.

Dr. C. J. Waller, president of the Staunton Branch NAACP, presented certificates of honor to individuals and organizations which have made significant contributions to the community during the past year.

Remarks were also made by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP.

'NAACP progress solid irreversible'

STAUNTON, Va. —"The colored southerner is carrying the banner for democracy today. The NAACP leadership is sound and irreproachable, and the overall progress it has made has been solid and irreversible."

The speaker was Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Charlottesville author and lecturer and wife of a professor on the faculty of the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Boyle was the principal speaker at a "Distinguished Service Day" program held May 12 at Staunton's Augusta Street Methodist Church by the Staunton branch of the NAACP.

"Southern whites," Mrs. Boyle declared, "have been raised to take segregation laws and customs for granted. They would have gone on

Va. NAACP Gets Time To Submit Records To State

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP)— Attempts by the NAACP to gain additional time in its fight against the Boatwright committee here in regard to opening its records to the state proved fruitful last week as the civil rights group was granted a stay until early July.

The action came after NAACP attorneys filed motions to have subpoenas against the group invalidated.

Plan Outlawing Group

Va Demanding NAACP Records

RICHMOND, Va. — In what is believed to be an effort to outlaw the NAACP, the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice has subpoenaed the Norfolk, Richmond and Charlottesville NAACP branches to produce financial and other records.

The action is directed at "any or all of the plaintiffs" in the Prince Edward County school desegregation suit subsequent to Dec. 31, 1950.

NAACP officials claimed that divulging the requested information would lead to intimidation of NAACP members.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson denied the plea for a temporary restraining order against the committee, holding that the NAACP should first appeal to the state courts for legal relief.

Oliver Hill, chairman of the NAACP's state legal staff, said the subpoenas "go beyond any reasonable request."

Judge E. W. Hening Jr. directed W. Lester Banks, NAACP state executive secretary, to produce "all letters, telegrams, memoranda and printed matter" dating back to Dec. 31, 1949.

In addition, NAACP officials were told to produce the financial records of the conference since Dec. 31, 1949.

New NAACP Curb Forecast

RICHMOND, Nov. 18 (AP) Legislation tightly restricting the legal activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its campaign for racially integrated public schools in Virginia will be offered at the next session of the Legislature in January.

Other bills now in the preparation stage would continue some type of interim legislative investigating committee as a watchdog over the NAACP's future activities.

The bills will be offered by members of a study committee which released a controversial report to the General Assembly over the weekend. The information comes from a source close to the Committee.

The legislative group, known formally as the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, released a voluminous report Saturday charging the NAACP and its affiliates with illegally promoting and supporting lawsuits in five Virginia school desegregation cases.

Four main accusations are found in the report. The Committee said its lengthy investigation of NAACP activities showed a "pattern of solicitation of business for lawyers, of obtaining plaintiffs by false pretenses, of total control of the litigation by persons other than the plaintiffs and the financing of litigation at no cost to the plaintiffs."

The plaintiffs were Negro pupils and their parents in the desegregation cases, one of which figured in the original desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954.

Cited in the report for what was termed the offense of unprofessional conduct were 10 NAACP lawyers in Virginia.

The Committee exonerated other racial activity groups of any illegal practices.

Jurisdiction Questioned In Guarding NAACP Lists

Star Thurs. 2-28-57
Washington D.C. P. 23-a

By MARY LOU WERNER
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—A bid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for Federal protection of its Virginia membership rolls today appeared to hinge on a question of jurisdiction.

In taking a motion by the NAACP under advisement yesterday, Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson said his prime concern was whether the case belonged in Federal or State court.

NAACP counsel are seeking a temporary restraining order from Judge Hutcheson to prevent two committees set up by the last session of the General Assembly from obtaining membership lists.

One committee, headed by Delegate John Boatwright of Buckingham County, is called the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice. The other is the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, of which Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria is chairman.

Subpoena Obtained

Both committees have asked the NAACP to turn over lists of its Virginia members. The Boatwright committee has gone a step further and obtained a subpoena in Richmond Hustings Court directing the NAACP to produce names of its members. In the motion pending before Judge Hutcheson, the NAACP seeks to block enforcement of the subpoena.

Before the membership issue arose with the two investigative committees, however, the NAACP filed suit in Federal Court last November, challenging legality of other so-called anti-NAACP legislation. One of the major issues in the November lawsuit is whether the NAACP can be compelled to bare its membership rolls.

"This case is one which involves some novel features," noted Judge Hutcheson, after hearing arguments from both sides on the NAACP motion yesterday.

He said it was a well established principle of law that the court that first assumes jurisdiction of a case retains jurisdiction thereafter until there is a decision. If the NAACP motion is not a continuation of the November suit, said Judge Hutcheson, then the State court acquired prior jurisdiction when the subpoena was issued.

Suit Not Yet Tried

"On the other hand," he continued, "if this case is the same as the November case, then this court would have prior jurisdiction."

The lawsuit filed in November by the NAACP has not been tried. It will be heard by a three-judge Federal Court in April. Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and five Commonwealth's Attorneys are defendants in the November litigation.

Robert L. Carter, general counsel for the NAACP, and Oliver W. Hill, Virginia NAACP attorney, said trial of the November suit would be moot if the State is permitted to see membership lists in the meantime. They contended the State seeks to intimidate and harass NAACP members after obtaining the lists.

William H. King, counsel for the Boatwright Committee, argued that a Federal Court has no right to regulate the affairs of a State legislative committee. Even if the Federal Court did have jurisdiction, he said, the NAACP had failed to show that any "irreparable injury" would result from producing membership lists.

Affidavit Read

He read an affidavit from Robert B. Crawford, president of the prosegregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, stating that he knew of no retaliation or harassment contemplated against NAACP members. Mr. Crawford said in the affidavit that, to the best of his knowledge, there was no feeling of hostility in Virginia toward the NAACP.

Mr. King argued that NAACP counsel could have proceeded in State courts "and, that being the case, Federal courts should not intervene."

Leslie Hall, counsel for the Thomson committee, said the principle involved in the motion "affects every State in the Union."

"If it is held here that a Federal Court has the power to enjoin legislative bodies from conducting proper legislative investigations, each State might as well turn over the reins of its government and forget it has any rights at all," he said.

Mr. King and Mr. Hall both read statements from the chairmen of their committees stating that they knew of no plans to publicize the NAACP membership lists.

Mr. Almond called the motion a "most dangerous proceeding" wherein a Federal court is asked "to stay the hand of a function to be exercised by the legislative branch of a sovereign State government."

NAACP Defies Listing Order

Evening Star
Wash. D.C. 2-27-57

RICHMOND, Feb. 27 (Special).—Today is the deadline for Virginia organizations active in racial matters to file membership lists and other information with the State Corporation Commission, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not intend to comply.

Oliver W. Hill, NAACP counsel at Richmond, said this law, like six other anti-NAACP bills enacted by the Virginia General Assembly last September, already was being challenged in a suit filed by him last November.

Until that suit is settled, he said, the NAACP would maintain its position that the SCC registration law, and others requiring publication of membership lists, is unconstitutional.

P. 22

The NAACP earlier had refused to give its membership lists to the Boatwright Committee, formally known as the Committee on Offenses against the Administration of Justice, and announced that it also would ignore a similar request from the Thomson Committee, officially titled the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities.

A subpoena was obtained in Richmond Hustings Court directing the NAACP to give its membership lists to the Boatwright Committee. The NAACP then filed a motion in Federal Court to nullify the subpoena. Judge Sterling Hutcheson will hear arguments on that motion tomorrow.

Mr. Hill said the NAACP had filed information required of all corporations with the SCC, but not the membership lists as specified under the new law directed at organizations active in racial matters.

NAACP Leaders Meet With Virginia Probers

Star Thurs. 2-21-57
Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21 (AP).—Five representatives of three Negro organizations met briefly yesterday with a legislative committee which last week took court action in an effort to obtain membership and financial data from the groups.

P. 22-a

The General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice interrupted a closed meeting at the State Capitol to receive some of the information it sought.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, told the committee he had mailed to it earlier the information specified in a subpoena of the Richmond Hustings Court.

No Questions Asked

Mr. Marshall offered "to answer any questions" the committee members desired to ask. There were not questions.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the committee he appeared to state he was "willing to cooperate" with the committee.

He noted he had complied with certain phases of a subponea in a letter sent earlier to the committee yesterday and submitted certain other information.

Also presented, but taking no part in the discussions, were Spottswood W. Robinson of Richmond, counsel for the educational fund; Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria, associated with Mr. Hill as NAACP counsel, and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

Boatwright Thanks Group

Delegate John B. Boatwright, committee chairman, thanked the group for coming and particularly thanked Mr. Marshall for his "substantial compliance" with the committee's request.

Mr. Hill told newsmen he would give the committee a record of expenditures in Virginia last year by the State branches of the NAACP, including location of offices, names and addresses of officials, and other information requested by the subpoenas, excepting membership rolls and lists of contributors.

State court subpoenas directing the NAACP and the Virginia conferences to produce membership and financial records before Mr. Boatwright's committee were, in effect, stayed Tuesday when Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson postponed until February 27 arguments on an NAACP motion for a restraining order against the usbpoenas.

Judge bans NAACP list to probers

Afro-American
Sat. 3-2-57
Baltimore Md.

RICHMOND (NNPA) — Judge Sterling Hutcheson in Federal District Court here Tuesday postponed until Feb. 27 hearing on the motion of the NAACP for a temporary restraining order to block a state legislative committee from obtaining its Virginia membership lists.

The NAACP was under subpena to produce its records at a meeting of the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice. The subpena was issued Feb. 14 by Judge W. Moscoe Huntley of Richmond Hustings Court at the request of the committee.

But Judge Hutcheson obtained an agreement from Delegate John B. Boatwright, Sr., committee chairman, not to press for the lists pending the outcome of the Feb. 27 hearing.

* * *

THE POSTPONEMENT surprised counsel for the NAACP and the two legislative committees involved in the dispute. The other is the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activity, of which Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria is chairman.

Both committees have requested the membership lists, but only the Boatwright committee had obtained a subpena.

Judge Hutcheson halted an income tax case he was hearing to suggest the postponement. Each side was awaiting a hearing on the NAACP motion for a temporary restraining order.

Henry T. Wickham, counsel for the Boatwright committee, filed with Judge Hutcheson an affidavit, signed by Boatwright. The affidavit stated that the Boatwright committee has always held its meetings behind closed doors.

* * *

THE PURPOSE of this affidavit was to show the court that only the five members of the committee would see the NAACP membership lists.

At the same time the NAACP filed its motion for a temporary restraining order, it also filed a complaint asking that a special three-judge Federal court be convened to pass on the constitutionality of the Virginia laws setting up the two committees.

Afro-American

As a reason for not issuing the order immediately, Judge Hutcheson said he wanted members of the legislative committees to have notice of the motion. Oliver W. Hill, NAACP counsel, told the court they had

not been notified.

In support of the motion for a temporary restraining order, Mr. Hill said the NAACP would suffer irreparable injury if it were not issued.

* * *

MR. HILL SAID the NAACP refused to give the committees the names and addresses of its Virginia membership and contributors, including the records of two of its affiliates, the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. But it will produce other information asked by the committees, Mr. Hill said.

"Revelation of the names and addresses of said members, voluntary workers, associates and contributors," Mr. Hill added, "would expose these persons to loss of their jobs and to threats of loss of employment and to political reprisals, as well as to economic sanctions against those engaged in profitable business, to their irreparable injury and damage."

MR. HILL also argued that if the NAACP is compelled to obey the subpena, the action would make moot questions raised earlier in a pending suit against Virginia's Attorney General and five commonwealth attorneys.

This suit, brought by the NAACP, seeks to have five of the state's recently enacted laws aimed at the NAACP declared unconstitutional by the federal courts.

5 NAACP Leaders Subpenaed

RICHMOND, March 11 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today asked a state court to dismiss subpenas that would bare the organization's Virginia membership records to a legislative committee.

Almost simultaneously, a spokesman for a second committee created by the General Assembly disclosed that legislative subpenas have been served on at least five NAACP representatives.

The latter ordered the representatives to appear before the Thomson Committee at the State Capitol Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. to be examined by the Committee. The nature of the examination was not indicated.

However, both the Thomson Committee and the Boatwright Committee are investigating racial activities in Virginia under powers conferred at their creation by the extra session of the Assembly last September.

Dismissal Asked

In the motion filed today in the Richmond Hustings Court, counsel for the NAACP, the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Conference, asked dismissal of subpenas issued Feb. 14 and March 8.

The subpenas issued in February ordered the NAACP, its Virginia Conference and the Educational Fund to provide certain financial data and membership records to the Boatwright Committee. Eventually, the NAACP and the Educational Fund complied with the subpenas, but the Virginia Conference resisted on the ground its members would suffer "irreparable injury."

On last Friday, the Boatwright Committee obtained a new subpena in Richmond Hustings Court.

This summonded W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia Conference, to produce his records for examination in the investigation being made by Committee on offenses against the administration of justice. Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County is the Committee's chairman.

Subpenas Confirmed

Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, confirmed tonight that subpenas were served over the weekend against witneses to be heard by his Committee tomorrow.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the NAACP and the Virginia Conference, said the legislative subpenas were issued against himself, Banks W. Spottswood Robinson II counsel for the Educational Fund; Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, former Virginia Conference president, and David Longley of Richmond, Conference treasurer.

Hill said he did not know whether there were others. He told a reported the NAACP officials planned to appear before the committee but would not take any records to the hearing.

U. S. Judge Refuses Plea Of NAACP

Washington D.C.

Membership Issue Up to State Courts, Hutcheson Holds

Thurs. 3-7-57

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson refused to interfere yesterday with a Virginia court subpena calling for NAACP membership lists.

Hutcheson, in a decision in Richmond, said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should use the State courts to fight the subpena.

The membership lists are being sought by two investigation committees established by the General Assembly when it passed a package of laws last September to curb racial litigation.

The NAACP claimed that baring its membership lists would open members to economic reprisals. The committees obtained the subpenas from Richmond Hustings Court Judge W. Moscoe Huntley, and the NAACP sought to block the move in Federal District Court.

The NAACP, in view of Hutcheson's ruling, reportedly was studying whether to appeal the decision, if legally possible, or seek an injunction to invalidate the subpena in State courts.

Hutcheson did not rule on the constitutionality of the laws which set up the investigative committees. A special three-judge Federal court will meet April 11 to hear arguments on that question.

That special court also will hear an injunction request by the NAACP to stop State legal officers from enforcing other laws requiring all groups interested in racial litigation to register with the State Corporation Commission.

The two committees involved in the Hutcheson ruling yesterday are the Committee on the Administration of Justice headed by Del. John B. Boatwright of Buchanan, and the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, headed by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

NAACP Gets New Deadline

Evening Star Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Mar. 14 (AP).—A Richmond judge has given the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches a new deadline in which to comply with subpoenas directing the organization to turn over membership rolls and other data to a legislative investigating unit.

Thurs. 3-14-57

The deadline will permit appeal by the organization to the Virginia Supreme Court. The action by Hustings Court Judge W. Moscoe Huntley removes the original deadline of March 15 by which the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice sought information.

Judge Huntley is the same judge who issued the subpoenas on February 14 and March 8. His action yesterday came in a hearing during which he refused an NAACP plea to set aside the subpoenas altogether.

May Bring Delay

Attorneys said Judge Huntley's action could result in the subpoenas being held in abeyance as much as 60 days, if the appeal is denied. If granted, a considerably longer period would elapse before a final ruling could be expected, they said.

There was also the possibility the conference could hold off compliance through 1957—or until the committee expires—by appealing the constitutional questions involved to the United States Supreme Court.

The committee was established by the General Assembly last year to determine whether present laws against the promotion and support of litigation by persons who are not parties to the litigation should be amended.

White Groups Subpoenaed

Its main target so far has been NAACP activities in connection with recent school desegregation lawsuits. It has also moved, however, to subpoena four white racial organizations.

Though they agreed to supply some information requested by the committee, NAACP officials have refused to name some 23,000 Virginia members and contributors.

Ruling Declined In NAACP Tilt

Evening Star Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, Mar. 7 (AP).—Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson yesterday declined to interfere with orders of a State court compelling the NAACP to bare its membership records to a State legislative investigating committee.

Thurs. 3-7-57

Judge Hutcheson said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its Virginia branches have "a remedy at law in a court of competent jurisdiction" and cannot apply to him for relief.

Richmond Hustings Court Judge Moscoe Huntley had granted subpoenas directing the NAACP to supply the names to the General Assembly's investigative committee.

According to arguments in Federal court last week, Judge Hutcheson's decision to stay out of the case would not prevent the NAACP from returning to State court with new moves to protect the membership lists.

One of the arguments advanced by attorneys for two State investigating committees was that the NAACP should have tried to crush the subpoena in State court before going into Federal court with the motion for an injunction.

NAACP Asks Deadline

Oliver W. Hill, attorney for the Virginia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, summed up the Negroes' request for a specific desegregation date by saying:

Tues. 2-12-57

"Nothing has been accomplished in racial litigation until the court has set a definite time limit."

Washington D.C.

Robertson attempted to introduce as evidence the report of the House Subcommittee, headed by Rep. James C. David (D-Ga.), on Washington, D. C., desegration. He also tried to introduce statistics on the venereal disease rate, the incidence of illegitmacy and crime rate among Newport News Negroes, the percentage of taxes paid by Negroes and whites and a speech made here last year by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Negro Democrat, from Harlem.

Said Hoffman: "Oh, Mr. Robertson, there is no use putting all this hullabaloo in the record and you know it."

Virginia's Silly Law

Afro-American

When is a public meeting, not a public meeting?

Sat. 3-16-57

Virginia's Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. ruled that meetings of the PTA are not public and therefore need not be segregated.

Richmond

Virginia law requires that any public assembly attended by white and colored persons must be segregated.

In his written opinion, Attorney General Almond said council meetings do not come within this category because the general public is not invited.

Clearly the Virginia statute violates the 14th Amendment which declares no state can discriminate against citizens on the basis of color.

At its first opportunity, the Virginia NAACP should stage a test suit to determine the right of the state to violate the Constitution of the United States.

We think the public assemblage law is silly, and it only takes one test-case to prove whether we are right or wrong.

Test Va. NAACP Law On June 26

Defender
Sat. 5-4-57
Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The attack on the constitutionally of Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws" will be heard on its merits on June 26. A three-judge federal court last week postponed "a final decision on the motion to dismiss two complaints challenging five bills passed by the General Assembly last September.

The NAACP told the court if the state's "NAACP laws" are upheld, it would close the door to Negroes seeking constitutional rights.

Robert L. Carter of New York contended that the legislation enacted in September in the Virginia Legislature is part of an overall state policy to prevent implementation of rights the U. S. Supreme Court has held must be given to Negro citizens.

Both Carter and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, associate NAACP counsel, contended the court should deny the motion for dismissal of the NAACP's conplaint challenging the constitutionality of the legislation.

The court withheld judgment, pending action in state courts, on the motion to dismiss suits aimed at knocking out the Boatwright and Thompson committees, both created by the legislature to investigate racial activities and litigation.

The court asked counsel for the defendants to file answers to the complaints within 20 days and directed that pending a final decision enforcement of the laws would be in status quo.

The Boatwright Committee has heard officials of the NAACP and Defenders of State Soveriengty and Individual Liberties, but the investigation of the latter group was but a farce since the real target of the laws on the race issue passed by the legislature are aimed at putting the NAACP out of business.

Members of the three-judge court are Morris A. Soper of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond Federal District Court, and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk Federal Court of Norfolk Federal District Court.



MRS. BERNETTA WEST
To Be Honored

Cumberland Will Honor Mrs. West

Journal & Guide
Aug. 3-10-57
Norfolk, Va.

FARMVILLE, Va. — Mrs. Bernetta B. West is being honored by the Cumberland Branch, NAACP on Sunday, May 12, at 8 p.m. at Corner Stone Baptist Church, Cumberland, Va.

P. H.

An appreciation service will be held in recognition of the untiring work done by Mrs. West in the county. She organized the NAACP Branch here in 1943, and has been its president until today. She has constantly fought for better civic participation and a democratic way of life in this county. She is also a member of the executive board of the Virginia State Conference NAACP. She is president of the Cumberland Women's Missionary and Educational Convention. Her civic, religious, and educational record in this county is a shining example of womanhood at its best.

INTIMIDATION CHARGED

NAACP Officials Due To Face Virginia Quiz

Star 6-21-57
Washington D. C.

RICHMOND, June 21 (AP).—The executive secretary of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an NAACP attorney were to appear before the Boatwright Committee as it continued its investigation here today.

W. Lester Banks of Richmond, the executive secretary, and Attorney Oliver W. Hill of Richmond were to go before the committee in the second day of its present series of hearings.

Both Mr. Banks and Mr. Hill had been called to appear yesterday. The committee did not get to Mr. Banks before adjourning for the day and did not complete its questioning of Mr. Hill.

Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, chairman of the committee, said "We're getting the stuff we're looking for."

William H. King of Richmond, committee counsel, added that "the day was not ill-spent."

Mr. Hill said, however, "they're still fishing" and added that the committee's questions produced "nothing we hadn't already given them."

A difference of opinion was also noted on why the committee's sessions were closed to the press and public. Each side blamed the other for the veil of secrecy.

Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, an attorney who represented two of yesterday's witnesses, told reporters "Our position has been plain all along . . . we advised the committee that we request open hearings."

The secretary of the committee, John B. Boatwright, jr., of Richmond—son of the committee chairman—said, however, the meetings were closed because of an earlier NAACP protest made in Richmond Federal District Court when the constitutionality of the law creating the committee was challenged.

The NAACP protested to the court it didn't want to give the committee information because it might be made public, Mr. Boatwright said. An affidavit was filed with the court by the committee, Mr. Boatwright said, certifying that all committee meetings would be in executive session.

George R. Ferguson, president of the Charlottesville NAACP branch and yesterday's first witness, contended the committee's purpose is "intimidation."

He said the committee asked him "50 million questions" during his three-hour stint on the witness stand. "Just calling me down here with a subpoena that I didn't get until 2 p.m. yesterday (Wednesday) was intimidation," he added.

Mr. Ferguson said the committee had photostatic copies of bank checks drawn on the account of the Charlottesville branch and questioned him about the expenses for which they were drawn.

He said he was asked whether the Charlottesville branch had paid any lawyers for their work in the Charlottesville desegregation suit. The answer he gave the committee, Mr. Ferguson said, was: "We haven't received a bill yet."

Mr. Hill told newsmen the NAACP has never denied it helped plaintiffs pay the cost of desegregation litigation. The cost of such suits is too much for individuals to bear, he said.

The Boatwright committee—formally the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice—was set up by the special session of the Legislature last fall to determine whether State laws forbidding the stirring up of litigation by persons not parties thereto needed to be amended.

More NAACP Subpoenas Expected In Virginia

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Sat. 6-15-57

RICHMOND, June 15 (AP).—The Boatwright Committee was expected to obtain more subpoenas today in its investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Six subpoenas were obtained by the committee yesterday, two each in Richmond, Norfolk and Charlottesville. Delegate B. Boatwright of Buckingham, chairman of the committee, said identical supoenas would be obtained against NAACP officials in Prince Edward County, probably today.

P 26-A

One of the subpoenas issues here by Judge E. W. Hening, jr., of Richmond Circuit Court directed W. Lester Banks, NAACP executive secretary in Virginia, to produce certain records before the committee — officially the General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice—at 10 a.m. here next Wednesday.

It asked for "all letters, telegrams, memoranda, printed matter and other writings . . . which subsequent to December 31, 1949, were sent to or received from or recorded conversations with any one or more of:"

1. The officers or representatives of the Virginia branches of the NAACP.

2. The officers, directors or committeemen of the conference.

3. The representatives of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

4. The plaintiffs in the recent desegregation cases against the school boards of Charlottesville, Newport News, Norfolk and Prince Edward County.

5. A listed group of some 15 individuals, most of them attorneys involved in the cases.

Mr. Banks was also directed to produce the financial records of the conference since December 31, 1949.

Another subpoena was issued by Judge W. Moscoe Huntley of Richmond Hustings Court summoning J. Jay Nickens, jr., secretary-treasurer of the Consolidated Bank & Trust Co. of Richmond, to present at the meeting all reports of the bank showing deposits and withdrawals of the Richmond NAACP branch, the State organization and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Two similar orders were issued by Judge Clyde H. Jacob of the Norfolk Circuit Court.

One directed Robert D. Robertson, president of the Norfolk NAACP branch, to produce certain records and writings before the committee June 19. The other required the Southern Bank of Norfolk to produce before the committee records showing deposits and withdrawals during and subsequent to 1954 made by the State NAACP, the Norfolk branch, the national association and the Defense and Educational Fund.

Va. NAACP Gets Time To Submit Records To State

Daily World Aug. 6-23-57 Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Attempts by the NAACP to gain additional time in its fight against the Boatwright committee here in regard to opening its records to the state proved fruitful last week as the civil rights group was granted a stay until early July.

The action came after NAACP attorneys filed motions to have subpoenas against the group invalidated.

David J. Mays, counsel for Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond and five Commonwealth's attorneys named as defendants in the suit, said the interrogatories were submitted to narrow the issues.

Mays asserted that the state was asking for facts. He said it "is essential that we know what their contentions are, so we'll know how to meet their attack on us."

Judge Morris A. Soper of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals interrupted Mays to say "It is hardly convincing that these contentions are being hidden. We don't want to go through a lot of shadow boxing for nothing."

Judge Soper said "this is an important case and we want all the assistance we can get. There is noth ing a federal judge considers with more care than a state law."

J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, representing the state, said the five separate laws aimed at the NAACP had been brought into a single law suit "in a purely hypothetical situation."

Judge Soper interrupted him to say "there is nothing hypothetical about these acts or their purposes." He added that they "were not passed because of hypotheses, but because of a situation."

Federal Judges Hear Test Case Against Paralyzing Of NAACP

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 2 June 4-57

RICHMOND, Va.—(NNPA) — The NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., gave four objections Friday why it should not be compelled to answer questions under the Virginia laws aimed at paralyzing the two organizations in the State.

The objections were heard by a special three-judge Federal District Court here in a preliminary move to the principal issue of whether the two organizations must register with the state each year and disclose their membership and other records.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III, representing the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, gave these objections.

1. A litigant cannot be compelled to disclose the evidence he intends to use in proving his case.
2. A litigant cannot be compelled to give answers involving opinions and conclusions of law or fact.
3. A litigant cannot be compelled to answer interrogatories concerning matters admitted in the pleadings.
4. A litigant cannot be compelled to answer questions that would lead to investigations of persons or activities not connected with the litigant.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund answered 22 of the written questions propounded to it by the State. The NAACP answered 14 of them.

Both Robinson and Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney, said they did not answer the majority of the questions because they fell under one or more of the four objections.

Brown, several more days to find and submit these records.

ONE YEAR MISSING

Judge William D. Medley of Arlington Circuit Court ordered Brown to give the committee his fee book for the period from June 1950, through June 1955.

Committee Chairman James M. Thomson of Alexandria said Brown complied except for records covering the period from June 1954 to June 20, 1955. This is the period the committee "is vitally interested in since that is the time the suit was filed," Thomson declared.

Thomson said two days of closed door hearings here produced testimony indicating that plaintiffs did not have control of the Arlington integration suit. He also predicted that information gathered by the committee would be sufficient "to bar the NAACP from unauthorized practice of law."

SCAN FOR BARRATRY

One of the stated purposes of the Virginia committee is to determine whether any organizations are soliciting legal business, stirring up litigation, and providing fees for clients.

The whole matter ties in with lawsuits over desegregation of schools in Virginia.

File Yielded By NAACP In Virginia

Courthouse P. 22 Daily World Sept. 21-57

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 20 (AP)— An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today turned over some of his fee records to a Virginia legislative committee on racial activities after a state court ordered him to do so.

The committee said it did not get records covering the period in which a public school integration suit was filed against Arlington County school officials. It said it would give the lawyer, Edwin C.

NAACP lists 4 reasons why it objects to Va. questions

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57 P. 12 Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)— The NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., gave four objections Friday why it should not be compelled to answer questions under the Virginia laws aimed at paralyzing the two organizations in the State.

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JUDGE MORRIS A. SOPER of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals interrupted Mays to say: "It is hardly convincing that these contentions are being hidden. We don't want to go through a lot of shadow boxing for nothing."

Judge Soper said: "this is an important case and we want all the assistance we can get. There is nothing a federal judge considers with more care than a state law."

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* * *

THE NAACP charges that the five laws abridge its freedom of speech and deny it equal protection and due process of the law, which are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Besides requiring registration with the state and the filing of membership lists, the laws tighten statutes against barratry.

Barratry is the incitement of litigation. The state hopes to prove that NAACP attorneys have incited persons to act as plaintiffs in segregation cases. If such charges can be proved, the attorneys would be subject to disbarment.

The laws were enacted to stop the NAACP from prosecuting suits to compel the state to comply with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Rights sought ours for over 100 years

Afro-American p. 19

Baltimore Md.

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON

SUFFOLK, Va. — "The Rights we seek have been guaranteed by the constitution of the United States for well over 100 years — we cannot then be called an 'extremist' organization."

This was the declaration of Dr. Edward Odom Jr. as he addressed the opening-day session of the Virginia State conference of NAACP branches.

The convention, which drew well over 500 delegates and visitors, opened here Friday despite an anonymous telephone threat that the convention headquarters, East End Baptist Church, would be bombed.

* * *

OF THE THREAT, W. Lester Banks, state executive secretary said: "It was probably just a 'crank' call — we reported the matter to the FBI and the local officials. We don't actually feel there will be any such incident."

There was certainly no evidence of fear in the rpoert of State President Dr. E. B. Henderson, who said:

"God and the majority of the peoples of the world are on our side, the Almonds, the Tucks, the Stanleys and the Byrds to the contrary notwithstanding.

"So let us go forth into the new year hopeful and with courage. We are winning battles regularly. Someday, the war will be won."

DR. HENDERSON'S speech preceeded a workshop on "The Church Meets The Challenge." Among panelists in this discussion were Dr. E. D. McCreary, professor of philosophy, Virginia Union University; the Rev. William B. Abbot, pastor of Oakdale Presbyterian Church, Norfolk.

The Friday night mass meeting, held at First Baptist Church, featured an address by Franklin H. Williams, director-counsel of the West Coast regional NAACP office.

On Saturday, the theme of the morning workshop dealt with "membership, fun-raising branch programming techniques," "Improving Public Relations Through Education" was the theme of the afternoon workshop.

Among the speakers were:

* * *

MRS. EDITH HUSSEY, chairman of the State Education Committee; John Stokes, a student at Virginia State College, who was a plaintiff in

Boatwright Unit Calls NAACP's Suits Illegal

'Unethical Conduct' Laid to Attorneys In Integration Cases

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16 (AP). Virginia's Boatwright Committee today categorically charged the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with illegally promoting desegregation lawsuits and accused 10 individual attorneys of "unprofessional conduct."

The report of the committee, headed by Delegate John Boatwright of Buckingham County, is the second within a week to criticize NAACP activities. It goes further than the earlier report by the Thomson Committee in making specific charges against the NAACP and its lawyers.

The other investigative committee, headed by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, said the NAACP's activities were "reprehensible," and declared that information regarding lawyers would be turned over to the proper Bar Association committees for possible action.

Four Accusations Made

Charges leveled by the Boatwright Committee in its report include actual violations of law, punishable through court action.

The committee said its study of NAACP activities showed "a pattern" of:

1. "Solicitation of business for lawyers."
2. "Obtaining (of) 'plaintiffs' by false pretenses."
3. "Total control of the litigation by persons other than the plaintiffs."
4. "The financing of litigation at no cost to the plaintiffs."

The plaintiffs were Negro pupils and their parents in the desegregation cases, one of which figured in the original desegregation decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1954.

Groups and individuals are charged in the committee report with one or more of the offenses of "maintenance," "barratry," "running and capping," "unauthorized practice of law," and "unprofessional conduct."

Assembly Action Asked

The five - man Boatwright Committee recommended action by the General Assembly, by the Virginia State bar and by commonwealth's attorneys in the areas concerned.

It said it will prepare between now and January 8 when the assembly convenes "appropriate legislation," and the committee recommended that it be continued b ythe 1958 legislature with its investigation.

Generally the State bar is responsible for handling charges of unprofessional conduct by lawyers and of unauthorized practice of law. Local commonwealth's attorneys have jurisdiction to prosecute for other offenses.

The Boatwright Committee—formally "The Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice"—is one of two special committees set up by the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1956.

NAACP Challenges Group

The legislative act creating the Boatwright Committee and the validity of committee actions have been challenged by the NAACP in a case pending in the Virginia Supreme Court. The NAACP has challenged the right of the committee to subpoena the NAACP's records and membership lists. Some records of the NAACP were turned over to the committee, but others were withheld.

In today's report the committee said it found that the offense of "unprofessional conduct" has been committed by 10 NAACP lawyers in Virginia:

Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk, Edwin C. Brown of Alexandria, Roland D. Ealey of Richmond, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk, Martin A. Martin of Richmond, Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, W. Hale Thompson of Newport News, Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia and Phillip S. Walker of Newport News.

The committee did not itemize charges against the lawyers named, but said the offense was defined by four canons in the canons of professional ethics which govern lawyers.

Provisions of the cited canons say lawyers should not volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, should not stir up "strife and litigation," should not be controlled by any law agency which intervenes between client and lawyer, and should not let himself be connected with the unauthorized practice of law by any lay agency.

School Suits Cited

Named by the committee as having committed the offense of unauthorized practice of law were: the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches and its executive secretary, W. Lester Banks of Richmond.

From testimony taken at closed hearings and from evidence gathered by its investigators, the committee concluded that in each of five Virginia desegregation lawsuits the object of the litigation to seek integrated schools was determined entirely by the resolution of the board of directors of the NAACP adopted in New York City on October 9, 1950.

"In no case was the object of the litigation specified by the selected 'clients' who became plaintiffs in the cases," the committee said.

"In the great majority of instances the plaintiffs did not desire or realize they were to be made parties to litigation, and learned nothing of it until after such litigation was commenced; and at no stage did the lawyers involved discuss with the plaintiffs their wishes as to steps to be taken, all such matters being determined and directed by the NAACP organization sponsoring the litigation.

"Plaintiffs Not Consulted"

"Furthermore, and with minor exceptions, in each of these cases those who were named as plaintiffs, became represented by lawyers selected for them by the Virginia State conference or a local branch.

"The parties were not consulted as to who their counsel would be, and many were never advised that a lawyer was purporting to act on their behalf.

"In none of these cases was any plaintiff requested or expected to contribute to the costs of litigation despite his or her ability to do so. All of the lawyers participating looked only to the NAACP or one of its affiliated organizations for their orders and their compensation."

Among other conclusions, the committee said the common law offense of maintenance—where "a person without interest in a suit officiously intermeddles therein by assisting either party with money or otherwise to prosecute or defend it"—had been committed by the NAACP, its legal defense fund organization, the State NAACP conference and NAACP branches at Norfolk, Charlottesville, Arlington, Newport News, Greensville County, Mecklenburg County, Charlotte County, Lancaster County, Isle of Wight County and Sussex County.

Barratry Charged

For committing the common offense of barratry—defined as "frequently stirring up suits and quarrels between individuals, either at law or otherwise"—the committee named the NAACP, its State conference, Mr. Hill, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Banks.

For "running and capping"—acting improperly as an agent for an attorney in soliciting or procuring legal business—the committee named the NAACP, several Virginia branches and banks.

Though it devoted most of its time to investigating NAACP activities, the committee reported it also investigated and found no offenses had been committed by these groups which have been active in racial matters: the Virginia White Citizens Council, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, the Fairfax Civic Council, the Virginia League and the Peninsula Citizens Council.

Outside the area of racial relations, the committee reported it had found 16 instances where laymen in Virginia had actively solicited injured railway employes to seek the services of non-Virginia lawyers.

Committee members, in addition to Chairman Boatwright, include Senator E. Almer Ames, jr., of Accomack, Senator Earl A. Fitzpatrick of Roanoke, Delegate William F. Stone of Martinsville and Delegate J. J. Williams, jr., of Henrico. The committee employed as counsel William H. King of Richmond

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He was introduced by Thomas Reid, Portsmouth attorney.

The election of officers closed the meeting.

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the Prince Edward School segregation case; Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Dr. John H. Marion, executive director, the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

At the Jackson Memorial dinner, life membership awards were given to members of the state and local NAACP legal staff members in recognition of their services.

A queens' pageant was also held Saturday evening at Booker T. Washington High School. Thurgood Marshall, director of the NAACP legal defense and educational fund, crowned the queens following a report by State Treasurer David E. Longley.

The three-day meeting concluded with a freedom rally at Booker Washington High Sunday afternoon. Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, addressed an overflow crowd.

NAACP Hit For Role in School Suits

Plaintiffs Weren't Consulted, Says Boatwright Probe

By James Geary

RICHMOND, Nov. 16 (AP) A special investigative committee of the Virginia Legislature threw the book at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today.

A report of the Boatwright Committee said NAACP and its affiliates have illegally promoted and supported lawsuits in the five Virginia school desegregation cases.

The Committee said its study of NAACP activities showed "a pattern" of:

- "Solicitation of business for lawyers,"
- "Obtaining (of) 'plaintiffs' by false pretenses,"
- "Total control of the litigation by persons other than the plaintiffs,"
- "The financing of litigation at no cost to the plaintiffs."

The plaintiffs were Negro pupils and their parents in the desegregation cases, one of which figured in the original desegregation decision of the Unitde States Supreme Court in 1954.

Groups and individuals are charged in the committee report with one or more of the offenses of "maintenance," "barratry," "running and capping," "unauthorized practice of law," and "unprofessional conduct."

The five-man Boatwright Committee recommended action by the General Assembly, by the Virginia State Bar and by commonwealth's attorneys in the areas concerned.

The Committee said it will prepare "appropriate legislation" between now and Jan. 8, when the Assembly convenes, and recommended that it be continued by the 1958 legislature in order to go on with its investigation.

Generally the State Bar is responsible for handling charges of unprofessional conduct by lawyers and of unauthorized practice of law. Local commonwealth's attorneys have jurisdiction to prosecute for other offenses.

Special Committee

The Boatwright Committee —formally the "Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice"—is one of two special committees set up by the special session of the Legislature in the summer of 1956. It is headed by Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County. Its 41-page preport is document with a thick appendix.

The other special committee, headed by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, investigated similar situations and reported early last week that NAACP had engaged in unauthorized law practices.

The legislative act creating the Boatwright Committee, and the valdity of committee actions, have been challenged by NAACP in a case pending in the Virginia Supreme Court. NAACP has challenged the right of the Committee to subpoena NAACP's records and membership lists. Some records were turned over to the Committee, others were withhld.

In today's report the Committee said it found that the offense of unprofessional conduct has been committed by 10 NAACP lawyers in Virginia: Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk, Edwin C. Brown of Alexandria, Roland D. Ealey of Richmond, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk, Martin A. Martin of Richmond, Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond, W. Hale Thompson of Newport News, Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia and Phillip S. Walker of Newport News.

[Hill said he would withhold comment until he can study the report. Brown could not be reached immediately for comment.]

The Committee did not itemize charges against the lawyers named, but said the offense was defined by four canonsi n the professional ethics which govern lawyers. Provisions of the cited canons say lawyers should not volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, should not stir uf "strife and litigation," should not be controlled by any law agency which intervenes between client and lawyer, and should not let themselves be connected with the unauthorized practice of law by any lay agency.

Named by the Comimttee as having committed the offense of unauthorized practice of lawyers, NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, and its executive secretary, W. Lester Banks of Richmond.

Plaintiffs' Role

From testimony taken at closed hearings and from evidence gathered by its investigators, the Committee concluded that in each of five Virginia school desegregation lawsuits, "the object of the litigation to seek integrated schools was determined entirely by the resolution of the Board of Directors of the NAACP adopted in New York City on Oct. 9, 1950.

"In no case was the object of the litigation specified by the selected 'clients' who became plaintiffs in the cases," the committee said.

"In the great majority of instances the plaintiffs did not desire or realize they were to be made parties to litigation, and learned nothing of it until after such litigation was commenced; and at no stage did the lawyers involved discuss with the plaintiffs their wishes as to steps to be taken, all such matters being determined and directed by the NAACP organization sponsoring the litigation.

"Furthermore, and with minor exceptions, in each of these cases those who were named as plaintiffs became represented by lawyers selected for them by the Virginia State Conference or a local branch. The parties were not consulted as to who their counsel would be, and many were never advised that a lawyer was purporting to act on their behalf.

"In none of these cases was any plaintiff requested or expected to contribute to the cost of litigation despite his or her ability to do so. All of the lawyers participating looked only to the NAACP or noe of its affiliated organizations for their orders and their compensation."

"Intermeddling" Charged

Among other conclusions, the Committee said the common law offense of maintenance—where "a person without interest in a suit officiously intermeddles therein by assisting either party with money or otherwise to prosecute or defend it"—had been commited by NAACP, its legal defense fund organization, the State NAACP Conference and NAACP branches at Norfolk, Charlottesville, Arlington, Newport News, Greensville County, Mecklenburg County, Charlotte County, Lancaster County, Isle of Wight County and Sussex County.

For committing the common-law offense of barratry—defined as "frequently stirring up suits and quarrels between individuals, either at law or otherwise" — the Committee named NAACP, its State Conference, Hill, Robinson and Banks.

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32b 1957 NAACP VIRGINIA

NAACP Acts Illegal, Says Thomson

By Connie Feeley
and Ralph Reikowsky
Staff Reporter

James M. Thomson, head of Virginia's racial investigating committe, said yesterday that his probe has turned up evidence of illegal law practices by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thomson said that at various times during the course of the Arlington school desegregation suit and other suits in Virginia the NAACP has violated Virginia law.

He said his committee has information sufficient to bar the NAACP from "unauthorized practice of law" in the State.

He made his statement as the committe wound up two days of closed-door hearings at the Arlington County Court House.

Two Witnesses Balk

During yesterday's sessions, two witnesses balked and a third charged that the committee was using "Gestapo" tactics.

Defying the committee were Edwin C. Brown, legal advisor for the NAACP in Northern Virginia, and David H. Scull, an Annandale, Va., businessman.

Brown refused to give the committee his private records of fees received from clients. The committee then obtained a subpena from Arlington Circuit Court ordering him to produce the records.

Scull, partner in a calendar publishing firm in Annandale and vice-president oft he Fairfax County Council of Human Relations, refused to answer any committe questions except those pertaining to his name, address and business occupation.

The committee then obtained a subpena from Circuit Court ordering him to appear for a hearing Oct. 8 to show cause for refusing to answer the questions.

A third witness—E. B. Henderson, President of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches—told reporters he considers the closed-door hearings "typical of Gestapo type proceedings."

Ten witnesses testified yesterday, bringing the total to 16 for the two-day hearings in the Arlington County Court House.

Hearing on Brown

Leadoff witnesses were three Negro women—Isabelle Jones, Mary Scales and Adele Williams—who were among the plaintiffs in the original Arlington school desegregation case in 1956.

Mrs. Williams' testimony was interrupted while the committee sought the court order on Brown's records.

During the open court hearing before Circuit Court Judge William D. Medley, Committee Chairman Thomson, took the stand.

He said Brown had refused to produce records of legal fees received between 1950 and 1955 on grounds that they were not pertinent to the hearing. The committee, Thomson said, wanted to know if Brown had received any fees from the NAACP or from any attorneys or organizations affiliated with the NAACP during those years.

Under cross-examination by Brown's attorney, Samuel W. Tucker, Thomson said the committee was "attempting to show that the NAACP was unlawfully practicing law by engaging in the hiring of attorneys."

Under further cross-examination, Thomson admitted that Brown had denied getting any fees from the NAACP. However, Brown had received a $100 check from the Alexandria branch of the organization which was described as a gift for his service as president, Thomson testified. The committee would like to check this item with Brown's records. Thomson said. "I just want to get the facts," he added.

Medley Grants Order

Judge Medley granted the order on grounds that Brown's records were pertinent to the investigation. Brown then turned over his records between 1951 and the present, with the exception of the year beginning June 1954 and ending June, 1955.

Thomson said the committee is 'vitally interested" in this portion of the records which Brown said he could not locate. Brown was given four days to locate them.

Other witnesses at the closed hearings, attended by three members of the 10-member committee were Barbara Marx, a white plaintiff in the Arlington school suit, E. B. Henderson, the NAACP official Theo De Febio, a white mother involved in racial litigation, and Mrs. De Febio's attorneys, Albert I. Kassabian and C. Douglas Adams.

Thomson, who is a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Alexandria, said he found nothing amiss in Mrs. De Febio's case.

Her two sons were expelled from Fairfax County schools when she refused to sign a Virginia pupil placement form.

After Solons Attack Methods

Thomson Admits Being "On Own" In Textbook Probe

Delegate James M. Thomson, head of one of the General Assembly-created committees probing the activities of the NAACP in Virginia, admitted last week that he acted on his own when he shifted from anti-NAACP tactics to assume a role of investigator of textbooks used in public schools.

In a letter to Norfolk area members of the General Assembly, Del. Thomson said that the committee he heads "has, of course not authorized any study (of textbook and reference materials) and obviously no investigation of the school system as such is contemplated."

* * *

DELEGATE THOMSON was called down when the counsel for his committee demanded lists of textbooks and reference materials from high schools in Arlington, Fairfax and Alexandria.

Delegate C. Harrison Mann, Jr. of Arlington told Delegate Thomson and his group to "stay out of Arlington schools." Delegate Charles B. Cross, Jr. of Norfolk county and State Senator Mills Godwin of Suffolk also warned Thomson of the implications of his acts telling him to lay off his school book probe at least until a full meeting of his committee could be held.

* * *

THOMSON SAYS that he was interested in textbooks "to determine whether or not they contain any racial information."

He said he wanted "a list of reference books which I feel such each teacher must give her students."

THE MOVE WAS labelled bluntly "book burning" by observers. The daily press, in some areas, has taken offense to methods employed by Mr. Thomson and his committee and many citizens in the state feel that if the power of the group is not curbed the committee might "out-McCarthy McCarthy."

Already, the Thomson committee has met with public disapproval because of its investigative procedures. These include the holding of probing sessions behind doors guarded by committee "policemen"; surprise calling of witnesses; and cloak-and-dagger manners of approaching witnesses.

Boatwright said Robertson told the committee teh chapter did contribute to the financing of some, litigation. He said Robertson was asked about a number of checks drawn on the association's funds "to his own order."

Asked if Robertson answered these questions satisfactorily, Boatwright replied, "not altogether."

Probers Quiz Norfolk Head Of NAACP

RICHMOND, Sept. 13 (AP) The Boatwright Committee questioned Robert D. Robertson, president of the Norfolk chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 2½ hours here today.

Robertson and four other top members of the Virginia conference of the NAACP were subpenaed to appear before the committee today.

Robertson told reporters afterward that the committee had asked him "everything." Questions were put, he said, by the committee counsel, William H. King.

Chairman John Boatwright Sr. of the committee said Robertson was asked generally about the operations of the chapter in connection with various court cases in the Norfolk area.

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va. - P. 20 - Fri. 10-5-57

Workshops Will Feature Experts In Many Fields; Four Are Slated

SUFFOLK — Nationally recognized experts in the fields of religion, suffrage, education and branch administration will be featured in four workshops at the 22nd annual convention of the Virginia State conference of NAACP branches.

"The Church Meets the Challenge", is the topic of the first workshop to be held 3 p. m. Friday, Oct. 4. Dr. John B. Henderson, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, will be moderator.

DISCUSSANTS include Bishop W. Y. Bell, presiding bishop of the New York-Washington Conference, CME Church, who will discuss "The Church Meets the Challenge of Tyranny in Government"; the Rev. William B. Abbot, Presbyterian of Norfolk county, "The Church Meets The Challenge of Compromise"; Dr. E. D. McCreary, philosophy professor, Virginia Union University and candidate for the House of Delegates in the November general election will discuss "The Church Meets The Challenge of Political Indifference."

Resource persons are the Rev. C. J. Word, pastor, East End Baptist Church, Suffolk; the Rev. T. O. Mils, pastor, First Baptist Church, Suffolk; the Rev. D. W. Lamb, pastor, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Suffolk; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, pastor, Gilfield Baptist Church, Petersburg, and the Rev. W. L. Hamilton, pastor, Shiloh Baptist Church, Norfolk.

* * *

ON SATURDAY morning, M. H. Thornhill, executive board member, State NAACP, will preside at a workshop on the topic: "Membership, Fund Raising and Branch Programming Techniques". Discussion leaders are Eugene Williams, Chairman, State NAACP Membership Committee; Dr. Philip Y. Wyatt, chairman State Freedom Fund Committee; Mrs. Mae Johnson, chairman program committee, Sussex County Branch; Mrs. L. T. Johnson, assistant secretary, Portsmouth Branch.

At the same time another workshop group will discuss political action. Group leaders include Mrs. Barbara S. Marx, chairman, State NAACP Political Action Committee; Mrs. Carlene B. Wooden, Mrs. Julia E. Tucker; Joseph F. Simmons, John M. Brooks, Director, NAACP State Political Action; Moses Riddick, Director, Independent Voters League of Suffolk and Nansemond county, and Dr. William F. Reid, member Richmond Crusade for Voters.

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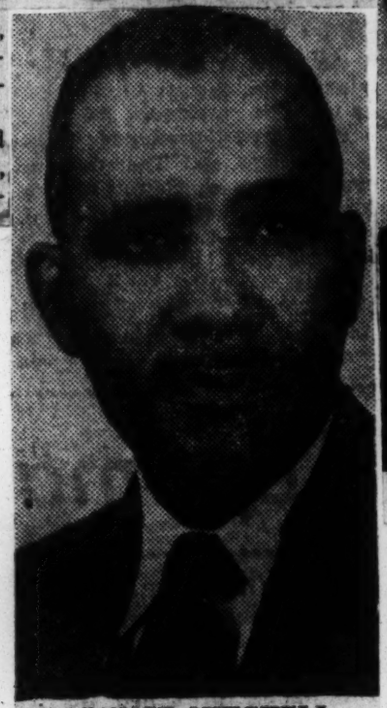
AT 2:30 P. M. Saturday, the education workshop will deal with the topic, "Improving Public Relations Through Education", David E. Longley will be moderator. Sub-topics and discussants are: "The Responsibility of the NAACP Branch", Mrs. Edith Hussey, Alexandria, chairman, State NAACP education committee; "The Responsibility of the School", John Stokes, student, Virginia State College; "Responsibility of Intra-Group Agencies", Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk, president, National Council of Negro Women; "Responsibility of Intra-Group Agencies", Dr. John N. Marion, Richmond, executive director, Virginia Council on Human Relations."

Resource persons are Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Richmond, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association; Dr. G. W. C. Brown, Norfolk, Director, adult education, Virginia State College, Norfolk Division; Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Charlottesville, research writer and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of psychology, New York City College.

All workshops will be held at convention headquarters, East End Baptist Church, Suffolk.



DR. KENNETH B. CLARK
Will Give Warning



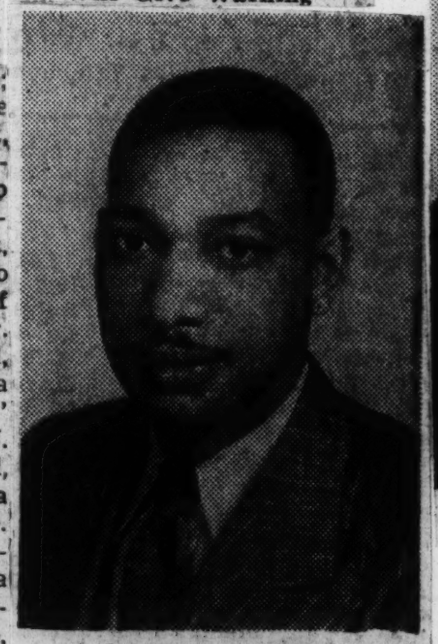
CLARENCE MITCHELL
Freedom Fund, Speaker



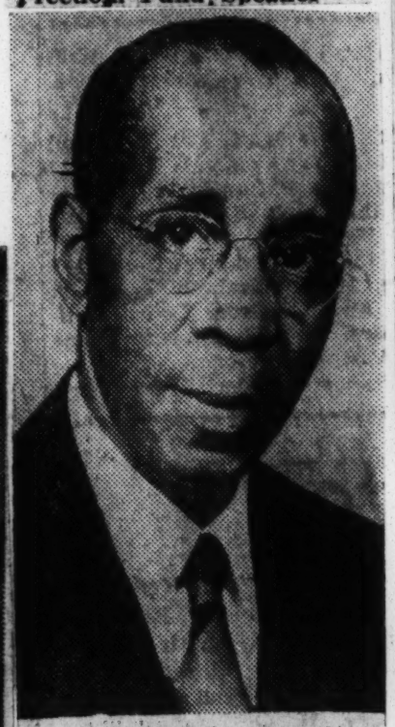
REV. C. J. WORD
Host Pastor



FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
Will Be Heard



LESTER BANKS
State Secretary



DR. J. M. TINSLEY
Will Be Honored



ROBERT D. ROBERTSON
Norfolk Branch Head



DR. E. B. HENDERSON
State President

Court Hears NAACP Arguments

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10 (AP) Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today told a special 3-judge Federal District Court here that Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws" are a part of a scheme to deny the validity of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

Three lawyers for the NAACP opened the arguments with charges that the laws stroke out constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, assembly and association as well as the right to pool resources to finance court actions.

Oliver W. Hill, one of the NAACP attorneys, told the Court that the registration provisions and the laws have resulted in a decrease of more than 6000 memberships in Virginia this year. He also told the Court it should be noted that no new litigation seeking desegregation has been brought since the statutes were enacted.

Attorney R. L. Carter said the sections of the laws dealing with registration bear a "clear analogy" to efforts by employers to obtain the names of union members. He said Federal courts have previously ruled such action is an abridgement of individual rights.

In regard to the sections of the law dealing with soliciting and financing of litigation, NAACP Attorney Spottswood W. Robinson III said that "without the help of such organizations as the NAACP, many persons could not appear in the courts to obtain their rights."

Defense lawyers, who began their arguments later in the day, denied the NAACP's charges and asked for dismissal of the case.

PATTERSON TO TAKE STAND FOR VIRGINIA

Alabama Official To Testify Against NAACP

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18.—(UP)—Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson left for Richmond, Va., Wednesday to testify in behalf of state officials in a case brought against them by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Patterson said, "I will testify in the defense of the attorney general of Virginia and other state officials in a suit brought against them by the NAACP."

"I consider it an honor to lend a hand to our sister state of Virginia and to Atty. Gen. Lindsay Almond in their fight against the NAACP," the Alabama attorney general said.

Mr. Patterson said the NAACP has filed suit in Federal District Court in Richmond against Attorney General Almond asking that they be enjoined from enforcing or carrying out several laws regulating activities of organizations engagin in racial activities in the State of Virinia." He said the laws were passed during a special session of the Virginia Legislature in 1956.

"The NAACP is also asking that such laws as they relate to the activities of organizations such as the NAACP be declared unconstitutional," Mr. Patterson said.

He pointed out the NAACP has been enjoined from doing any business in Alabama "because it violated our state laws."

"The NAACP is no credit to the Negro race and has engaged in a planned campaign in Alabama and the other states of the South, including Virginia, to stir up racial strife and trouble," the attorney general charged. "The rabble rousing and illegal operations of the NAACP are largely responsible for the violence, disorder and racial strife that we are now experiencing throughout the South."

Lawyers challenge Va.'s anti-NAACP report

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — Several attorneys for the NAACP denied Saturday night that they had engaged in any unprofessional conduct as charged by the Boatright Committee which the Virginia General Assembly set up, chiefly to inquire into activities of the association.

One white attorney was amazed over the section of the report which concerned the alleged solicitation of railway injury cases.

Bernard M. Savage of Baltimore, an attorney for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who handles many cases coming under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, said:

"It just seems incredible to me that they would release a report like that without giving the people they name any indication of it. I wasn't even aware of the investigation."

* * *

MR. SAVAGE was accused of champerty in connection with 15 alleged instances where laymen in Virginia solicited injured railway employees to seek his services.

He said Louis K. Kye of Arlington, Va., charged in the report with acting as a runner to get cases, has been dead for a year.

Roland D. Easley, a Richmond attorney, took exception to the charge that he had engaged in unprofessional conduct in connection with segregation cases.

"I know of no unprofessional conduct committed by me," said Mr. Easley.

* * *

W. HALE THOMPSON of Newport News said: "I have never engaged in any unprofessional conduct to my knowledge."

He said the NAACP has "not solicited any business for me. Every person appearing as a plaintiff in the Newport News school case personally engaged me and each one has signed an authorization to that effect."

TWO OTHER Richmond attorneys, Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, and Oliver W. Hill, declined to comment on the report until they have had an opportunity to read it. A third Richmond attorney, Martin A. Martin, was not available for comment Saturday night.

Edwin C. Brown of Alexandria, a reginoal attorney for the NAACP in Northern Virginia, said he did not attach any significance to the report.

"They have to have some to report, I guess," Mr. Brown said. "That's the way they started it out, and they had to wind it up that way."

He said the report contained a number of "half truths," and asserted that "they're definitely wrong" in charges made against the NAACP and its attorneys.

* * *

W. LESTER BANKS of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches, was out of the city and unavailable for comment.

An officer of the Arlington NAACP Branch branded the committee's charges as "quite fantastic."

He said the committee had plaintiffs in the suit for desegregation of Arlington schools or officers of the Arlington branch.

* * *

"I ASSUME they got their information from the Thomson Committee," another group set up by the Virginia General Assembly to drive the NAACP out of business in Virginia.

In its report Saturday to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the Boatwright Committee said its investigation of NAACP activities showed " a pattern of solicitation of business for lawyers, of obtaining 'plaintiffs' by false pretenses, of total control of the litigation by persons other than the plaintiffs, and the financing of litigation at no cost to the plaintiffs."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE charged that in each of the five Virginia school desegregation suits "the object of the litigation to seek integrated schools was determined entirely by the resolution of the board of directors of the NAACP adopted in New York City on Oct. 9, 1950."

Unprofessional conduct was charged in the report against NAACP lawyers in Virginia: Victor J. Ashe, Norfolk; Brown, Easley, Hill, J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk, Martin, Robinson, Thompson, Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, and Phillip S Walker of Newport News.

Accused by the committee of having engaged in the unauthorized practice of law were the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

2-pronged legal battle sets mood for NAACP meeting

SUFFOLK, Va. — The Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches ended its 22nd annual convention here Sunday while carrying on a legal battle on two fronts.

The civic organization is pressing litigation in five localities to desegregate public schools and at the same time attacking the constitutionality of hastily - adopted anti-NAACP laws which would drastically restrict its activities.

This year's convention was held in a tense atmosphere as state legislative committees probed NAACP activities in an effort to find the Achilles heel of the organization which has won virtually every civil rights case it has taken to court.

THE SCHOOL desegregation case date back to 1951 when the now famous petition was filed against the Prince Edward County School Board. This was one of five cases resulting in the historic May 17, 1954 school desegregation ruling by the United States Supreme Court.

Five localities in the midst of direct litigation are Norfolk, Newport News, Prince Edward County, Charlottesville and Arlington County.

The anti-NAACP acts, which are consuming time and energy of the NAACP legal brain trust, may be split into two groups.

One group requires organizations associated with racial activities to register with the state and give reports of their finances. The second deals with provisions concerning the illegal practice of law.

* * *

BOTH GROUPS of laws were discussed at the convention. Dr. E. B. Henderson, outgoing president, in his annual report, said:

"The NAACP in the state of Virginia has passed through an eventful year. Because of the work it has done, and is doing, to reduce the handicap and hardships placed by racial discrimination upon the Negro citizens of Virginia, it has become the target of hate groups and prejudiced law makers and politicians.

"Laws have been passed and committees appointed to harass and intimidate and, if possible, emasculate the NAACP as a human rights organization.

The laws are admittedly aimed at the NAACP although they may be used against any church, society or group that tries to prevent racial or color discrimination."

* * *

DR. HENDERSON said the laws "constitutional or not" have been effective in "frightening some colored people into not joining or contributing." He described these frightened citizens as being "beyond contempt."

The new president, Dr. Philip Wyatt, Fredericksburg dentist, announced shortly after he was unanimously elected that he would "vigorously push" the program to which the NAACP is committed. "the attainment of first class citizenship for all Americans."

Attorneys Deny Unprofessional Conduct In Virginia NAACP Cases

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Several attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. denied Saturday night that they had engaged in any unprofessional conduct as charged by the Boatright committee which the Virginia General Assembly set up chiefly to inquire into activities of the association.

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W. Hale Thompson of Newport News said: "I have never engaged in any unprofessional conduct to my knowledge."

NO SOLICITATION

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"PATTERN" CLAIMED

In its report Saturday to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the Boatwright committee said its investigation of NAACP activities showed "a pattern of solicitation of business for lawyers, of obtaining 'plaintiffs' by false pretenses, of total control of the litigation by persons other than the plaintiffs, and the financing of litigation at no cost to the plaintiffs."

The committee charged that in each of the five Virginia school desegregation suits, "the object of the litigation to seek integrated schools was determined entirely by the resolution of the board of directors of the NAACP adopted in New York City on Oct. 9, 1950."

Unprofessional conduct was charged in the report against 10 NAACP lawyers in Virginia: Victor J. Ashe, Norfolk; Brown, Easley, Hill, J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk, Martin, Robinson, Thompson, Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, and Phillip S. Walker of Newport News.

Accused by the Committee of having engaged in the unauthorized practice of law were: the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Va. Probers Summon Four

RICHMOND — Virginia NAACP officials faced action by two joint legislative committees this week after a federal judge refused to halt a probe of NAACP membership lists until after a pending federal suit on the constitutionality of the issue is settled.

The "committee on law reform and racial activities," known as the Thompson Committee, issued summonses to three key NAACP leaders Friday.

They were: Attorney Oliver W. Hill, legal staff chairman of the state conference of NAACP branches; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the conference, and David E. Longley, treasurer.

* * *

ON THE same day, the House Committee on Offenses Against The Administration of Justice, called the "Boatwright Committee," issued a new subpoena requiring Lester Banks, conference executive secretary, to appear before it Friday.

The three officials summoned by the Thompson Committee were ordered to appear Tuesday (March 12).

The three Thompson Committee writs were similar.

They ordered that the three officials appear "to testify and the truth to say in connection with an investigation being made by said committee relating to the need or lack of need for legislation pertaining to the activities of corporations, organizations, associations and other groups which seek to influence, encourage or promote litigation relating to racial activities in this state."

* * *

THE BOATWRIGHT Committee's subpoena for Mr. Banks was more specific. It demanded that he produce "for inspection, copying or photographing, all the papers, records and documents in his possession or subject to his control containing information on:

Names and addresses of present officers, directors, chairmen, committeemen, agents and employees of the state conference and of each branch.

Also, the names and addresses of the "officers, agents, servants, employees and voluntary workers or associates" who "directly or indirectly at any time during and subsequent to the year 1950 orally or by writing suggested or advised, or financially or otherwise aided, or attempted to so suggest, advise or aid, others in the instigating, bringing, defending or maintaining of any suit, acton or other legal proceeding in the commonwealth of Virginia."

* * *

ALSO, NAMES and addresses of persons, organizations or groups to whom such advice or aid was given;

Also, names and addresses of all persons and groups "to whom monies were paid upon or in connection with, the giving or the attempting to give the suggestion, advice or aid" referred to with the times, amounts and purposes of each payment.

The subpoena against Mr. Banks had not been served by early Saturday morning. The city sergeant attempting to serve the papers was unable to locate Mr. Banks at his office Friday afternoon.

It was believed that Mr. Banks fulfilled two speaking engagements out of town on Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

THE BOATWRIGHT Committee subpoena against Mr. Banks was procured through Richmond Hustings Court Judge W. Moscoe Huntley. The reasons for the differences in the wording between it and the one the committee procured for a February 20 hearing was not divulged by chairman John B. Boatwright.

The first subpoena, which asked the names and addresses of all members and contributors, was contested by the NAACP State Conference in the Federal District Court, Judge Sterling Hutcheson presiding.

Through its lawyers, Mr. Hill and Robert L. Carter of the national legal staff in New York, the NAACP maintained that the committees should be enjoined from forcing the NAACP to reveal the names of its members until suits testing the constitutionality of four "NAACP Laws" were settled.

* * *

THE "NAACP LAWS" were enacted by the legislature in a special session last fall. They were admittedly designed to curb the activities of the NAACP. The two committees were created at the same session.

In November, the NAACP filed a Federal Court suit against the laws saying that the demand for the names of members was unconstitutional.

These suits will be heard by a three-judge Federal Court sometime in April. The court will be composed of Judge Hutcheson; Morris A. Soper, fourth circuit court of appeals, and Walter E. Hoffman, Norfolk federal district court.

* * *

IN ITS injunction suit against the first Boatwright Committee subpoena, Mr. Hill told Judge Hutcheson;

"If this court does not enjoin the two committees from forcing us to give the names of our members, the issue will be moot (of no practical good) when the three-judge court discusses the suits already pending."

At the time of this hearing, Judge Hutcheson did not give any decision. He said that there was a question of jurisdiction which he had to clarify.

One week later he announced his refusal to support the injunction sought by the NAACP. He said that the injunction was issued by a state court and that the organization had adequate remedy in state courts to fight the issue.

* * *

THE NAACP leaders again and again expressed their willingness to cooperate with the two committees in all matters save the surrender of the names.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Carter told the judge that if known, members would be subjected to unnecessary harassment and economic reprisals by segregationists.

Virginia Group to Probe Tax Status of NAACP

Legislative Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities is going to look into tax exemption laws as they apply to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The tax question was brought up late yesterday as the Legislative Committee ended a day-long examination of five witnesses representing the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

The NAACP representatives answered most of the committee's questions in the closed meeting but are still refusing to disclose the names of NAACP members, contributors and local officials in Virginia.

Delegate James Thomson of Alexandria, said testimony showed the NAACP in Virginia operated last year with receipts of about $40,000 and expenditures of some $29,000, leaving an $11,000 surplus.

Full Study Promised

"The committee intends to study the tax angle quite fully to determine whether or not the NAACP should have filed appropriate tax returns with the State" in light of its financial balance, Mr. Thomson said.

"In regard to the taxable status of racial organizations, the committee will have to determine whether or not organizations who seek to keep a secret membership list are entitled to tax-empt status," he added.

Meanwhile the Legislative Committee on Offenses against the Administration of Justice, which is investigating the administration and enforcement of laws dealing with the promotion or support of litigation by persons who are not parties to the action, obtained subpoenas calling for the record of two Negro and four white racial organizations.

Litigation Angle Probed

The committee said it is seeking to learn from the subpoenaed material "whether any of these groups have promoted, aided, financed or otherwise encouraged litigation" in which they are not interested parties.

Subpoenaed in the Richmond Hustings Court were the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the pro-segregation Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

Also issued were subpoenas in Fairfax Circuit Court against the Fairfax Citizens Council, Newport News Corporation Court against the Virginia League and the Charlottesville Corporation Court against the Seaboard Citizens Council.

In each instance the organization is ordered to provide data regarding names of members, expenditures in Virginia for the past seven years, names of recipients and of those on behalf of whom such expenditures were made, names and addresses of officers and other information to the commitee headed by Delegate John B. Boatwright by 11 a.m. March 19.

League Disbanded

In Newport News last night the former president of the Virginia League said the league was disbanded January 1, but he has assured Mr. Boatwright that full information regarding its activities before that date will be supplied by the deadline.

William Stephenson, former president of the State-wide organization, said the league is in the process of surrendering its charter. He said it disbanded in favor of a local organization, the Peninsula Citizens' Council.

Yesterday's subpoenas almost parallel two subpoenas now being contested by the NAACP in Richmond Hustings Court.

Judge W. Moscow Huntley has scheduled a hearing for this afternoon on NAACP motions to quash and dismiss subpoenas the Hustings Court granted the Boatwright committee recently against the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

Citizens Council Agrees To Produce Records

Manning Gasch, president of the Fairfax Citizens Council, which was ordered to produce its records to a Virginia legislative committee yesterday, said his organization would co-operate "in every way" with the committee.

Mr. Gasch was ordered to produce records and membership lists to the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice headed by John B. Boatright, jr.

Mr. Gasch, who organized the segregationist group about a year ago, said:

"We haven't got a thing in the world to hide. I'm delighted they asked for the records and I'm glad to produce them. I hope the NAACP co-operates in the same way."

The Fairfax Citizens Council was organized after Mr. Gasch disagreed with policies of another segregationist group, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. He was president of the Fairfax Chapter of the Defenders until he organized the council.

He said the council has members from many sections of the State, although it is primarily a Fairfax organization. He said it has "no connection whatsoever" with the Seaboard Citizens Council, headed by segregationist John Kasper, and has no direct connection with any other white citizens council.

He said his group does not advocate white supremacy but is "dedicated to constitutional government."

Subpoena NAACP Conference Officers

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-30-57

RICHMOND — Top officers of the Virginia NAACP Conference of Branches have been ordered to appear before the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice at 10 a.m. Thursday and Friday (March 28-29).

The fact that these officials had been summoned before the state body known as the Boatwright Committee, created by the last General Assembly (1956), was revealed by W. Lester Banks, state NAACP executive secretary.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Mr. Banks, the Boatwright Committee, acting through John B. Boatwright Jr., committee clerk, moved under its own subpoena powers to require the following NAACP officials to appear before it March 28-29:

Dr. S. F. Coppage, Norfolk former treasurer; David E. Longley, Richmond, treasurer; Mr. Banks, Richmond, secretary; and Martin A. Martin, Oliver W. Hill, S. W. Robinson 3rd, all of Richmond; S. W. Tucker, Emporia, W. Hale Thompson, Newport News, and Victor J. Ashe, Norfolk, all attorneys.

* * *

UNDER THE supoenas, issued by Mr. Boatwright on March 19 according to Mr. Banks, these conference officials are summoned to appear before the committee and:

"Testify and the truth to say in connection with an investigation being made by said committee relating to the commission of champerty, maintenance, barratry, running and capping and other offenses of any nature relating to the promotion or support of litigation by persons who are not parties thereto."

Prior subpoenas issued under court order requiring certain NAACP officials to produce the lists of names of individual members of the organization are currently being contested in both state and Federal courts.

4 Segregation Groups Yield Data to Probers

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 3-20-57

RICHMOND, March 19 — Representatives of four pro-segregation organizations, complying with Richmond Hustings Court subpoenas, submitted their records today to a legislative investigative committee.

The records were presented behind closed doors to John B. Boatwright Jr., secretary of the committee headed by his father which is investigating the promotion of racial litigation.

First to go into conference with young Boatwright were George Cason and Ralph Cason of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, of Charlottesville.

They were followed by Manning Gasch and William O. Moncuer, president and vice president respectively of the Fairfax Citizens Council; William Stephenson of Newport News, representing the Virginia League.

Committee sources indicated an extension has been granted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP.

A subpena directing the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to appear today was extended yesterday by Judge W. Moscoe Huntley of Richmon dHustings Court until April 4.

A subpoena directing the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to appear today was extended yesterday by Judge W. Moscoe Huntley of Richmond Hustings Court until April 3.

Judge Huntley also granted the NAACP an extension to April 9 to produce records subpoenaed by the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice.

State Racial Probe Called 'Inquisition'

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Sat. 3-30-57

RICHMOND, March 29 (AP) — The Boatwright Committee's probe of racial litigation was branded a "well-organized inquisition" today by a Virginia official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

That description of the secret hearings came in a one sentence statement handed to reporters by NAACP Treasurer David E. Longley of Richmond, as he emerged from the committee room after a three-hour grilling.

Longley refused to elaborate. A committee member said testimony of two NAACP members questioned today indicated the treasurer of the organization is not bonded.

Longley told the committee he made disbursement primarily at the direction of the conference president and the conference attorney, the committee member said.

Dr. S. F. Coppage, Norfolk dentist and Longley's predecessor in office, told reporters after his appearance before the committee that he was questioned mostly as to expenditures and receipts he had handled.

Coppage said the questions made it plain the committee suspected the association had encouraged individuals to bring suit when they were not parties in direct interest. He added that this was not the case.

Hearing Calls NAACP Aides

Sun. 3-24-57

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 23 (AP). —A legislative investigating committee has issued subpoenas directing various officials and lawyers for the State branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to appear before it next week.

Washington D.C.

W. Laster Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, said last night the subpoenas directing him and 10 others to appear before the Boatwright Committee March 28-29 were issued March 19 by John B. Boatwright, jr., clerk of the committee.

He named the others subpoenaed as Dr. S. F. Coppage of Norfolk, former conference treasurer; David E. Longley of Richmond, conference treasurer; and the following attorneys: Martin A. Martin, Spottswood W. Robinson III, Oliver W. Hill and Roland D. Ealey, all of Richmond; S. W. Tucker of Emporia; W. Hale Thompson of Newport News, and Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, both of Norfolk.

Prior subpoenas issued by Richmond Hustings Court at the request of the committee directing the NAACP to disclose its membership lists are being contested.

The committee, named the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice and headed by Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, was one of two set up by the special session of the General Assembly last September to investigate racial organizations.

NAACP Lawyers Are Subpenaed

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

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Sun. 3-24-57

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Court Refuses To Drop Suit On Anti-NAACP Laws

World
Richmond, Va.
Wed. 4-17-57

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — A special three judge Federal Court Thursday refused to dismiss suits challenging the constitutionality of Virginias so-called "anti-NAACP laws.

The suits, brought by the NAACP are aimed at Virginia laws which would compel the NAACP to reveal the names of its members and financial donors.

The court set June 26 as the date to hear the constitutional challenge of the NAACP to the state law requiring the association to register its membership and contributors, and other laws designed to curb legal activities of the organization in fighting racial discrimination and segregation.

In second decision the court decided to keep on its docket indefinitely the NAACP attack on two legislative committee to require the NAACP to reveal its membership lists and certain financial data.

The court told the NAACP it should continue its legal attack on the two committees in the state courts before seeking redress from the Federal courts.

The two legislative committees — one headed by Delegate John Boatwright of Buckingham and the other by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria — have been investigating NAACP activities in Virginia. They want the NAACP's Virginia membership list, but the NAACP has denied them access to the rolls.

Counsel for the NAACP contends that disclosure of the names and addresses of NAACP members would result in political and economic reprisal.

In neither of the two cases did the court rule on state motions to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Federal court has no jurisdiction. These motions were in abeyance.

In the suit against the investigation committee, the court pointed out that the NAACP has a similar case now headed toward the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"We feel gratified that the matter is to be handled by the state courts," said Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, speaking for himself and the other judges, Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

"It is the feeling of this court to hold the case in its present status until whatever rights the plaintiffs have can be fully asserted in the state courts," he said.

World 4-17-57

Regardless of the outcome in state courts, the two cases are expected ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court.

Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 4-17-57

The General Assembly set up the Thomson committee to study the tax-free status of the NAACP and other organizations, and the taxable status of their contributors.

The Boatwright committee was set up to study whether the NAACP and other organizations were violating enacted laws prohibiting the stirring up of racial litigation.

The NAACP contended that the newly enacted laws violated free speech, dueprocess and other clauses of the Federal Constitution. The association launched its legal attack when subpenaed to produce its membership lists and financial records.

"Up until now, nothing has ever been wrong with poor people pooling their resources to finance efforts to secure their rights."

32b 1957

NAACP

VIRGINIA

Virginia Affairs

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
June 3-24-57

Furtive Aspects of Life Down South

By Benjamin Muse

FEDERAL JUDGE STERLING HUTCHESON has postponed until next Wednesday the hearing on a petition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an order restraining the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice from compelling the Virginia NAACP to produce its membership list.



Muse

This committee, which is headed by Del. John B. Boatwright, secured a subpena 10 days ago ordering the NAACP to do this. Its list of members is desired also by the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, whose chairman, Del. James M. Thomson, stated that it will seek a similar subpena.

Theoretically, these two committees are also "investigating" the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, the Seaboard White Citizens Council and other groups actively concerned with the segregation problem. The pro-segregation groups have announced their complete readiness to submit membership lists and all pertinent records. They have, say the leaders of the latter pointedly, "nothing to conceal."

Why then does the NAACP balk at this request for its membership list?

ON A VISIT TO FARMVILLE, in the crucial county of Prince Edward, I asked a Negro bellboy in the hotel where I stopped if he could tell me the way to the home of the president of the local NAACP. He had brought my baggage up to my room on the third floor, and we were alone.

"Yessir, I sure can," he said eagerly. "He's a fine man." And he went on to give me full directions to the NAACP leader's home.

However, I am not good at remembering directions. A few hours later, in the lobby, I sought out the same boy and—indiscreetly, as it appeared, before so many white people—I asked him where he said Rev. Griffin lived. His face was a blank. He appeared neither to recognize nor to hear me. But, when I walked out of the front door, he overtook me on the sidewalk and pointed up the street.

"That's the way," he said. "Where you see the Esso sign, you turn left and go three blocks," etc.

I hesitated momentarily even to relate this pathetic incident, but I hardly believe that it will lead to an "investigation" of Farmville bellboys! It is illustrative of the fear of persecution which members and friends of the NAACP have come to feel in the state which produced the Bill of Rights.

"REVELATION OF THE NAMES and addresses of said members, voluntary workers, associates and contributors," NAACP attorney Oliver W. Hill told the Court, "would expose these persons to loss of their jobs and to threats of loss of employment and to political reprisals, as well as to economic sanctions against those engaged in profitable business, to their irreparable injury and damage."

Virginia fortunately has not yet reached the point of open and official persecution of NAACP members which is being practiced in some states of the Deep South, but the fear of it is well founded. The existence of these two legislative committees is evidence of a trend in that direction. In unpublicized ways, NAACP members in some sections of the state already are being made very uncomfortable indeed.

This contrast in the attitude and behavior of the two opposing sides in the segregation controversy is an important part of the explanation of the unhappy situation which exists today. The pro-segregation agitator has nothing to fear. He knows that neither Negroes nor liberal-minded white people will do him any harm.

The people who favor compliance with the law of the land—more numerous than the politicians suspect—are quiet, inoffensive and reticent to a fault. They throw no stones through windows, dump no refuse on opponents' doorsteps, make no insulting phone calls and, of course, attempt no economic reprisals.

At the present stage it would seem that the latter type of persuasion is proving the more effective in shaping the policies of this state.

Probers Quiz NAACP Lawyer 4 Hrs.

Post & Times Herald

RICHMOND, March 28 (AP)—A legislative committee investigating the soliciting or promoting of litigation by non-litigants questioned a Richmond attorney behind closed doors for more than four hours today.

The witness, Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declined to discuss with newsmen the trend of the questioning.

However, both Hill and his own counsel said he had not refused to answer any question asked by the Boatwright Committee or the committee's attorney, William H. King.

Both felt, however, some of the questions "were irrelevant."

Hill, the first witness called from among the dozen subpenaed by the committee for appearances today or Friday, was excused from the stand in mid-afternoon to allow another NAACP attorney, Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk, to be called. Hill will be recalled to the stand Friday morning.

A committee aide in calling Ashe into the committee room excused all other witnesses for the day except James A. Overton of Portsmouth and J. Hugo Madison of Norfolk. Both are attorneys who have participated in racial segregation suits in Virginia.

The excused witnesses as well as three others subpenaed for Friday will be heard when the committee resumes its sessions Friday.

Most of the subpenaed witnesses have served as counsel in one of the state's segregation suits involving schools in Prince Edward County, Arlington County, Charlottesville, Newport News and Norfolk, and Seashore State Park at Virginia Beach.

During a late-morning recess in the committee session, Hill told newsmen he and his associates felt the committee should hold open public hearings rather than closed door sessions.

Eleven Virginia NAACP Leaders Get Summons

Journal and Guide p. 1
Sat, 3-30-57

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — Eleven NAACP leaders including three from Norfolk have been summoned to appear in Richmond before the Boatwright Committee "On Offenses Against the Administration of Justice."

Norfolk, Va.

The summons were not issued by court order, but by the committee on "authority" of the State Legislature, and as such apparently can't be appealed. The leaders are to appear before the committee on March 28 and 29.

• • •

THE THREE Norfolk men who must appear before the committee are Dr. S. F. Coppage, former state treasurer of the NAACP, and Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, lawyers, who have cases in Norfolk and other courts.

The Richmond NAACP leaders summoned before the committee are W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, David E. Longley, state treasurer, and Martin A. Martin, S. W. Robinson, III, Oliver W. Hill and Roland D. Ealey, attorneys.

Others summoned to appear before the committee are S. W. Tucker, Emporia attorney; and W. Hale Thompson, Newport News attorney.

Sat. 3-30-57

PRIOR subpeonas issued under court order requiring the names of individual members are currently being contested in state and federal courts.

The summons received by one of the Norfolk men reads as follows:

"UNDER THE authority delegated by Chapter 34, Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Extra Session, 1956, the Committee on Offense Against the Administration of Justice created and established by virtue of said Act, commands you in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of said Committee, that you summon S. F. Coppage, who may be found at 702 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia, to appear before said Committee in the Appropriations Room, Third Floor, State Capitol, Richmond, Virginia, Thursday, March 28, 1957, at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., E.S.T., to testify and the truth to say in connection with an investigation being made by said Committee relating to the, commission of champerty, maintenance, barratry, running and capping and other offenses of any other nature relating to the promotion or support of litigation by persons who are not parties thereto.

• • •

"AND THAT YOU have then and there this writ and make return how you have executed same.

"WITNESS, John B. Boatwright, Jr., Clerk of the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice of the General Assembly of Virginia, this 19th day of March, 1957, and in the 181st year of the Commonwealth."

• • •

IT WILL BE NOTED that the three Norfolkians summoned are to testify as to the "commission of champerty, barratry, running and capping and other offenses of any other nature relating to the promotion or support of litigation by persons wo are not parties thereto."

The Committee is working out a statute which would prevent a lawyer from representing a client in court unless he

three-judge Federal Court in Richmond on April 11.

Committee's authority as vested in it by the General Assembly will be heard before a

lawyer himself had an interest in the case. The constitutionality of the



Rev. Abernathy Speaks For NAACP In Petersburg

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (center) first vice-president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and pastor of the First Baptist Church in Montgomery, was presented in a series of talks in Virginia last week. One of the stops was in Petersburg where he appeared in a public program at Zion Baptist Church. With Rev. Abernathy after the program are members of the Petersburg Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. From left to right are: James Merritt, chairman, membership campaign; Rev. L. C. Johnson, minister, Mt. Olive Baptist Church and past president of the Petersburg Branch; Mrs. Elsie C. Colson who presided at the meeting, Rev. Abernathy, Rev. Wyatt I. Walker, minister, Gillfield Baptist Church and president of the Petersburg Chapter, W. Lester Banks, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Conference of the N.A.A.C.P., and the Rev. R. G. Williams, minister of the Zion Baptist Church.

The court asked counsel for the defendants—Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and five Commonwealth's attorneys—to file answers to the complaints within 20 days. Until a final decision is reached, the court said the laws could be enforced.

Defendants with Mr. Almond in these two complaints are Commonwealth's Attorneys T. Gray Haddon of Richmond, William J. Carleton of Newport News, Linwood B. Tabb, jr., of Norfolk, William J. Hassan of Arlington and Frank N. Watkins of Prince Edward County. Plaintiffs are the NAACP and the NAACP legal defense and educational fund.

In the third complaint, the Federal court withheld action pending further proceedings in State courts. This one challenges the right of the General Assembly's Boatwright and Thomson Committees to require the NAACP to reveal its membership lists and certain financial data.

Awaits State Action

Plaintiffs in this complaint are the NAACP, the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and its executive secretary, W. Lester Banks.

The court said it withheld a ruling in this case because the "matter is to be handled by the State courts."

Richmond Hustings Court issued subpoenas directing NAACP officials to provide requested information to the committee headed by Delegate John Boatwright. The NAACP later asked the court to dismiss the subpoenas, but the court declined. An appeal from this is now pending before the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

Virginia Fund Drive Opened By NAACP

RICHMOND, Va., April 1 (AP).—The Virginia conference of the NAACP opened a money and membership drive here yesterday with the advice of star athlete Jackie Robinson to "do everything in your power, short of violence" to attain full constitutional rights for Negroes.

Some 3,000 members of the NAACP heard Robinson's address at a rally in the mosque auditorium that officially kicked off the organization's campaign for $25,000 and 28,000 members.

Mr. Robinson, who gained fame for his baseball prowess with the Brooklyn Dodgers but retired after last season, said the NAACP isn't only fighting for the rights of Negroes but "for the rights of all Americans."

"The advocates of force are not those who call for compliance with the Supreme Court decrees banning racial segreation. Those who seek such compliance are the true patriots, the upholders of law and order and of freedom. They are the defenders of our democratic traditions," he said.

Mr. Robinson, who now is in the resturant business in New York, is national chairman of the NAACP'S 1957 country-wide fund drive. He told his audience here that many negroes "have not learned the discipline of giving.."

State NAACP Chairman Eugene Williams of Charlottesville predicted that the Virginia conference will be able to meet the goal of 28,000 members "because we've got the best advertising co-managers we could have—Gov. Stanley and Senator Byrd."

"We get free publicity every day," said Mr. Williams.

Ruling on 'NAACP Laws' Awaits U. S., State Action

RICHMOND, April 12 (AP).—The constitutionality of Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws" won't be decided by a special three-judge Federal court until further legal proceedings have been conducted in Federal and State courts.

The court heard arguments yesterday on Virginia motions to dismiss three compaints against the laws, passed by the 1956 session of the General Assembly. Its decision was postponed. All three complaints were brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or NAACP agencies.

Two of the cases were combined because they were almost identical. They challenge the laws requiring State registration of persons or organizations promoting racial litigation or legislation and amending statutes dealing with illegal practice of law.

Decision Delayed

A final decision on the motions to dismiss these complaints was postponed by the court until the complaints are argued on their merits June 26.

Court Hearing NAACP Plea

RICHMOND, Va., April 11 (AP)—Negro lawyers [illegible] a three-judge federal court here today that Virginia's so-called "NAACP Laws," if upheld, would close the door to the Negro seeking his constitutional rights.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has challenged the constitutionality of the package of laws passed by the Virginia legislature last September. Today's hearing was on a motion to dismiss the NAACP's complaint.

The laws require registration with a state agency of persons or corporations promoting racial litigation or legislation. They also provide for investigation of persons or organizations contributing funds for litigation to which they are not a party.

32b 1957

NAACP

NAACP Loses Subpena Plea, But Wins Delay

Post + Times Herald Thurs. 3-14-57 Washington, D.C.

Month's Stay Given for Appeal On Data Sought in Racial Probe

32b

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, March 13—A Virginia judge ruled today that the NAACP must comply with subpenas obtained by a state committee investigating racial segregation.

But after denying an NAACP motion challenging the legality of the subpenas, Judge W. Moscoe Huntley of Richmond Hustings Court gave the organization until April 15 to apply for an appeal to the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

He ruled that the subpenas are not effective in the meantime.

Thus, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People succeeded in getting another delay in its efforts to avoid disclosing the names and addresses of its 23,000 Virginia members.

The legal battle eventually could go to the U. S. Supreme Court. If the subpenas are held in abeyance during the litigation, it could put a crimp in state attempts to investigate the NAACP for months to come.

Today's action concerned two subpenas issued by Judge Huntley at the request of the Committee on Offenses against the Administration of Justice (Boatwright Committee). It is one of two committees established by the General Assembly, in its anti-integration session last September, to investigate the promotion of racial litigations.

The first subpena was issued on Feb. 14 and it directed the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the National NAACP to supply information on activities, membership and finances by Feb. 20.

The NAACP supplied most of the infromation but refused to disclose Virginia membership lists, expressing a fear of reprisals to its members.

It sought to stop the subpena by a Federal district court injunction but Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled on March 4 that it must seek relief in Virginia courts.

Last week, the Boatwright Committee secured another subpena from Judge Huntley asking for similar information by next Friday.

Todays, NAACP Attorneys Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia and Roland D. Easley of Richmond contended the membership lists were not relevant to the committee's investigation.

They maintained the subpenas offered no chance for a hearing on the relevancy and thus violated the due process clauses of the Virginia and United States Constitutions.

They said the lists actually were property and complying with the subpena would be submitting to illegal search and seizure of property. They said the Legislature, by setting up the committee, was attempting to encroach on the courts, which traditionally watch for offenses against justice. And they claimed the Hustings Court (equal to a Circuit or Corporation) had no power to issue the subpena.

"This is so serious that it goes to the very core of American jurisprudence," said Tucker. "What is at issue here is bigger than the NAACP or any organization. It is a question of whether or not we will continue to have a government of law, or whether the judicial branch of government is going to aid the legislative branch in carrying us down the road to a government by a small group of men."

Tucker also criticized a new state law redefining barratry—the stirring up of litigation.

"Everybody knows the NAACP for years has sponsored litigation for Negroes to secure thei rrights. How in the world can it be wrong for a group of poor people to band together to secure their legal rights? America has attained greatness through such team work," he said.

William H. King, attorney for the Boatwright Committee said the investigators "have no objections whatever to the NAACP speaking from the housetops as long as it does it by lawful means."

Before the April 15 appeal deadlie a special threne judge Federal Court will hear argumets on another front in the legal battle between the NAACP and the State—the constitutionality of the laws setting up the Boatwright Committee and the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities (Thomson Committee).

The NAACP contested their legality shortly after the committees became effective and the case is scheduled to be heard on April 11. It is probable it may be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

VIRGINIA

Second Round, NAACP-State Hassle

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-16-57 P. 8

AS WAS expected JUDGE W. MOSCOE HUNTLEY, of Richmond Hustings Court, declined to modify, or vacate, the subpoenas ordering Virginia NAACP officials and attorneys to furnish the BOATWRIGHT committee their records and membership lists.

Simultaneously the BOATWRIGHT committee asked the court to issue another subpoena, which was in some respects different from the first summons.

Norfolk Va.

The new order commanded Banks to produce "for inspection, copying or photographing" all the papers, records and documents in his possession or subject to his control containing information on:

(1) Names and last known addresses of all present officers, directors, chairmen, committeemen, agents and employes of the state conference and of each branch.

(2) Names and last known addresses of "the officers, agents, servants, employes and voluntary workers or associates" through whom the conference and each branch may have "directly or indirectly at any time during and subsequent to the year 1950 orally or by writing suggested or advised, or financially or otherwise aided, or attempted to so suggest, advise or aid, others in the instigation, bringing, defending or maintaining of any suit, action or other legal proceeding in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

(3) Names and addresses of any persons, organizations or groups to whom suggestions, advice or aid cited above was given or intended.

(4) Names and addresses of all the persons and groups "to whom monies were paid upon, or in connection with, the giving or the attempting to give the suggestion, advice or aid" mentioned, along with times, amounts and purposes of each of the payments and the names of the persons benefited.

The next round in this legal battle will probably be staged in the State Supreme Court.

To get together what the committee is asking for will take a full time NAACP staff, or any other, a full month to assemble.

MR. BOATWRIGHT and his colleagues must be under the impression that the NAACP State office maintains a very large staff, and a very extensive file, which includes conversations as well as written correspondence.

Among other things, the State NAACP secretary must produce the names and last known addresses of any person "through whom the conference and each branch may have directly or indirectly at any time during and subsequently to 1950 orally or by writing suggested or advised, or financially or otherwise aided, or attempted to suggest, advise or aid, others in the instigating, aiding, bringing defending or maintaining any suit, action or other legal proceedings in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

From the foregoing it sounds like the "law" on "offenses against the administration of justice" is to be made retroactive to the adoption of the Bill of Rights, and will harass every public utility, manufacturer, broker, dealer, merchant, fruit grower or tobacco farmer in the state.

MR. BOATWRIGHT and his fellow-crusaders should address the same summons to the paid lobbyists among the elected members of the Virginia General Assembly since 1785.

The committee is certainly going to have a good time. We understand now why MR. BOATWRIGHT says he will not run again for the House of Delegates. He will not have the time for that, nor to run his farm, nor his private law practice.

Call for Records Studied By Virginia NAACP

Evening Star 3 Va. 2-15-57
Washington D. C.
P. 18

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—An official of the Virginia National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has declined to say whether all his organization's subpoenaed records will be produced for a legislative committee.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, said last night the subpoenas, served yesterday, are under study.

The three subpoenas were secured by a General Assembly Investigating Committee headed by Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham. One named Mr. Banks and the other two named the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, which are separate non-Virginia corporations.

They directed the three organizations to produce their records at a meeting of the five-man Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice at 10 a.m. February 20 at the State Capitol.

Some Data Promised

Delegate Boatwright said the subpoenas were secured after the NAACP had said in effect they would give the committee general information on total amounts of money spent but would not supply details requested.

He said the committee sent letters January 14 to the three organizations and the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, asking for the information. He said the Defenders yesterday said they would comply with the request, while the NAACP said they would supply only part of the information.

Mr. Banks last night declined to say whether he would appear before the committee with the requested records. He said he spoke only for his group.

Information Sought

The subpoena against him summoned him to bring "all papers, records and documents in his possession or subject to his control" which contain information concerning:

1. Names and addresses of the conference's principal officers, agents, employes, officers, voluntary workers and associates through whom the conference carries on its Virginia activities, and also names of all its members in Virginia together with their last known addresses.

2. All expenditures and disbursements made by the conference in Virginia during 1956, including names and addresses of persons, firms, corporations and associations to whom such disbursements were made, plus names and addresses of those on whose behalf they were made.

Oliver W. Hill, counsel for the NAACP, in a reply to the committee dated February 13 said the NAACP State Conference would furnish "as much of the requested information as it feels that it honestly and legitimately can."

Issue Pends in Court

He said the conference felt it had to withhold the names of members, supporters and workers lest they be subjected to intimidations and reprisals.

He also noted the issue of whether the State could require disclosure of such information was being tried in Federal Court. "We certainly feel that we are entitled to await judicial determination of these issues," he said.

Mr. Banks said that while conference officials and lawyers were considering the Boatwright Committee's requests, another assembly investigating committee headed by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria had asked January 30 for similar information plus additional details.

Mr. Hill sent a smiliar reply to that committee.

Mr. Hill offered to submit information giving the names and addresses of principal officers, salaries, employes and members of the legal committee of the conference; location of branches and nature of their activities; a certified statement showing the total contributions, gifts and other income, and another statement showing total expenditures and disbursements.

NAACP Aide Quizzed By Virginia Probers

Post & Times Herald P. 1-B
Wed. 3-13-57
Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, March 12 (AP)—A former official of the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches spent approximately 50 minutes behind closed doors with a legislative investigation committee today.

The witness, Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, told reporters as he emerged from the committee-room:

"I didn't refuse to answer anything."

Tnisley, formerly president ofof the Virginia Conference, said the committee did not ask for names and addresses of the conference's members or officers. However, he said, "full details" were asked about finances but he was unable to answer many of them.

The committee is headed by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

David E. Longley of Richmond, conference treasurer, was the second witness called. Also subpenaed and waiting to becalled were: Lester Banks, executive secretary of the conference; William E. Maxey Jr., Richmond, executive director of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties; Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the NAACP conference, and Spottswood W. Robinson III, counsel for the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund.

The Boatwright Committee meanwhile obtained subpenas from four Virginia courts to require six organizations to provide certain information on March 19.

The committee said it hopes to learn from the groups whether any have promoted, aided, financed, or otherwise encouraged litigation to which they were not parties.

Subpenas were issued by judges of the Richmond hustings court, the Newport News corporation court, the Charlottesville corporation court, and the Fairfax County circuit court.

The subpenas were issued against the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, the Virginia League, the Fairfax Citizens Council, and the Seaboard White Citizens Council.

(Manning Gasch of McLean, President of the Fairfax Citizens Council, haid his organization would be "perfectly delighted" to supply the information.)

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

Post & Times Herald

State Answers NAACP Suit

Sun. 3-17-57 P. 8-C
Washington D.C.

RICHMOND, March 16 (AP)—The Thomson Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities replied yesterday to tre National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's suit charging the committee is unconstitutional.

In an answer filed in Federal District Court the committee said none of the plaintiffs is entitled to relief "in that they have not come into court with clean hands."

The answer also said "there is no justifiable controversy which the court may decide as far as these defendants are concerned."

Is asked for dismissal of the suit because, it argued, the plaintiffs had given sworn testimony before the defendants in which they cantended they do not have and cannot produce information which they ask the defendants be enjoined from obtaining from them.

If this is true, the answer continues, this renders them in the position of being plaintiffs with no cause to complain.

Richmond, Va.—(CNS)—Furtively and secretly the Boatwright Committee is examining witnesses which have been subpoened before it in its attempt to investigate the NAACP's activities. So far, all attorneys who had participated for the plaintiffs in Virginia's school segregation cases and in the Seashore State Park segregation case have all been called.

That the probe should be held in the open, Attorney Oliver W. Hill, one NAACP lawyer spoke forthright-ly out loud. "We would like the press and public to know what goes on rather than for the committee to hand out a statement afterwards."

Mr. Hill went o nto state that the Committee made quite a thing over a "profit" in the NAACP operation last year. This was not correct, he explained. While the figure was accurate, the statement "gave an inaccurante interpretation."

Court Refuses To Dismiss Suit On Anti-NAACP Laws

Daily World Sun. 4-14-57
Atlanta Ga.

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — A special three-judge Federal court Thursday refused to dismiss suits challenging the constitutionality of Virginias so-called "anti-NAACP laws.

The suits, brought by the NAACP are aimed at Virginia laws which would compel the NAACP to reveal the names of its members and financial donors.

The court set June 26 as the date to hear the constitutional challenge of the NAACP to the state law requiring the association to register its membership and contributors, and other laws designed to curb legal activities of the organization in fighting racial discrimination and segregation.

In second decision the court decided to keep on its docket indefinitely the NAACP attack on two legislative committee to require the NAACP to reveal its membership lists and certain financial data.

The court told the NAACP it should continue its legal attack on the two committees in the state courts before seeking redress from the Federal courts.

The two legislative committees — one headed by Delegate John Boatwright of Buckingham and the other by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria — have been investigating NAACP activities in Virginia. They want the NAACP's Virginia membership list, but the NAACP has denied them access to the rolls.

Counsel for the NAACP contends that disclosure of the names and addresses of NAACP members would result in political and economic reprisal.

In neither of the two cases did the court rule on state motions to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Federal court has no jurisdiction. These motions were in abeyance.

In the suit against the investigation committee, the court pointed out that the NAACP has a similar case now headed toward the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

"We feel gratified that the matter is to be handled by the state courts," said Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, speaking for himself and the other judges. Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

"It is the feeling of this court to hold the case in its present status until whatever rights the plaintiffs have can be fully asserted in the state courts," he said.

Regardless of the outcome in state courts, the two cases are expected ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court.

The General Assembly set up the Thomson committee to study the tax-free status of the NAACP and other organizations, and the taxable status of their contribusors.

The Boatwright committee was set up to study whether the NAACP and other organizations were violating enacted laws prohibiting the stirring up of racial litigation.

The NAACP contended that the

Daily World P. 7

newly enacted laws violated free speech, dueprocess and other clauses of the Federal Constitution. The association launched its legal attack when subpenaed to produce its membership lists and financial records.

"Up until now, nothing has ever been wrong with poor people pooling their resources to finance efforts to secure their rights."

The Attack On The NAACP

From the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch

WHEN the so-called "NAACP Bills" were approved at the special session of the General Assembly, this newspaper took the position that the legislation was a mistake and would probably do more harm than good. At that time, one of the potential sources of greatest trouble appeared to be the plan for a special investigating committee with wide powers to inquire into the affairs of groups encouraging racial integration. Now the members of that committee have been appointed and their first meeting is being planned for the near fture.

The target of this committee as well as of the other restrictive requirements in the ill-advised package of laws is not specifically designated, but there is no question as to the identity of the group under attack. It is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose agitation in behalf of school and other forms of racial integration aroused the ire of a great many people in the South.

* * *

IT IS TRUE THAT the NAACP's aggressiveness in many instances has been objectionable and hurtful to the cause of amicable race relations. And in such cases, the NAACP efforts have to a large extent been self-defeating. However, the damage which has been done does not justify an attempt to impose governmental restraints on the organization's legitimate activity, in court and elsewhere. This constitutes an abrogation of the rights of this organization and has exposed other organizations and individuals to the threat of similar government suppression by a distortion of the purpose of the laws—or an extension of the precedent they may set.

* * *

ARMED WITH THE SUBPOENA power, the new 10-man investigative committee will be able to range over a wide field and the opportunity exists—in the same way that such opportunity exists among the congressional investigating committees—for considerable abuse of the authority granted by the legislature. If the wrong hands should assume direction of the committee's effort, it could be turned into a dangerous instrument, and the danger wouldn't be limited to the NAACP. By the same token, however, the newly appointed members of this committee have it in their power to conduct their investigation with restraint and with meticulous regard for the rights of individuals, thereby diluting to some extent the harmful potential of the anti-NAACP program.

Virginia Asks NAACP Records From New York

NEW YORK — Virginia is bringing all of its guns into position in its campaign to destroy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The state has been temporarily blocked in enforcing its anti-NAACP laws passed by a special session of the Legislature last September as the result of a suit filed in a Federal Court by the NAACP to enjoin enforcement of these statutes.

* * *

THE LATEST effort is by the Thompson Committee which has written to the New York office demanding its Virginia membership lists and other records.

Implying the NAACP would refuse to turn the information over to the committee, an official of the organization sighed, "Here we go back into court again."

* * *

THE SPECIAL committee purportedly was authorized to study the functioning of Virginia's new race laws, but is generally regarded as another tool of the state government to harrass and destroy the NAACP.

The committee has subpoena powers and an operating budget of $25,000 to get its job done.

Three Groups Involved

Judge Moscoe Huntley of Richmond Hustings Court issued the subpoenas last week at the request of the committee. They were issued against the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund and the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

Mr. Hill had advised the committee earlier he would supply all the information it requested except the rolls on membership and contributors. Counsel for the education fund sent word it would supply the information sought.

The committee, created to study whether new legislation should be enacted to deal with "provided notice is given to the defendants . . ." Oliver W. Hill, counsel for Virginia units of the NAACP, said last night telegrams had been sent to the defendants, notifying them of the action.

Judge Hutcheson told Mr. Hill yesterday he was "just reluctant to issue an injunction or restraining order without notice (to the defendants) when there is an opportunity to give notice." Mr. Hill said then he had not had time to notify the defendants so they could appear in opposition.

Job Dismissals Feared

Mr. Hill told Judge Hutcheson disclosure of records on membership and contributors would mean wholesale dismissals for many NAACP members working for white employers or holding constitutional rights to advocate peaceably compliance with the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

A complaint, filed by Mr. Hill with the court, asked for the early convening of a three-judge court to "declare unconstitutional and void" State laws providing for two legislative study committees.

These are the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice—the one which secured the subpoenas—and the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, both created by the 1956 General Assembly.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the Legal Aid and Defense Fund, took virtually the same position as Mr. Hill.

Speaking from New York, Mr. Marshall told the AFRO that he will appear in Richmond Wednesday in response to the subpoena, but cannot comply with its demands.

Spottswood Robinson 3rd, Richmond, who is retained as Virginia counsel for the Legal Aid and Defense Fund, was in New York during the week end conferring with Mr. Marshall about the legal strategy to be pursued.

In refusing to give the names and addresses of the general membership and contributors, Mr. Hill wrote:

* * *

"WE KNOW from previous experience that individuals in Virginia have been subjected to economic reprisals for belonging to or participating in activities sponsored by, this organization.

"Inasmuch as such acts have occurred when the feeling against this organization and its activities was not as intense as that which exists today, we feel compelled to withhold the names of individual members and, where known, workers and supporters."

Referring to the NAACP legal challenge of the five so-called "NAACP laws" drafted by the house of delegates in a special session last September, Mr. Hill continued:

* * *

"YOUR ATTENTION is also

NAACP Plea for Writ Will Be Heard Today

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19 (AP).—A hearing was scheduled . . . in Federal district court this afternoon on a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to set aside subpoenas

The subpoenas, obtained by a General Assembly investigating committee, would require the NAACP to bare its membership rolls and financial records to the committee.

District Judge Sterling Hutcheson set the hearing yesterday

Va. probers told NAACP member lists unavailable

RICHMOND, Va.—"We feel compelled to withhold the names of individual members and, where known, workers and supporters."

Oliver W. Hill, chairman of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, made this reply Wednesday afternoon to the request of the legislative "committee on offenses against the administration of justice."

Less than 24 hours later, W. Lester Banks, council executive secretary, was served with a subpoena requiring his presence, along with all records under his control, before the committee Wednesday morning at 10.

* * *

THE SUBPOENA came two months to the day after the committee asked in January for the NAACP to produce its membership rolls and other information.

The request was addressed to Mr. Banks who referred it to Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill told the group that although he would not furnish the complete membership rolls, he would furnish the "names and addresses of the principal officers, salaried employees and members of the legal committee of this organization."

called to the fact that the General Assembly, through other legislation, has sought to compel this organization to furnish similar information to other state agencies, and the constitutionality of such legislation is currently a question for judicial determination by a statutory Federal District Court.

"We reasonably expect in the near future a dtermination of these issues by this court.

"Since the right to the state to request this information has been challenged on constitutional grounds prior to your request for this information, we certainly feel that we are entitled to await judicial determination of these issues."

MR. HILL also differed with the committee on the question of income accounting in its Jan. 14 letter. The committee demanded:

"A certified statement showing in detail by each transaction all contributions, donations, gifts, or other income... Together with the names and addresses of the persons, firms, corporations, and association from whom such contributions, donations gifts, or other income was received..."

The NAACP spokesman agreed instead to furnish the committee with a statement showing the aggregate of the contributions, donations, gifts, or other income was received.."

In so doing, the group again refused to identify the "man on the street" supporter of the NAACP.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE, one of two formed by legislative act at the same time the "NAACP laws" were drafted, also asked for a statement showing "the location of each office, branch, division, council, subsidiary, or other agency through or by which your organization engages in any activity in this state and the nature of such activity and the names and address of the officers or other persons in charge."

The NAACP countered with a promise to show "the location of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and the localities in which branches are located, the nature of the activities... and the relation of said branches to this organization."

Again, the names and addresses of NAACP workers were refused.

* * *

THE "LEGISLATIVE committee on law reform and racial activities," formed at the same time as the "offenses" committee, also requested much the same information as its "twin" group did.

Both committees gave the NAACP, upon request, until Feb. 15 to submit the asked-for information. The reply of the NAACP was the same to each—refusal to give names and addresses.

The "offenses" committee, however, has been the only one so far to secure a subpoena, through the city of Richmond Hustings Court, to compel the group to appear before it.

* * *

THE SUBPOENA, issued over the signature of Hustings Court clerk Thomas R. Miller, concluded:

"Such information being required in connection with an investigation being made by the committee on offenses against the administration of justice relating to the commission of champerty, maintenance, barratry, running and capping and other offenses of any other nature relating to the promotion or support of litigation by persons who are not parties thereto."

special General Assembly session last year to investigate groups participating in racial activities in Virginia.

Hill's primary contention during oral arguments supporting his motion today was that compliance with the demands of subpoenas would have adverse effect upon litigation challenging the constitutionality of laws passed by the special Assembly session.

District Court challenging the constitutionality of the state's recently enacted anti-NAACP statutes. The NAACP agreed to submit immediately certain general information requested.

Detailed Data Demanded

The decision to withhold the names was made by the Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting here on Feb. 11. This decision was transmitted to Virginia's Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities and the state's Committee on Offenses Against Administration of Justice by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in letters dated Feb. 13.

Pursuant to the requirements of the new legislation, the Virginia committees had written to the NAACP requesting the filing of such detailed information as "the names and addresses of the principal officers of your corporation and also the names and addresses of the agents, servants, employees, officers and voluntary workers and associates through whom your corporation carries on its activities in this state, and also the names of your stockholders and members in this state, together with the last known addresses of all the above designated persons."

Other information demanded by the committee included "a certified statement showing the location of each office, branch, division, council, subsidiary, or other agency . . . and the names and addresses of the officers, or other persons in charge of each such office . . . ; a certified statement showing in detail by each transaction all expenditures and disbursements made . . . within the state during the year 1956 . . . together with the names and addresses of the persons, firms, corporations, and associations to whom such expenditures and disbursements were made together with the names and addresses of the persons . . . on whose behalf such expenditures were made."

Correspondence

Also requested were "copies of all correspondence between your organization and persons in Virginia to whom your organization has rendered legal aid directly or indirectly . . . " ; also "copies of all correspondence between your organization and persons in this state who have been parties litigant or prospective parties litigant in proceedings involving admission to or exclusion from the public free schools . . . " and "verified statements showing separately the franchise taxes and other taxes your organization has paid the state and its localities."

General Information Yielded

After having "maturely considered" the request of the two Virginia committees for detailed information on the NAACP in that state, the Board decided to withhold "information establishing or leading to the identity" of Association members, Mr. Wilkins said in his letters.

However, he informed the committee, the NAACP Board authorized him to supply such general information as (1) "the names and addresses of the principal officers" of the Association; (2) "the location of the Virginia State Conference of Branches and each branch" in the state, the nature of the activity in which they are engaged and the relation of each to the NAACP; (3) "a certified statement showing the aggregate of the contributions, donations, gifts and other income received . . . during 1956 from sources within Virginia"; and (4) "a certified statement showing the aggregate of all expenditures and disbursements made by this organization within the State of Virginia during the year 1956."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins informed the committee, "has no correspondence with persons in Virginia to whom it has rendered legal aid directly or indirectly. Such correspondence as may have been had is in the possession of attorneys representing the parties involved."

The organization, he further stated, "has not been required to file any state or local tax return. We will supply a verified statement showing the franchise tax for the year 1957 . . . This organization has not been required to pay any other state or local tax in Virginia." Further, the NAACP agreed to file a verified statement indicating how it has been operating in Virginia.

"Many of our members are so circumstanced that they feel that they cannot afford to have the fact of their membership in this organization become public knowledge," the NAACP spokesman explained. In justification of their apprehension, he cited instances of "economic reprisals, intimidation, harassment, and even violence directed against our members."

Reprisals Cited

NAACP To Cooperate On Files

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20 (AP)—National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys said today they would "cooperate" with a Virginia legislative committee seeking NAACP records.

But this did not mean they would turn over membership rolls to the committee, the NAACP made plain to newsmen.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, offered to "answer any questions" the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice wished to ask.

Marshall and four other NAACP attorneys from Virginia appeared before the committee at the state capitol. The committee is one of two set up by a special General Assembly session last fall to investigate groups interested in racial litigation.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP lawyer, told the committee he was "willing to cooperate." Marshall said he, too, is "willing to cooperate as far as possible."

NAACP Seeks Stay Of Demands for Data

RICHMOND, Feb. 18 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) today sought a temporary restraining order to stay the demands of two General Assembly committees seeking information about the NAACP.

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond NAACP attorney, submitted his request to Richmond Federal District Court Judge Sterling Hutcheson. The judge told Hill he was reluctant to issue the order because the committee members had not been notified. Hutcheson said he would study the matter.

A subpoena issued Thursday by Richmond's Hutsings Court called on the NAACP, the Virginia NAACP, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to divulge by Wednesday full financial and membership information.

That subpoena was issued at the request of the Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against Administration of Justice. Hill's request today was anticipatory, asking that the NAACP not be forced to comply with that subpoena or any issued by the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities.

The Law Reform group is a second committee named by a

NAACP Agrees to Submit To the State of Virginia Some General Information

New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has informed officials of the State of Virginia that it will "withhold the names and addresses of its members and contributors in Virginia;" pending determination of a suit now before the United States

Arguments Due Oct. 10 On NAACP

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20 (AP).—A three-judge Federal court finished collecting yesterday a voluminous record of testimony and exhibits in the first Federal court test of a State law aimed at curbing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The court recessed until October 10, when it will hear arguments from the NAACP and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

On trial are five "NAACP laws" passed at the 1956 special session of the General Assembly. The laws require registration of organizations engaged in racial activities, prohibit such an organization from financing litigation to which it is not a party or in which it has no financial interest and redefine State law dealing with the stirring-up of litigation.

Suit was brought by the NAACP, which contends the laws are aimed at it and would seriously hamper its activities. It claims the laws would infringe its right of free speech and equal protection under the law as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Judge Morris A. Soper of the United States 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, presiding over the special District Court, suggested two hours to each side in oral arguments October 10. "We want full arguments," he told the attorneys. The case is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court regardless of the decision of the District Court.

NAACP replies to Sen. Byrd

RICHMOND

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, struck back this week at statements attributed to him by Sen. Harry F. Byrd.

Last week, Mr. Banks said in a local newspaper that most complaints dealing with denial of voting rights "have been minor in nature and that all such complaints have been cleared up promptly by telephone calls either to individual registrars or Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections."

A local newspaper quoted Sen. Byrd as saying in Congress that Mr. Banks had said "there has been any interference whatever with respect to the right of colored people to vote."

Sen. Byrd allegedly met Mr. Banks' protest with the statement that he had not "substantially misquoted" him.

* * *

IN MR. BANKS' telegram, which he sent Sen. Byrd and asked that it be inserted in the Congressional Record, he said:

"Although interference with the right of Negroes to vote has not, in Virginia, assumed the proportions of violence which have been demonstrated in Mississippi and in Alabama, yet registrars in the "Black Belt' Counties of Virginia do effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens by several techniques."

Mr. Banks named these as: "(1) by finding it difficult to say when he (the registrar) will be available to receive applications to register;

(2) by requiring the Negro applicant to answer questions not anticipated, required or permitted under the Constitution of Virginia, and

(3) by refusing, within six months, to entertain the application of one who has failed to answer such questions correctly."

Mr. Banks continued:

* * *

"IT IS TRUE THAT the few cases of racial discrimination with regard to election privileges which currently come to our attention are usually adjusted through the good offices of the secretary of the state board of elections or by direct communication with the registrar concerned, but the majority of such cases pass unnoticed.

"Doubtless there would be more cases of racial discrimination in this area but for the presence and militancy of local NAACP units as demonstrated in Sussex County in 1951 when appeals and other litigation against precinct registrars were followed by the appointment of a general registrar whose initial efforts, in 1952, to purge names of Negro citizens already registered were promptly met and frustrated through NAACP action."

Thomson Group Calls Hearing

Whites, Negroes In Racial Suits Are Subpenaed

By Mechlin Moore
Staff Reporter

The Thomson racial investigating committee, set up by Virginia's General Assembly when it passed its anti-integration program, has issued subpenas for key figures in the Arlington school integration litigation.

The committee also has subpenaed the records of the three Northern Virginia branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP chapters in Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax have been summoned to turn over their records by 10 a. m. today—the time set for a hearing for an appeal to stay Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan's order that seven Negroes be admitted to Arlington schools.

Bryan Hearing Tie Denied

James M. Thomson, Alexandria's segregationist Delegate to the General Assembly, is chairman of the 10-member Committeee on Law Reform and Racial Activities. The committee has moved in with its investigations in several areas where racial litigation suits have been filed.

Thomson, denied any connection between the timing of the hearing and Judge Bryan's order.

Judge Bryan ruled Saturday that seven Negro students must be admitted Monday to white Arlington schools.

Leslie Hall, chief counsel for the Thomson Committee, who took notes during the hearings before Bryan last week, said the parents of the seven Negro children have not been summoned.

Among those subpoenaed to appear at the closed hearing Thursday, Hall said, are Edwin C. Brown, local NAACP attorney, who represents the plaintiffs in the Arlington desegregation case and several parents of the Negro children in the original suit.

Hall said a subpena also has been issued to Mrs. A. J. E. Davis, a white Arlington woman who escorted three Negro children to Stratford Junior High School in an unsuccessful attempt to enroll them on opening day Sept. 5.

Also under subpena is Theo. T. DeFebio, white Fairfax County mother, whose two sons were expelled from public schools when she refused to sign a Virginia pupil placement form after they moved here from the District. The boys are still out of school.

Her Lawyers Called

Mrs. DeFebio's attorneys, Albert I. Kassabian and Douglass Adams, have also been summoned, Hall said.

Kassabian and Adams are challenging the Pupil Placement Act in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Jack Orndorff, a white parent who last year withdrew from the Arlington desegregation suit after he complained of abuse from segregationists, has also been summoned along with Barbara Marx, another white Arlington mother who remainde a party to the suit.

The NAACP has been chief target of Thomson's committee in hearings elsewhere in the state.

Hall said local NAACP organizations have not indicated whether they will produce records by today's deadline. Subpenaed were "all records pertaining to racial litigation," Hall said. These include minutes of meetings, correspondence and checks for legal fees, he added.

The Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities is charged with investigating organizations which allegedly promote litigation over racial activities. The Committee is scheduled to report is findings by Nov. 1.

Thomson said earlier some Negroes testified they did not know they were plaintiffs in suits brought by NAACP attorneys.

The Arlington hearings will be held in the court house, Thomson said. A quorum of at least three committee members including Del. Frank Moncure, of Stafford, who sponsored the bill which took away Arlington's elected school board, is expected to attend.

Thomson, who won renomination over Albert Smoot, his moderate opponent, for Alexandria's Delegate seat, and his committee have also held hearings in Richmond, Norfolk, and Prince Edward County. Another committee, the Boatwright Committee of the Virginia Senate, also has conducted similar investigations and subpenaed NAACP records.

The Arlington subpenas were issued on Monday.

NAACP Lawyer Faces Trial on Tax Charges

Star Sun. 9-8-57 P. A-2
Washington D.C.

The Federal District Court of Baltimore has set November 13 for the trial of Edwin C. Brown, sr., indicted on charges of attempted income tax evasion.

An attonrey who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Northern Virginia, Brown lives at 1023 Girard street N.E.

An indictment on four counts covering the years 1950 through 1953 was returned in the Baltimore court February 19 and the defendant released on $1,000 bond.

In all, the Internal Revenue Service claims Brown reported taxes due for the four-year period as $138.90 when, according to Government figures, the amount was $8,716.95—a difference of $8,578.05.

The Government claimed Brown's taxable income for the four years totaled $37,234.43, as against the $5,607.83 reported by him.

Virginia NAACP Curb Hearing to Wind Up

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19 (AP).—A special three-judge court was set to wind up a hearing here today on the constitutionality of a series of laws passed by the Virginia Legislature in an effort to curb the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Attorneys for both sides promised Presiding Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore yesterday they would end testimony today. The three judges began hearing witnesses Monday.

Thurs 9-19-57

Judge Soper, along with United States District Judges Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk, have been asked by the NAACP for a ruling on laws passed at a special General Assembly session in 1956.

Washington

The laws require registration of the NAACP's membership, prohibit giving financial assistance in litigation in which the organization is not a party or does not have a financial interest, and redefine State law dealing with soliciting litigation.

P. I. C

Mann Quizzed Closely

Delegate Harrison Mann of Arlington, who managed passage of the laws in the legislation, was questioned closely yesterday after five Negroes earlier had testified they did not know they authorized a law firm to represent them in the Prince Edward County school segregation suit.

Judge Soper, a member of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, asked Mr. Mann if the laws would "put the NAACP out of business" in Virginia. Mr. Mann said he did not think so, and Judge Soper said "I'm not talking about legal technicalities."

The judge posed a hypothetical situation—a group of Negroes want better schools and decide litigation is necessary but do not have the necessary funds. The NAACP calls a meeting of the group and suggests litigation of a civil rights nature to which it is willing to contribute funds.

Would that be against the law? Judge Soper wanted to know. Mr. Mann said he thought it would be.

Thought Laws Needed

Mr. Mann testified he came to the Legislature with proposed bills to require identification of members of organizations engaged in racial activities and to require registration of such groups. He said he thought such laws were needed "so the proper responsibility would be placed" on them.

The five Prince Edward Negroes, testifying for the defense, said they did not know they were becoming parties to a lawsuit for desegregation of schools when they signed authorizations. They testified they thought the forms they signed were "for a better school."

All said they signed during a student strike in 1952 at the Negro high school in Farmville. The subsequent case was one of five on which the United States Supreme Court handed down its desegregation opinion in 1954.

The five later were shown the authorizations they had signed and admitted the signatures were theirs.

NAACP Counsel Defy Thomson Probe Group

Post + Times Herald P. 15-A
Thurs, 8-16-57

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15 (Spl.)—A Virginia legislative committee investigating Norfolk's school desegregation suit today unexpectedly subpenaed two attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Washington D.C.

The lawyers, J. Hugo Madison and Victor J. Ashe, were to represent witnesses called today before the committee, headed by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

Both men wree threatened with contempt citations after they declined to answer any committee questions. They promptly withdrew as council for the subpenaed witnesses.

The witnesses, all plaintiffs in Norfolk's desegregation case, were questioned by lawmakers behind closed doors in the city's Circuit Court.

As a result of the suit Federal District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered a start toward desegregation of Norfolk public schools in September. The order was stayed, however, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

First witness was Mamie Spence, who was not represented by counsel. She told committee members that she signed the Federal suit because she thought it would be better for her children.

Asked whether she sent any money to attorneys for representing her in the case, Mrs. Spence answered: "I have no money."

Thomson declined a request by Ashe to open the proceedings to the press and public. His committee, called the Senate-House Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, was created by the General Assembly last year to investigate the NAACP and other groups involved in desegregation suits.

Oct. 10 Set for Argument On Test of NAACP Laws

Post and Times Herald

RICHMOND, Sept. 19 (AP) Alabama Attorney General John Patterson testified today in defense of one of Virginia's "NAACP laws" which would require that memberships of organizations engaged in racial activities be made public.

A three-judge Federal Court is considering the constitutionality of five laws passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1956 in a suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PAIS

The 3½-days of evidence in the case was all in shortly after 11 a. m. and the court set Oct. 10 at 10 a. m. to hear arguments. Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, presiding, told the attorneys the court wanted full arguments and suggested two hours to each side. Briefs should be filed with the court by Oct. 7, he said, and further briefs could be filed after the oral arguments.

Fri 9-20-57

It is the concensus that the case will go to the U. S. Supreme Court regardless of the decision of this court. Because it was tried by a three-judge court, any appeal would be directly to the Supreme Court rather than to the U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, of which Soper is justice.

This is the first time that a case challenging any state laws aimed at curbing the activities of the NAACP has gotten into Federal Court.

Fund Raising Is Chief Topic For NAACP

Evening Star Washington D.C.
9-5-57

SUFFOLK, Va., Oct. 5 (AP).—Delegates to the Virginia NAACP convention today busied themselves with two items which their president said, in effect, bear attention—membership and fund raising.

Workshops on membership, funds, political action, and education were scheduled today on the final day of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Virginia conference convention.

Tonight, Thurgood Marshall of New York, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., will speak at a dinner in honor of the association's legal staff.

Dr. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, president of the Virginia NAACP, said yesterday "the Negro who is afraid to join the NAACP or at least contribute to the NAACP freedom fund is beyond contempt."

He said a Negro "one day will be ashamed when the lists are published after we have won the victory of freedom of association."

He said the NAACP membership has lagged in some areas of the South and in the Nation due in part to the suspension of activities in some States, and locally because some Negroes have suffered "cold feet."

"However," he said, "with the prospects of further victories in the courts and the awakened interest of the national administration it is expected membership will increase."

The keynote speaker for the convention said last night that Virginia is "the arena for the next test" in the school desegregation issue.

Franklin H. Williams, director-counsel of the West Coast regional office of the NAACP, said Virginia has provided "intellectual leadership" for the deep South's resistance to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree.

Va. NAACP suit judges are named

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-5-57

RICHMOND

Federal Judges Morris A. Soper, Sterling Hutcheson and Walter E. Hoffman will compose the special three-judge court that will hear the NAACP's suit challenging the states anti-NAACP laws.

Composition of the court was announced last week by Chief Judge John J. Parker of the U.S. Fourth Circuit, which includes Virginia, who designated the three judges to hear the case.

JUDGE SOPER, a Baltimorean, has retired from the Fourth Circuit bench but still sits with the court, Judge Hutcheson sits in District Court here and Judge Hoffman is assigned to the court in Norfolk.

No date has been set for trial of the suit, Judge Hutcheson said. He explained that three judge courts are called to hear cases challenging the constitutionality of a state law.

* * *

THE NAACP argument last month in similar suits was that the new laws abridge its freedom of speech and deny it the equal protection of the laws and due process guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

The bills setting up the laws, passed by the General Assembly in special session, were special session, were specifically designed to prevent the NAACP's participation in segregation suits.

Named defendants in the suit are Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond and five commonwealth attorneys, T. Gray Haddon, Richmond; William J. Carlton, Newport News; Linwood B. Tabb Jr., Norfolk, William J. Hassan, Arlington, and Frank N. Watkins, Prince Edward County.

Va. Asks 2 NAACP Suits Be Dismissed

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 2-9-57

RICHMOND

Contending that Federal courts are without jurisdiction in the matter, attorneys for the State of Virginia filed a motion here last week asking dismissal of two suits challenging five of the state's "NAACP laws."

The motion was filed Thursday afternoon by Henry T. Wickham in U.S. District Court. He said he would be ready to argue the case by March 4, but no date has been set for formal arguments.

The hearing date will be set by a three judge court composed of Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper of Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk.

* * *

THE DISMISSAL MOTIONS were in reply to two similar suits filed here last November by the NAACP and its affiliate, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc., with headquarters in NYC.

Basis of both suits is the contention that the package of five laws abridge the freedom of speech of the organization and deny it equal protection of the laws and its rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

The challenged laws, passed by the General Assembly at its last session, contain a series of controls over certain types of organizations, including the NAACP.

* * *

MR. WICKHAM, along with J. Segar Gravatt of Blackstone, and David J. Mays of this city, represent Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and five commonwealths' attorneys, all named defendants in the suits.

States attorneys named are T. Gray Haddon, Richmond; Frank N. Watkins, Prince Edward County; William J. Carleton, Newport News, Linwood B. Tabb Jr. of Arlington and William J. Hassan of Arlington County.

These city and county commonwealths attorneys were selected, it was explained, because the NAACP plans to continue solicitation of funds and members in localities in which they have a legal duty to enforce the laws.

Subpenas Issued in Virginia

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C.

NAACP Girds for Court Battle

By Thomas Johnson

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23 (AP)—Virginia and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will come to grips Wednesday in the first phase of a legal effort to knock down two legislative committees investigating racial activities.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson will hear arguments in Federal District Court on a motion aimed at nullifying subpenas issued by the Richmond Hustings Court against the NAACP and the Virginia Conference of NAACP branches.

The State Court granted the subpenas to the Boatwright Committee to force the NAACP groups to submit lists of their members and contributors in Virginia. Both groups had advised the committee earlier they would supply certain information requested but would not furnish the membership and contribution data.

It was then the committee went to court to require the two NAACP groups and a third unit, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to provide the membership information. The latter group, which says it has no Virginia members, did not resist the subpena and submitted the requested material to the committee last Wednesday as scheduled.

However, the NAACP and its Virginia Conference, both with large Virginia memberships, sought relief in Federal Court, contending that compliance with the committee request and the State Court's subpenas would result in "irreparable injury" to their members.

Not only did counsel for the two groups ask the Federal Court to restrain temporarily the subpenas, but they petitioned for a three-judge court to consider the constitutionality of acts of the General Assembly setting up both the Boatwright Committee and the Thomson Committee.

The Boatwright Committee formally is designated the Committee on Offenses against the Administration of Justice. It is headed by Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County. The Thomson Committee officially is the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities. Its chairman is Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

In their petition, the NAACP counsel alleged that laws creating the two committees "are parts of a legislative plan . . . to avoid the effect" of the U. S. Supreme Court's school segregation decisions "in order to retain segregation in the public schools of the state."

The petition further alleges that the state officials "acting pursuant to unconstitutional statutes act as individuals and may be enjoined by a Federal Court from violating the constitutional rights despite the doctrine of state immunity from Federal judicial interference."

Thomson's committee also has asked the three NAACP groups for membership and contribution lists. However, it thus far has not gone into court to force the submission of the requested data.

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond counsel for the NAACP, at a brief appearance before the Boatwright committee last Wednesday, submitted some of the material asked by the committee. However, this did not include the membership and contribution lists, and Hill said his organization would try to provide "anything that would aid the committee without disclosing our membership."

Hill had said revelation of the names and addresses of NAACP members, volunteer workers and contributors "would expose these persons to loss of their jobs and . . . to political reprisals . . ."

Also pending in Federal Court is a suit against Virginia's Attorney General and five Commonwealth's Attorneys. The suit, which was instituted by the NAACP and will be heard by a three-judge court, challenges the constitutionality of five other laws enacted by the General Assembly at its extra session last September.

These are the other so-called "NAACP Bills," the act creating the Boatwright committee having been in the group given this appellation.

The others deal with the stirring up of litigation, the required registration of groups engaged in racial activities, the unauthorized practice of law, the instigation of litigation by one not a party to the proceeding, and registration of groups soliciting funds to be used to finance litigation.

subpoenas to the Boatwright committee to force the NAACP groups to submit lists of their members and contributors in Virginia. Both groups had advised the committee earlier they would supply certain information requested, but would not furnish the membership and contribution data.

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Court Relief Sought

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Virginia NAACP to Open Court Fight Wednesday

Star Sun. 2-24-57 P. 12a Washington D.C.

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Judge Sterling Hutcheson will hear arguments in Federal District Court on a motion aimed at nullifying subpoenas issued by the Richmond Hustings Court against the NAACP and the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches.

The State court granted the subpoenas to the Boatwright Committee to force the NAACP groups to submit lists of their members and contributors in Virginia. Both groups had advised the committee earlier they would supply certain information requested but would not furnish the membership and contribution data.

It was then the committee went to court to require the two NAACP groups and a third unit, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to provide the membership information. The latter group, which says it has no Virginia members, did not resist the subpoena and submitted the requested material to the committee last Wednesday as scheduled.

However, the NAACP and its Virginia Conference, both with large Virginia memberships, sought relief in Federal Court, contending that compliance with the committee request and the State court's subpoenas would result in "irreparable injury" to their members.

Not only did counsel for the two groups ask the Federal Court to restrain temporarily the subpoenas, but they petitioned for a three-judge court to consider the constitutionality of acts of the General Assembly setting up both the Boatwright committee and the Thomson committee.

The Boatwright committee formally is designated the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice. It is headed by Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County. The Thomson committee officially is the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities. Its

chairman is Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

In their petition, the NAACP counsel alleged that laws creating the two committees "are parts of a legislative plan . . . to avoid the effect" of the United States Supreme Court's school segregation decisions "in order to retain segregation in the public schools of the State."

The petition further alleges that the State officials "acting pursuant to unconstitutional statutes act as individuals and may be enjoined by a Federal Court from violating the constitutional rights despite the doctrine of State immunity from Federal judicial interference."

Mr. Thomson's committee also has asked the three NAACP groups for membership and contribution lists. However, it thus far has not gone into court to force the submission of the requested data.

Some Data Given

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond counsel for the NAACP, at a brief appearance before the Boatwright committee last Wednesday, submitted some of the material asked by the committee. However, this did not include the membership and contribution lists, and Mr. Hill said his organization would try to provide "anything that would aid the committee without disclosing our membership."

Mr. Hill has said revelation of the names and addresses of NAACP members, volunteer workers and contributors "would expose these persons to loss of their jobs and . . . to political reprisals . . ."

Also pending in Federal Court is a suit against Virginia's Attorney General and five Commonwealth's attorneys. The suit, which was instituted by the NAACP and will be heard by a three-judge court, challenges the constitutionality of five other laws enacted by the General Assembly at its extra session last September.

These are the other so-called "NAACP bills," the act creating the Boatwright committee having been in this group.

The others deal with the stirring up of litigation, the required registration of groups engaged in racial activities, the unauthorized practice of law, the instigation of litigation by one not a party to the proceeding and registration of groups soliciting funds to be used to finance litigation.

NAACP To Cooperate On Files

a dispatch

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20 (AP)—National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys said today they would "cooperate" with a Virginia legislative committee seeking NAACP records.

But this did not mean they would turn over membership rolls to the committee, the NAACP made plain to newsmen.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, offered to "answer any questions" the Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice wished to ask.

Marshall and four other NAACP attorneys from Virginia appeared before the committee at the state capitol. The committee is one of two set up by a special General Assembly session last fall to investigate groups interested in racial litigation.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP, lawyer, told the committee he was "willing to cooperate." Marshall said he, too, is "willing to cooperate as far as possible."

Virginia Editor Asks NAACP To Slow Down

By JOHN McKELWAY

A Virginia editor yesterday appealed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to slow down and refrain from pushing integration so fast that "a point of no return" will be reached.

Speaking to the National Association of Secondary School Principals, Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, said the deep South has no present intention of integrating its public schools. He added some States have a "fixed determination to close their schools entirely, rather than mingle the races in them."

He then implored the NAACP "to see the folly of forcing the issue in these States," and asked for "statesmanlike restraint on the organization's part. Otherwise, Mr. Dabney said, the cause of Negro advancement will be done irreparable harm.

The editor feels that the NAACP insists on having "the moon handed them on a silver platter, and are unwilling to proceed by gradual steps. Such an unstatesmanlike attitude is hard to reconcile with the genuine advances the NAACP has achieved for the colored people of this country."

Move Regretted

At the same time, Mr. Dabney said he regretted the recent move by his State to pass legislation designed to harass the Negro organization by obtaining and publicizing the names of all its members and their financial contributions.

"This is a dangerous action," he said, "and one which the Virginia Assemblymen may well live to regret. The legislative harassment of an organization which happens to be unpopular could easily prove a boomerang for the responsible parties."

Mr. Dabney said the "growing intensity in the struggle over integration in some eight or nine Southern States may disrupt, and even close down entirely the systems of public education in several of these States. A more chaotic condition would be difficult to imagine. Aside from the education problems involved, consider the enormous rise in juvenile delinquency which would inevitably accompany such a development."

One tragic fact kicked up by integration moves has been the collapse of liaison between white and Negro leadership throughout the South, Mr. Dabney said.

"The two races," he said, "have been driven apart by the rancorous arguments over segregation, with the result that hardly any avenues of communication exist in most cases. The NAACP has committed all Negroes so completely to its drive for total integration that any white who dissents from this view is stigmatized as an enemy of the Negro race."

He touched on the problem of pupil performance by Negro students in integrated schools—an achievement lag compared to white students of the same age—and said this problem was particularly acute in Washington.

"It seems clear to me," he said, "that mixed schools were put into effect here (the District) with too much haste and too little preparation."

Baltimore Praised

He said Washington made the mistake of trying to integrate everybody almost overnight. He praised the system of integration practiced in Baltimore—allowing pupils of both races to decide which schools they wished to attend.

The South's chief argument against integration, Mr. Dabney said, while emphasizing he does not believe in it, is that mixed schools would lead to "mongrelization."

"Even," he said, "if we accept this argument, which I do not, the desirability that every race strive to maintain its own integrity seems to me to be indisputable.

"My point," he said, "is that the Negro should wish no less than the white to retain his racial identity and his cultural heritage to the end that his race's indisputably great achievements can be properly recognized and handed down to posterity."

Moving to the issue of pending civil rights legislation, Mr. Dabney said, "a majority of Congress seems to be mused by the phrase civil rights that it is reluctant to vote anything which bears that label, no matter how dangerous its potentialities."

Mr. Dabney addressed the principals at their opening session yesterday in the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Virginia Legislative Unit Subpoenas NAACP Aides

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 12 (AP).—At least five State officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were under subpoena-order to appear before a legislative investigating committee here today.

The subpoenas, issued by the General Assembly's Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, directed the officials to appear before the committee for examination.

A committee spokesman, in announcing yesterday that the subpoenas has been issued, did not say what type of examination the committee would conduct. He also did not disclose the names of those subpoenaed.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the NAACP and the Virginia Conference of NAACP branches, said the subpoenaes were issued against himself; W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia conference; W. Spottswood Robinson III, counsel for the NAACP education fund; Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, former Virginia conference president, and David Longley of Richmond, conference treasurer.

Seeks To Void Subpoenas

The NAACP went into hustings court here yesterday in an effort to have previous subpoenas issued against it dismissed. These subpoenas would open the organization's membership and financial records to another legislative investigating committee the Committee on offenses against the Administration of Justice.

These subpoenas were issued by the court Feb. 18 and March 8. The first one ordered the NAACP, its Virginia conference, and the educational fund to provide the financial and membership records. The NAACP and the fund complied eventually with the order, but the State conference resisted.

It said to reveal membership records would subject its members to harassments and financial reprisals. It was denied a Federal court order restraining the subpoenas.

Called Irrelevant

Council for the NAACP said in yesterday's motion that the names, addresses and other details of Virginia NAACP membership activities are not relevant to the committee's scope of inquiry. They also challenged the court's jurisdiction.

It added that the act creating the committee, headed by John B. Boatwright of Buchingham, is unconstitutional because it gives the committee complete powers to oversee the administration and manner of enforcement of certain State laws.

This, it argued, "is a flagrant invasion of the executive and judicial department of government contrary to the Constitution of Virginia," and therefore the legislative act is "unconstitutional and void in its entirety."

Misquoted By Sen. Byrd, Says NAACP

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5 (AP) A Virginia NAACP official said today he had been misquoted by Sen. Byrd (D-Va.) concerning interference with Negroes' voting rights in this state. This was denied by the Senator.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, in a telegram to Byrd noted the Senator had quoted him as having said "there had been no interference whatever with respect to the right of Negroes to vote" in Virginia.

In the telegram, Banks told Byrd "the few cases" of racial discrimination brought to the NAACP's attention were adjusted promptly but "the majority of such cases pass unnoticed."

Banks said the Richmond News Leader recently had quoted him as saying that "since 1951 and 1952, most complaints have been cleared up promptly by telephone calls either to individual registrars or Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the state board of elections."

Byrd told the News Leader today he had not "substantially misquoted" Banks and said the gist of NAACP's official remarks was that there was no interference with Negroes' voting rights.

Byrd added that in his long tenure of public office he never had heard the name of an individual Negro who was prevented from voting.

Banks' telegram to Byrd said that although interference with Negro voting rights in Virginia has not assumed "the proportions of violence which has been demonstrated in Mississippi and Alabama, yet registrars, in the black belt counties of Virginia, do effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens through several techniques."

Subpoenas for NAACP Lose force.

RICHMOND

Efforts of a Virginia legislative committee to secure membership and financial records of NAACP branches ran into a legal road block last week.

But three NAACP officials, appearing by invitation before the Boatwright committee, answered a countless number of questions about the operation of the organization in the state.

Testifying at day-long closed-door sessions Thursday and Friday were Oliver W. Hill, chief legal counsel for the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches; Lester Banks, its executive secretary; and George R. Ferguson, president of the Charlottesville branch.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE had issued subpeonas for the appearance not only of Mr. Hill and Mr. Banks, but of officials from the Prince Edward, Charlottesville and Norfolk branches, all of whom had won Federal court orders calling for integration of public schools in their community.

The committee also demanded financial records from three Virginia banks, where NAACP funds had been deposited.

One of these banks, the Southern National of Norfolk, refused to honor the subpeona, pending an investigation to determine the legality of the committee's request.

* * *

IN THE meantime the committee had received NAACP financial records from the Consolidated Bank of Richmond and the People's National Bank of Charlottesville.

The records showed deposits and withdrawals made by the Virginia State Conference and the Charlottesville branch in the period from December, 1943.

Stays of the committee subpeonas were granted in all but the Charlottesville case. In that instance the judge dismissed the subpeona entirely when George R. Ferguson, the local NAACP president, explained he did not possess the records requested.

THE HEARINGS, which were not open to the press or public, were described to the AFRO by Mr. Hill, who said that the committee had asked many questions that had already been answered many times before.

"They asked a great many questions about the NAACP," Mr. Hill said. "They particularly wanted to know how we acquired authorization to represent plaintiffs in the school suits.

"In mentioning the fact that I had been advising people that the state's segregation laws were unconstitutional, the committee wanted to know how I knew they were unconstitutional.

"THEY ATTEMPTED to use the ancient Plessy-Ferguson ruling to substantiate their feelings about the constitutionality of segregation.

"I reminded them that just as the Supreme Court's school ruling had broken away from precedent, so did the Plessy-Ferguson decision itself, since 15 years before, the court had ruled the opposite.

"When they asked me how I arrived at the conclusion that segregation was unconstitutional, I replied 'simply by reading the 14th Amendment and applying simple dictionary definitions to the words used therein.'

"I told Mr. Boatwright that I was sure that if he did the same he would reach the same conclusion that I had.

"WHEN THE committee attempted to attack the school ruling by calling it a 'sociological' decision, I gave them the opinion that it is just as appropriate for a sociologist to give evidence and advice on a question of law as it is for an economist or banking expert to give advice on banking procedure."

IN THE STATE, Norfolk and Prince Edwards cases the following dates were set for hearings on the motions to quash the subpeonas:

Richmond (state conference) July 9, reset from July 7; Norfolk, July 12, and Prince Edward, July 5.

With the information that the Boatwright committee has been able to get, it will prepare a report to be presented to the State Legislature next year.

This report will determine whether or not the state will take action against the NAACP or enact crippling legislature designed to put it out of business or give the whole thing up as a bad job.

STILL PENDING are hearings on whether or not the committee is entitled to material it demanded earlier this year. This information, called for by subpoenas, would give the committee the names of all members and contributors to the NAACP in Virginia.

The NAACP went into the State Supreme Court to resist the surrender of this information. NAACP spokesmen said that this resistance was an effort to protect the rank and file members who would surely suffer reprisals and economic pressure if their names were known.

The court is expected to rule before fall.

Virginia Probe to Get NAACP Records Today

Records of the three nearby Virginia chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be turned over today to the Thomson Committee investigating racial activities in Virginia.

Records of the chapters in Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax were subpoenaed by the committee, which also has asked 15 persons involved in race litigation to appear at a two-day hearing in Arlington beginning tomorrow.

The 15 witnesses include parents and attorneys in the Arlington desegregation suit and Mrs. Theo DeFebio, Fairfax white woman who refused to sign pupil placement applications, and her attorneys. Her two sons were dropped from public schools but have recently been enrolled in a Catholic school.

Edwin C. Brown, regional counsel for the NAACP, said the organizations "have nothing to hide" and will turn over the records today. The committee set a 10 a.m. deadline for the NAACP chapters to comply.

Mr. Brown also has been subpoenaed to appear at the hearing. He accused the committee, headed by Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, of "trying to intimidate us into inaction."

Mr. Brown has already appeared before the Boatright Committee which also is investigating racial matters. The two committees were set up by the 1956 special session of the General Assembly in bills which were labeled "anti-NAACP" legislation.

Leslie Hall, counsel for the Thomson Committee, said that among those subpoenaed to appear at the closed hearing are:

Mrs. A. G. E. Davis, Arlington white woman who escorted three Negro children to a white school in an attempt to enroll them on opening day, September 5.

Jack Orndorff, a white Arlington resident who was enlisted in the original Arlington desegregation suit but later withdrew.

Mrs. Barbara Marx, white Arlington mother who is one of the plaintiffs in the desegregation suit.

Albert I. Kassabian and Douglas Adams, attorneys for Mrs. De Febio.

Mrs. De Febio has filed a suit in State courts challenging the Pupil Placement Act. Mr. Hall said Mrs. De Febio was asked to find out if her suit was prompted by any organization. Mr. Hall said that she denied being connected with any racial organization when the committee's two investigators talked to her yesterday.

Mr. Hall said the other witnesses will be parents of children involved in the Arlington desegregation suit. He said they will not include parents of any of seven children ordered admitted Monday to white schools by Federal Court Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Mr. Hall said the committee wants to find out how the plaintiffs got into the suit, whether it was voluntary, whether they are paying the legal fees and who the instigators were.

The committee has three purposes:

1. To investigate the tax status of racial organizations and contributors to the organizations in order to determine whether any new tax laws are needed. This is to determine whether the NAACP and similar organizations should be listed as non-profit organizations exempt from taxes and whether contributors may claim tax deductions.

2. To investigate whether any organization is soliciting legal business, stirring up racial litigation and providing fees for clients.

3. To investigate the effect of integration on the public school system in Virginia. Mr. Hall said the committee has

not yet done much along this line.

The hearings will be held in Circuit Courtroom No. 1 at Arlington Courthouse. They will begin at 10 a.m. tomorrow and Friday.

Negro Heads Quizzed in NAACP Suit

RICHMOND, Sept. 16 (AP).—The NAACP Virginia conference "never looks for clients," the administrative head of that organization testified before a three-judge Federal District Court here today.

The witness was W. Lester Banks, first to be called in the suit seeking to nulify Virginia's so-called "NAACP laws."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in challenging five statutes passed by the 1956 special session of the General Assembly, has brought suit against the State Attorney General and commonwealths attorneys of five Virginia localities.

The conference claims that these laws abridge its freedom of speech and deny it equal protection of rights guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

Banks was on the witness stand much of the morning as attorneys and judges questioned him at length as to how lawyers were selected in civil rights cases in which the conference was interested.

Banks said the individual litigants selected their attorneys so far as he knew. He said the conference has set a per diem fee that it pays attorneys in these cases.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association, was the second witness called. He was asked what is the purpose of the NAACP.

"To get rid of second-class citizenship is the short way to say it," Wilkins said.

He said the Association engaged in educational work for civil rights, attempted to influence legislation for civil rights, gave legal assistance in cases involving civil rights and raised funds to carry on its work.

The "NAACP laws" fall into two major categories. One group redefines state laws dealing with the illegal practice of law. The other class requires periodic registration and disclosure of membership records and financial reports by organizations engaged in racial activities.

Court Studying Decision in Test Of NAACP Laws

Supreme Court Expected to Rule Finally in Case

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11 (AP).—A special three-judge Federal court yesterday had in hand the bulk of evidence and testimony for its decision on the constitutionality of Virginia's "NAACP laws."

Regardless of the court's decision, attorneys expected the case would go to the United States Supreme Court. It's the first time State laws seeking to curb the NAACP have been challenged in the Federal courts.

The special court heard final arguments in the case in an all-day session Wednesday. Lawyers in the case were asked to file additional briefs if they cared to within two weeks.

The court already has in hand arguments on a motion to dismiss, argued earlier this year, a pretrial conference, preliminary briefs, four days of testimony heard last month, more briefs and Wednesday's arguments.

The laws, passed by a special session of the General Assembly last year, require the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to register with the State the names of its members and contributors and to make public its disbursements.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief NAACP counsel, argued that the NAACP should not be put in the dilemma of having to decide whether to cease operation in a State or else make public the names of its members "and let something happen to them."

David Mays, an attorney for the State, told the court that "as of now there has been no integration in Virginia and racial troubles have been avoided."

Virginia has taken the position that the laws are aimed at regulating all organizations engaged in racial activities on both sides of racial questions.

Misquoted by Byrd, NAACP Official Says

RICHMOND, Aug. 6 (AP).—A Virginia official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday that he had been misquoted by Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, concerning interference with Negroes' voting rights in this State. This was denied by the Senator.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, said in a telegram to Senator Byrd that the Senator had quoted him as having said "there has been no interference whatever with respect to the right of Negroes to vote" in Virginia.

In the telegram, Mr. Banks told Senator Byrd that "the few cases" of racial discrimination brought to the NAACP's attention had been adjusted promptly, but that "the majority of such cases pass unnoticed."

Mr. Banks said the Richmond News Leader recently quoted him as saying that "since 1951 and 1952, most complaints have been cleared up promptly by telephone calls either to individual registrars or Levin Nock Davis, secretary of the State Board of Elections."

Senator Byrd told the News Leader that he had not "substantially misquoted Mr. Banks and that the gist of the NAACP official's remarkes was that there had been no interference with Negroes' voting rights.

Senator Byrd added that in his long tenure in public office he never had heard the name of an individual Negro who had been prevented from voting.

Mr. Banks' telegram said that, although interference with Negro voting rights in Virginia had not assumed "the proportions of violence which has been demonstrated in Mississippi and Alabama, yet registrars, in the Black Belt counties of Virginia, do effectively discourage registration by Negro citizens through several techniques."

Mr. Banks listed these as including: Finding it difficult to say when the registrar will be available to receive applications for registration, by requiring the Negro applicant to answer questions not anticipated, required or permitted under the Virginia constitution, and by refusing within six months to entertain the application of one who has failed to answer such questions correctly.

Says Reds Using NAACP

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25 (UP)—Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) said tonight that the Communists are out to "break down the Rights of the States" as a prelude to establishing a dictatorship.

He also said the Communists were trying to "use" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to further this aim.

In a speech prepared for the Richmond Bar Association, Robertson said the Communists set out to break down States' Rights after failing in an earlier drive to make the United States spend itself into bankruptcy.

He said the Communists will do "all in their power, not only to foment racial discord and antagonism but to use, if they can, the NAACP as a political instrument to destroy our form of government through the destruction of the fundamental principles of States Rights."

"Shortly after the end of World War II, the objective of the Communists (in this country) acting on orders from Moscow, was to urge us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy, believing that out of the resulting economic chaos the Communists could gain control of the government," Robertson said.

"Fortunately that plan failed. The present plan of the Communists is to break down the rights of the states because they know no dictatorship can be created in this country as long as we have 48 independent States."

Robertson also attacked the Supreme Court's decision barring school segregation. He said the use of federal troops in Little Rock, Ark., grew out of that 1954 decision.

Dr. Philip Wyatt elected NAACP state president

SUFFOLK, Va. — "I will do my best to carry forward the program of the Virginia State NAACP in the crucial year that lies ahead," Dr. Philip Wyatt declared shortly after he was unanimously elected president of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

The soft - spoken, silver - haired Fredericksburg dentist dispelled rumors that the NAACP would ease up in its vigorous legal battle against segregation and discrimination.

No newcomer to the civil rights arena, Dr. Wyatt has been working with the NAACP for more than 10 years.

His efforts have been recognized by several organizations including the Richmond Civic Council which named him citizen of the year in 1956; and the Virginia Union University Alumni Association which presented him with a certificate in honor of his work in Christian education.

A GRADUATE OF Virginia State College and the Howard University Dental School, Dr. Wyatt has been a dedicated civic leader in Fredericksburg.

A native of Charlottesville, he and Mrs. Wyatt have three children, Mrs. Shirley Mundle of Washington; Philip, a freshman at Virginia Union, and Kenneth who attends public school in Fredericksburg.

Dr. Wyatt succeeded Dr. E. B. Henderson of Arlington, who had served the constitutional limit and was ineligible for reelection.

32b 1957 NAACP VIRGINIA

Can't Stop NAACP, Legislator Admits

Committee report ask more laws

RICHMOND

"You can't stop people from litigating their constitutional rights just because you don't agree with them."

Despite this statement of an unidentified member of the Virginia House of Delegates, the legislature prepared itself for further assaults on the NAACP.

These assaults — to take the form of additional legislation and 'watchdog committees' — will be designed to halt the NAACP's progress toward full civil rights for colored citizens in Virginia.

Part of the state's "massive resistance" program the activity by the legislature will draw heavily on the report of the Boatwright Committee — submitted last weekend — and the Thomson Committee — submitted the previous week.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE reported to the legislature that the NAACP had illegally promoted and supported litigation in the state in cases dealing with the desegregation of schools.

This report was based on closed - session interviews with lawyers and plaintiffs in the Prince Edward, Arlington, Norfolk and Newport News school cases.

The committee did not furnish NAACP legal staff members with copies of the report. Most legal staffers were reluctant to comment until they had read the complete report.

However, Roland D. Ealy, one of the 10 NAACP lawyers accused of unprofessional conduct, said:

"I know of no unprofessional conduct committed by me."

W. Hale Thompson, Newport News, told the press: "I have never been engaged in any unprofessional conduct to my knowledge. The NAACP has not solicited any business for me. Every person appearing as a plaintiff in the Newport News school case personally engaged me and each one signed an authorization to that effect."

* * *

EDWIN C. BROWN, Alexandria, said: "They have to make some report, I guess. That's the way they started out and they had to wind up that way.."

The other lawyers in the blanket accusation were: Victor J. Asha, Norfolk; Oliver W. Hill, Spottswood Robinson, Richmond; J. Hugo Madison, Norfolk; Martin A. Martin, Richmond; Samuel W. Tucker, Emporia; and Phillip S. Walker, Newport News.

All of the plaintiffs in Virginia school cases signed papers authorizing various of these lawyers to represent them. Some, however, who were summoned to secret sessions of the legislative committees, denied that they intended to litigate for desegregation of public schools.

* * *

OF THESE, one local NAACP official said: "You've got to consider where these people are. There's a terrific amount of pressure on NAACP members — especially in small towns.

"That's why," he continued, "the NAACP is waging such a strenuous battle to keep from divulging the names of our members in the state. We know that if they are known, our members — especially in the semi-rural areas — will be subjected to economic pressure and harassment.

Found blameless by the committee were: The Virginia White Citizens Council, the Defenders of State Sovereignity and Individual Liberties. The Fairfax Civic Council, the Virginia League and the Pennsula Citizens Council — all white organizations.

* * *

THE TWO committee reports climaxed almost a year of investigation. The two committees were established last fall in the special session of the legislature set up by Gov. Stanley to forestall the eventual desegregation of schools in the state.

Time and again NAACP lawyers were called to testify in the state Capitol. Although these meetings were in the nature of "executive sessions" — they were closed to the press and the public.

However, from time to time, "leaks" developed which somehow revealed only material not complementary to the militant civil rights organization.

Oliver W. Hill, chairman of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, was one of the lawyers who declined comment on the report. Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, a member of the national legal staff, also declined.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference, was cited by the committee as having practiced law illegally — he, too, declined comment.

Blast school Book probe

WASHINGTON

"The Thomson Committee is proving by its latest action that it is adopting Gestapo tactics like any dictator. It is not trying to get facts as indicated in the purpose for which it was set up, but has gone far afield."

The speaker was Dr. E. B. Henderson, referring to what has been described as a "witch-hunt" carried on in Arlington, Va., by the Thomson committee.

"They are trying to find what is contrary to preachment by Defendant groups," said Dr. Henderson, former president of Virginia NAACP. "Bigots are trying to give children literature to convince them that integration is against the law of God and Virginia."

* * *

DR. HENDERSON, who was elected to the State NAACP executive committee at the recent conference, referred to segregationist literature sent through the mail to Arlington pupils.

Defendants of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties said recently that speeches by Sen. Eastland and others would be mailed to Arlington seniors.

"The Thomson committee is trying to find books that might tend to make our public schools more democratic," Dr. Henderson said. "It is the same thing that the Hitler people did."

The committee is an outcome of anti-NAACP laws passed in the summer of 1956 by the Virginia legislature.

* * *

SCHOOL AND state officials protested this week that the committee is exceeding its authority.

Arlington Supt. T. Edward Rutter refused the committee a list of library reference books on advice of James H. Simmonds, school board attorney.

Dr. Henderson said he will devote time to promoting books about colored Americans from a reading list, "The Negro American," published by the National Council of Churches.

THE LIST was prepared by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Edith Hussey and Mrs. Barbara Marx, all Virginia residents. It contains books published between 1940 and 1956.

Dr. Henderson said he will work to put "books into libraries that will give a true picture of what colored people can do and are doing."

He said he supported the election of Dr. Phillip Wyatt, who succeeded him as Virginia NAACP head. The constitution limits the tenure of the president to two years.

Marshall Sees No Schools In Virginia

Penn Yan, N. Y.—The state of Virginia's plans to close all public schools if the courts order integration will mean "no education" for either whites or Negroes, according to Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Marshall, addressing Keuka College students Monday, said Virginia's plans "will do no good for either side."

"But, at least," he said, "for once in Virginia, the Negroes and whites will have the same treatment—no education for either."

Referring to the Little Rock, Ark., high school, Marshall said the nine Negro students still attending the institution "can't take much more of the passive harassment" that their fellow-students are giving them. He said they deserve a lot of credit for their stamina in continuing to attend classes.

Marshall said the ultimate goal is when a child born of the blackest, most illiterate, poorest sharecropper of the South draws his first breath, his parents will know that he has the same rights as the son of Nelson Rockefeller."

'NAACP' Laws Constitutional, Virginia Argues

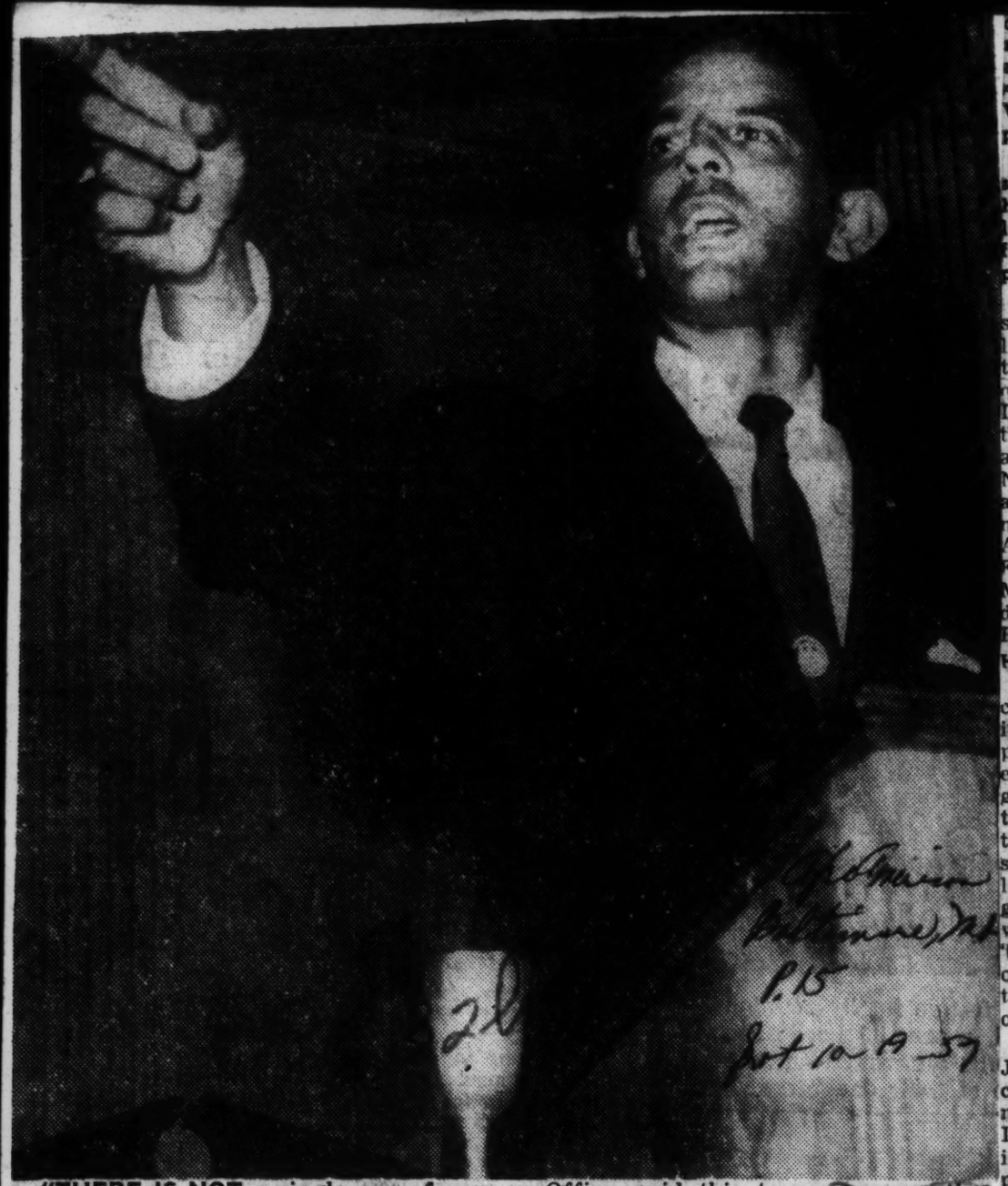
RICHMOND, June 10 (AP).—The State denied yesterday that two so-called "NAACP laws" passed by the 1956 special session of the General Assembly violates the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Papers filed by the State in Richmond Circuit Court were in answer to a suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last month.

The NAACP has asked the court for a declaratory judgment that Chapters 33 and 36 of the Acts of Assembly for the special session violate the equal protection clause or due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Chapter 33 concerns running and capping, unprofessional practices by attorneys.

Chapter 36 makes it unlawful for a person not having a direct interest in a lawsuit to take part in it, or help finance it.



"THERE IS NOT a single one of you who are today what you might have been if you had not been born a colored person in the United States," Franklin H. Williams, director-counsel for the West Coast NAACP Regional Office, said this to a mass meeting audience during the Virginia NAACP's 22nd annual convention held last weekend in Suffolk. (Other photos on page 12)

Revised Virginia NAACP Seen As Result Of U. S. Court Ban On State Laws

New York, Jan. 24—NAACP members in Virginia were called upon to rally once more to the support of the Association as a result of the decision January 21 by a three-judge Federal court that three Virginia laws requiring the filing of membership lists by the NAACP are unconstitutional.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the decision will be followed by a stepped-up membership campaign. The three laws struck down by the court in a 2-1 decision were passed by a special session of the Virginia General Assembly in September, 1956. The laws were aimed so directly at the NAACP that they became known throughout the state as "NAACP laws."

The Federal court refused to pass on two other laws aimed at the NAACP, saying that they were too vague and ambiguous and should first be interpreted by a state court.

"Now that this court has upheld our belief that we should not be required to reveal the names and addresses of NAACP members," said Mr. Wilkins, "our supporters in Virginia can have less fear of reprisals and should rally to the cause.

"There is still a ruling of the state supreme court which will have to be dealt with, but we believe the chances of winning the final point are very good. Our people in Virginia need not be afraid."

The court ruled on the Virginia statutes in response to suits filed last year by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In the argument heard last September and October, Robert L. Carter of New York, NAACP general counsel, and Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney of Richmond, represented the Association. The Legal Defense Fund was represented by Thurgood Marshall of New York, the Fund's director-counsel, and Spootwood W. Robinson, III, of Richmond.

Hailed as "Landmark"

Mr. Carter today hailed the decison as "a landmark of far reaching consequences." The court, he pointed out, "refused to close its eyes to the realities of the desegregation controversy. Virginia authorities, it found, were using all the state's resources to preserve segregation, and, with these new laws, was seeking to deny to Negroes the aid of the NAACP—which the majority opinion called 'the most important Negro rights organization in the country'—in their efforts to contest the validity of these laws through the courts."

The majority opinion, written by Judge Morris A. Soper and concurred in by Judge Walter E. Hoffman held the laws unconstitutional. In a minority opinion, Judge Sterling Hutcheson dissented, chiefly on procedure grounds.

If the Virginia statutes were held to outlaw the activities of the NAACP and the Legal Defense Fund, the majority opinion asserted, "the Commonwealth would be free to use all of its resources in its search for lawful methods to postpone and, if possible, defeat the established constitutional rights of a body of its citizens, while the colored people of the state would be deprived of the resources needed to resist the attack in the state and federal courts. The duty of this court to avoid such a situation, if possible, is manifest."

Denial of Free Speech

The enforced disclosure of the names of NAACP members and contributors and contributors to the Legal Defense Fund, designed as a form of intimidation, was held to be a violation of the right of free speech for the organizations and their members and contributors.

Also struck down as a denial of equal protection and due process of law was a statute which branded as barratry the activities of the Association and the Legal Defense Fund in aiding Negroes to prosecute claims of unconstitutional discrimination by state authorities through the courts and the handling of such litigation by NAACP lawyers.

The court pointed out that "the exclusion of lawyers when acting for benevolent purposes and charitable societies, as distinguished from business corporations, from the restrictions imposed by the canons of professional ethics has long been recognized in the approval given by courts to services voluntarily offered by members of the bar to persons in need, even when the attorneys have been selected by corporation sorganized to serve a cause in a controversial field."

Barratry Law Banned

Moreover, Judge Soper asserted the activities of the NAACP and the Legal Defense Fund "as they appear in these cases do not amount to a solicitation of business or a stirring up of litigation of the sort condemned by the ethical standards of the legal profession. They comprise in substance public instruction of the colored people as o the extent of their rights, recommendation that appeals be made to the courts for relief, offer of assistance in prosecuting the cases when assistance is asked, and the payment of legal expenses for people unable to defend themselves and the attorneys who have done the work have done so only when authorized by the plaintiffs."

"In holding unconstitutional the two forms of attack against the Association embodied in the Virginia statutes—disclosure of names and restriction of legal activities—the court," Mr. Carter said, "has shorn the segregationists of those weapons most menacing to the existence of the NAACP as an effective civil rights organization in the Southern states."

The State has not yet announced that it will appeal the ruling, but it is expected to do so. It is likely that a final determination may not be had until the matter is before the United States Supreme Court If the NAACP should be upheld there, similar laws in other Southern states would be likely to be invalidated.

32b 1957 NAACP VIRGINIA

NAACP sees victory in war set off by Virginia probe

WASHINGTON

Dr. E. D. Henderson, president of Virginia NAACP, predicted that the organization will win in the war launched against it by the state.

He made the prediction Thursday at the forum meeting of the Capital Press Club at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, 901 Rhode Island Ave., NW.

Dr. Henderson referred to anti-NAACP laws and the probe of three chapters at a closed hearing in the Arlington Courthouse. He was one of eight witnesses scheduled to appear Friday before the Thomson committee.

The NAACP president based his prediction on impressions gathered earlier as a witness before a three-judge Federal Court in Richmond. The court heard testimony in the suit brought by the organization against the state to test anti-NAACP laws.

ARGUMENTS in the case by Virginia and NAACP lawyers were set in Richmond for Oct. 10.

THE THREE JUDGES collected evidence at the hearing on five laws passed to curb NAACP activity, Dr. Henderson said.

"I feel that they are going to say these five laws are unconstitutional," he stated. "Investigators for the state have been going around to the homes of individuals with recording machines."

Dr. Henderson spoke of a matter that brought charges of "Gestapo tactics" from an Arlington white woman called Thursday before the Thomson committee.

MRS. MARGARET I. FINNER, a plaintiff in the Arlington school suit, told reporters when she came from behind closed doors that she spoke her mind to probers about the recording device.

"I said that it was witch-hunting amounting to Gestapo tactics," she declared.

Mrs. Finner said she noticed the machine in a brief case with holes in it on the lap of a committee investigator who called at her home.

QUESTIONED also at the hearing was Mrs. Geraldine Davis, white, who drove three Arlington children to school on opening day when they were turned away under the pupil placement law.

Dr. Henderson said Mrs. Davis and others were being threatened and harrassed by segregationists, principally through anonymous phone calls.

He repeated an early statement by NAACP officials to refuse turning over membership lists and minutes of Alexandria, Arlington and Falls Church chapters to the investigating committee.

DR. HENDERSON described the Virginia attack as "part of the plan of the whole South against the NAACP. Five or six states already have adopted similar laws."

Edwin C. Brown, attorney who filed the original Arlington school suit, was the first witness heard Thursday by the Tomson committee. He refused to turn over his personal financial records to probers.

His lawyer, Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, Va., said Mr. Brown's personal records were not "material" to the investigation. Mr. Brown is under indictment for Federal income tax evasion.

* * *

MR. BROWN said earlier of the committee's request for membership lists and minutes, "We frown upon the request for the records, but there is nothing secret. We have nothing to hide. I believe the other NAACP officers will agree."

Records submitted on subpoena were those "applying to litigation," Mr. Brown said.

After his testimony Thursday, Mr. Brown served as attorney during the hearing for other witnesses.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO Dr. Henderson, others called Friday before the committee were:

Mrs. Theo. T. Defebio, white Fairfax mother whose two sons were expelled from school because she refused to sign a pupil placement form; Albert I. Kassabian and C. Douglas Adams, her attorneys.

Mrs. Barbara Marx, one of the white plaintiffs in the Arlington suit, and Mesdames Mary Scales, Isabelle Jones and Adele Williams, all of Arlington.

* * *

IN OTHER ARLINGTON action, E. Leslie Hamm Jr., 11, was set to enter Hoffman-Boston School after Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan made provision for him to do so without having his parents to sign a pupil placement form.

Judge Bryan took the step after he delayed his order for young Hamm and six other children to attend schools nearest their home. The order was suspended on appeal by the Arlington school board.

The court had ordered the board to admit Hamm to Stratford Junior High. He was a plaintiff in the original case.

Police Criticize Order Opening Data to NAACP

D. C. Association Warns of Danger To Law, Morale

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

The District Commissioners' order clearing the way for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to question policemen about alleged incidents of police brutality drew fire yesterday from the District Policemen's Association.

The order, sent to all precincts yesterday by Police Chief Robert V. Murray, waives two sections of the Police Manual which prohibit policemen from disclosing information about police work to anyone but a member of the force without consent of their superiors.

Joining Murray's protest of the order, the 2000-member Policemen's Association executive committee said in a resolution it was "unalterably opposed" to the directive.

"We believe such a directive would establish a dangerous precedent that conceivably could relax all rules of the Manual at some future date, with resulting harm to processes of law and order, moral and efficiency within the Police Department," the resolution stated.

Rights Recognized

Park Police Cpl. Alfred A. Capasso, president of the Association, said the arguments against "exertion of pressure should not be construed as a reflection of disregard for the rights and interests of the public, which are our primary responsibility."

Capasso said that, instead, the resolution was "an appeal to resist unwarranted pressure by minority or political groups that might tend to create partisan attitudes and political dictates in police matters."

He said the Association felt that waiver of any section of the Police Manual "would tend to create a suspicion that prior information had been given over the past three months in violation of these provisions of the Manual, creating such an attitude that could be harmful to the Board of Commissioners and the Police Department."

Since 1903

The Policemen's Association —comprised of Metropolitan, White House and Capitol policemen—has functioned since 1903 "without restriction to race or creed," Capasso said.

"eW urge our members to air out their peeves, gripes and grievances at our meetings," he added. "We cannot find in past or current records anything remotely resembling prejudice or unfairness against one race or another within the Department.

"No colored officer, either a member of our Association or otherwise, has come before our group and protested discrimination."

Hearing Monday

The Policemen's Association attack on the order to cooperate with the NAACP's authorized representatives" came as the Commissioners were preparing to open a hearing at 10 a. m. Monday into the NAACP's charges of police brutality and racinal discrimination.

The Justice Department informed Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin Thursday that after investigating eight cases the NAACP charged involved brutality, the FBI could find no evidence involving possible violations of civil rights statutes by Murray.

After receiving the report, McLaughlin issued the directive waiving Sections 14 and 58 of the Police Manual.

McLaughlin noted that the NAACP had complained that certain members of the Police Department who wanted to give information were reluctant to talk.

Almond Hits Henderson As NAACP 'Agitator'

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Correspondent

HEATHSVILLE, Va., Oct. 26.—The No. 1 man on the Democratic ticket singled out the No. 2 man on the Republican ticket as his target in a speech here last night.

J. Lindsay Almond, jr., Democratic candidate for Governor, linked the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Horace E. ("Hunky") Henderson with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"There are two Hendersons on the same side in this campaign," Mr. Almond said. "One is Dr. E. A. Henderson, president of the National Association for the 'Agitation' of Colored People, and the other is a fellow we know as 'Hunky!'"

Cites Little Rock

"Dr. Henderson approved the use of bayonets at Little Rock," Mr. Almond continued. "Now, strangely enough the other Henderson boy has said substantially the same thing."

Mr. Almond is 59. Mr. Henderson is 39.

The night before, Mr. Henderson had alluded to Mr. Almond as a "chameleon" who changes his political colors to suit the occasion. Mr. Almond took note of this reference last night and then referred to his Republican opponent for Governor, State Senator Ted Dalton.

"Now let's be charitable," Mr. Almond said. "I don't hold Ted Dalton responsible for a lot of things in this campaign but I do hold him responsible for 'Hunky.'"

Calls Him 'Monkey'

Then he went on to say, "if I've got to be called a chameleon I don't want to be called one by a monkey."

So there the audience had it. The man who aspires to be the next Governor of Virginia regards the second-place man on the opposing ticket as a simian.

The Democratic rally of Northumberland County Democrats seemed to enjoy the show. They punctuated Mr. Almond's speech with applause. They also gave evidence of enjoying the remarks of Mr. Henderson's opponent, Lt. Governor A. E. Stephens, the Democrat who is seeking re-election.

Mr. Stephens said, "I am not trying to arouse your passions" and then inquired what would happen "if this conglomerate mass known as the NAACP came into power" in this country. He depicted a situation that might exist "under a Hitler, a Stalin or a Mussolini."

Intimidation Pays Off as Members Desert

Fear Shakes NAACP Ranks in Virginia!

SUFFOLK, Va. — Fear is making great inroads into the rolls of Negroes belonging to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Virginia, and top officials of the organization are getting worried.

• **W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the state conference, told delegates to the annual convention held here that Virginia's membership rolls had decreased by 5,700 from last year's total of 25,000.**

NAACP officials put the blame squarely upon "underground intimidation" wherein prospective members have feared loss of their jobs.

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DR. E. B. HENDERSON of Falls Church was most outspoken on the subject of declining membership. He asserted, "The Negro who is afraid to join the NAACP or at least contribute to the NAACP Freedom Fund is beyond contempt."

• **Henderson said that one day these individauls "will be ashamed when the lists are published after we have won the victory of freedom of association. NAACP membership has lagged in some areas of the South and in the nation due in part to the suspension of activities in some states, and locally because some Negroes have suffered 'cold feet.'**

"However, with the prospects of further victories in the courts and the awakened interest of the national administration, it is expected memberships will increase."

HENDERSON POINTED to the Soviet Union as attempting to prove "to colored peoples that America is insincere. Most white people realize this.

• **"Our statesmen . . . not the demagogues who are deriding our Federal Government and holding to the flag of the Confederacy . . . are doing everything possible to present democracy to the world in its most favorable light."**

Henderson also accused the Virginia Legislature of attempting to "emasculate" the NAACP.

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OTHER AREAS of Virginia which reported a falling off of NAACP members include Norfolk, where there are 1,400 fewer members; Sussex, where only 300 of a quota of 600 members has been attained, and the Isle of Wight, where membership has decreased because of the fear of farm workers.

Testimony to the NAACP's concern over Virginia, one of the key areas of its campaign in the South, was made by the presence of Thurgood Marshall and Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, plus other of the organization's hierarchy at the state sessions here.

Whites Seek To Outlaw NAACP In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — The Boatwright (Inquisition) Committee spent two and a half hours last week questioning Robert D. Robertson, president of the Norfolk branch of the NAACP in an effort to get information as a basis for putting the organization out of business or crippling its work in Virginia.

Mr. Robertson, Edwin C. Brown of Alexandria, attorney for the NAACP; Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Richmond, and Victor Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, Norfolk lawyers, were also questioned closely by the committee on their part in instigating school suits under the sponsorship of the NAACP.



LOSE PLEA — NAACP Attorneys Oliver Hill (left) and Edwin Brown arrive at the Federal Court building in Alexandria, Va., shortly before the Arlington County school board asked Federal Judge Albert Bryan to stay his order that seven Negro students be admitted to all-white schools. NAACP attorneys, who asked that integration be started at once, lost their plea when court ordered an indefinite delay in school integration. INP.

NAACP Lashes West Virginia Hiring Bias

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues, 10-15-57

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—The labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People claims that job discrimination against Negroes in the Kanawha Valley is "among the worst in the nation."

Herbert Hill of New York City added that the valley's big chemical plants, especially Carbide and Dupont, "have long records of thumbing their noses" at federal anti-discrimination clauses in their government contracts.

The NAACP official spoke at the first of a series of mass meetings planned by the organization's Charleston branch.

He also contended that the State Employment Security Department "is enforcing a rigid pattern of job discrimination" in violation of federal regulations.

General Supt. F. H. Belden of Carbide's South Charleston plant, told of Hill's remarks, observed that to the best of his knowledge "we are living up to what is required by the federal government."

There was no comment from Dupont officials, and Employment Security Director Henry L. Ash also had nothing to say immediately.

Hill said that of Carbide's 10,000 employes in the Kanawha Valley, only 65 are Negroes and they are mostly in menial positions. He contended that Dupont's 6,000 local workers include 65 Negroes, for the most part in janitor-type jobs.

WHITE MILITARY UNIT ORGANIZES TO FIGHT NAACP

32b 1957

NAACP

White Military Unit Organizes To Fight NAACP

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has been informed by a 'White Armed Forces Liberty Council' at Gunter Air Force Base in Alabama that the group is organizing white servicemen to combat the activities of the NAACP.

The information arrived here in the form of an unsigned letter.

"We shall strive to go forward until every white man in the armed forces have the free opportunity to say 'Yes or No' in taking part and participating within this organization," the letter says.

32b 1957

NAACP

MRS. WALTER WHITE
(POPPY CANNON)

Mrs. Walter White Tells Inside View of Interracial Marriage to Late Leader

Syndicated Thurs., 1-18-57
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

New York City (CNS)—In a dramatic and daring interview via television's "Night Beat" hour, serene Poppy Cannon (Mrs. Walter White) gave an inside view of her highly publicized interracial marriage to the late Walter White, who was leader of the NAACP.

Mrs. White disclosed her "fear" not of losing any of her friends but of jeopardizing her husband's career. She felt he might lose his position as a race leader. The decision to marry, however, she admitted, he did not discuss with his friends but she did. All of them were against it, she smiled. However, her marriage to Mr. White was a rich experience for her.

Times Changing

Expressing her love, admiration and great devotion for her husband in her new book, "Walter White—Gentle Knight", Mrs. White feels times are changing for the better as far as interracial marriages go. She believes, and so did Mr. White, that one day we would "all be a beautiful golden brown."

Citing that her children (by a previous marriage) all adored her husband, she was asked how Mr. White's children by a former marriage took the situation. She thought a moment, then admitted Mr. White's son and daughter (Walter White Jr. and Jane) did not come around too often—almost none at all—and "this was a great sorrow to him."

Mrs. White's purpose of writing "Gentle Knight" is to better acquaint all people with the work—the sincere effort and the beliefs of her husband and to let the world try and understand the problems he faced, the decisions he made and why he made them. The book is a dedicated work to his memory. She says she used her career name of Poppy Cannon so that she may say exactly what she wished and not be limited because of the marital relationship. This way, she expressed, she gives a clear picture.

Syndicate 2,8

Negroes' Patience Running out

Eagle Tulsa, Okla. Thurs 2-28-57

Roy Wilkins Tells Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — The Negro's long patience in the face of "continuous violence" may be nearing an end, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee here this week.

Supplementing his testimony before the committee on behalf of 25 national organizations, Wilkins, on Feb. 19, warned the committee members that he could not "predict what mood would be engendered" among Negro citizens if Congress failed to pass legislation assuring them "a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them."

Mr. Wilkins testified on behalf of pending civil rights measures which would provide civil remedies against interference with the right to vote, authorize the Department of Justice to initiate civil suits on behalf of persons deprived of their rights, set up a special civil rights division in the Justice Department, and establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights.

Queried by Senator Sam J. Ervin (D., N.C.), the NAACP leader agreed that the voting rights of Negro citizens in North Carolina are more secure than in Mississippi or Alabama. However, he pointed out, there are only about 145,000 registered Negro voters in the state out of a potential of 550,000. This is far below the national average, Wilkins said, and would seem to indicate restraining factors which keep nearly three-fourths of Negro citizens of voting age away from the polls.

Outraged But Patient

Recalling that "the period from last September up until last week has been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek the elimination of discrimination and segregation," Wilkins told the senators that "Negro citizens have been outraged, but they have been patient."

Thus far, he said, "our people have maintained their hope in spite of specious talk, rebuffs and violence. Under advice of some dedicated men they have followed a non-violent course in the face of extreme provocation. Under advice of others, notably the NAACP, they have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies, and in the orderly processes of government.

"What they are asking of this Congress, and what sincere n of both parties are seeking to g them, is a minimum is being ch lenged."

AMERICAN REDS VOTE WAR ON SEGREGATION

Daily Tribune Tues, 2-12-57 Chicago, Ill.

Party Also Calls for Right of Suffrage

New York, Feb. 11 (AP)—The American Communist party promised today "full participation in and support of the all sided anti-segregation movement in the south."

It also pledged to strengthen and broaden "the battle for the unfettered right of suffrage for all southerners."

A spokesman said the party, holding its first convention in seven years, had approved this program as part of a policy resolution the delegates are drafting.

Back School Integration

The program also called for:

An intensified struggle for "equal employment" in all industries everywhere in the nation.

Action for desegregation of public schools.

"In the south," this section of the resolution said, "this requires support of the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations of the Negro people to accomplish desegregation of the schools in accordance with the mandates of the federal courts."

The convention next turned to a discussion of the Communist party's relation to the trade union movement.

Rejects Red Support

Roy Wilkins, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, said the association "does not, and never has sought the support of the Communist party."

"We reject their support and do not need it," Wilkins said.

"As a matter of fact, the Communist party does not really want to do anything about the vital issue of desegregation. What the party seeks is confusion, not solution."

NAACP are subjected "to all sorts of recriminations." He added:

"All the southern people have to do is open channels of honest discussion and debate and accept the Negro as citizens, not as a ward. Then segregation will take care of itself."

But J. Oliver Emerick, editor of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise Journal, countered that "the mass of Negroes conduct themselves without responsibility which makes them wards of the people. The Negroes are in a cultural lag and this is the cause of all this consternation."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, an Alabama leader of the Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses, told the panel that segregation is not limited to the South. He said

"It is found in the South in open and glaring forms but it is present in the North in hidden and subtle forms.

"Discrimination must be solved in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland first if we ever expect to solve it in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia."

Negro Freer To Speak Than Whites In South

Call P.1 Fri. 3-29-57 Akron, Ohio

CHICAGO. — (INS) — Roy

Wilkins Says Whites Can't Speak Freely

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.1 Sat 3-30-57

Roy Wilkins executive secretary of the NAACP, believes that he South has more freedom to peak on race matters than does he white person.

Wilkins, who spoke at a panel discussion on race relations sponsored by Methodist church leaders in Chicago, said of the South: "The Negro is actually freer to talk than white people."

The Negro leader said that white people in the south who sympathize with the work of the NAACP are subjected "to all sorts of recriminations." He added:

"All the southern people have to do is open channels of honest discussion and debate and accept the Negro as a citizen, not as a ward. Then segregation will take care of itself."

But J. Oliver Emerick, editor of the McComb, Miss., enterprise Journal countered that "The mass of Negroes conduct themselves without responsibility which makes them wards of the people. The Negroes are in a cultural lag and this is the cause of all this consternation."

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"Discrimination must be solved in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland first if we ever expect to solve it in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia."

Text Of NAACP Telegram To Striking Alcorn College Students

Advocate Jackson, Miss. Sat. 3-30-57

The following is the full text of a telegram dispatched on March 9 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to Ernest McEwen, president of the Student Council, of Alcorn (Miss.) Agricultural and Mechanical College:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People appreciates spirit of students in opposing views expressed by Prof. Clennon King, but we deplore any pressure which denies him free speech on integration.

"We believe King is mistaken, but under our system of government any person has a constitutional right to express his opinion

on any issue. We demand this right for ourselves and we must protect it for others.

"We wish free speech for all persons in the South for both races and on both sides of the integration issue without muzzle or reprisal of any kind. The issue cannot be settled fairly unless everyone is free to debate. We remain confident that in such free debate the iron-clad segregationists cannot win.

',We trust that some satisfactory settlement may be reached which will assure the return of students to classes and at the same time preserve Prof. King's right to freedom of expression."

NAACP Regional Conference in St. Louis Mar. 22-23



ROY WILKINS

St Louis—Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, will be the principal speaker at an NAACP regional conference to be held here March 22 and 23.

Conference delegates will be officials and members of NAACP state and local units in Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Sessions will deal with NAACP work in employment, housing, education and legislation, as well as NAACP public relations, branch administration, membership and fund raising.

In addition to Mr. Wilkins, national officers of the Association who will participate in the conference include Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing; and Robert L. Carter, general counsel.

Among guests from other areas who will attend the meeting are Mrs. Daisy Bates, president, Arkansas State NAACP; Dr. H. W. Williamston, president, Oklahoma State NAACP; and Mrs. Dorthea Combre, president, Louisiana State NAACP.



PANEL DISCUSSION on race relations was one of the highlights at national meeting of Methodist board chairmen at St. James Methodist church, Chicago. Exchanging views following the discussion are (from left) J. Oliver Emmerick, editor of the McComb Enterprise Journal, McComb, Miss., who opposes integration; Dudley Ward, moderator, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Roy Wilkins Cites Act By Southerners

NEW YORK — The claim advanced by southerners seeking to weaken the pending civil rights bill on the ground that it deprives election officials, who bar Negroes from the polls, of a "constitutional right" to trial by jury is "transparently spurious," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged Monday.

In a letter to units of the Association throughout the country, Mr. Wilkins warned that foes of civil rights by bringing up this issue are seeking to sabotage the bill which is now bottled up in the House Rules Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill, designed to protect the right to vote, has bi-partisan support. It would enable the U. S. Attorney General to initiate civil action against local officials and others who interfere with the right to vote. Persons found guilty would be held in contempt if they disobeyed the order of a federal district court judge to discontinue such interference.

AMENDMENTS FLOUTED

It is now contended that the provision for civil action and injunctive procedure by the Attorney General would deprive election officials who disfranchise Negro citizens of their 'constitutional right' to a trial by jury," the NAACP leader asserted.

"The state and regional governments which have shamelessly flouted the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution (as well as sections of the Bill of Rights), which have encouraged and defended the registrars in the flouting, and which have come to power at home and in Washington by reason of this flouting, have now the unmitigated gall to advance the transparently spurious claim that the proposed bill would violate a 'constitutional right.'

"The truth is that the bill would deprive no one of any constitutional right," Mr. Wilkins told local leaders of the Association. "The constitutional right to a jury trial in a criminal action remains. Anyone charged under the criminal code will have, as in the past, the right to a jury trial.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE

"But there is not and has never been any constitutional guarantee of a jury trial in the type of civil action provided by the bill. One cannot be deprived of something that does not exist. These court orders are issued only after a hearing before a judge in which witnesses are heard and the accused has counsel and the right to cross-examine. If the injunction should be issued and disobeyed the defendant is found in contempt and the punishment is assessed by the judge who issued the order. The defendant would have the right to appeal."

Meanwhile support for the NAACP position came from Mitchell Franklin, professor of law at Tulane University in New Orleans. In a letter to the New York TIMES published on May 5, Mr. Franklin cited Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney's condemnation of attempts to nullify the bill by providing for trial by jury.

Roy Wilkins Reveals How

South Plans to Kill NAACP!

By WILLIAM G. NUNN

WASHINGTON—Roy Wilkins, co-chairman of the "Prayer Pilgrimage," told 37,000 Pilgrims" how the South is out to wreck the NAACP.

Fighting with their backs to the wall, the Southerners, who represent (in many cases) a small minority of the electorate, have leveled their heaviest artillery at the organization which spearheaded every court victory Negroes have achieved during the years.



Mr. Wilkins

Mr. Wilkins charged "spiritual wickedness in high places" as the reason for the pilgrimage.

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"WE HAVE come together as a "moral lobby" in an effort to save ourselves . . . our country and its ideals—even to save our enemies."

Wilkins told his listeners that eight states are still "defying the court and flouting the Constitution."

Among the charges leveled by Mr. Wilkins was this:

"Today, in many sections of the South, no white person is free to think or speak his mind unless he agrees with the mob.

"In South Carolina, members of the NAACP are barred from state employment. In one Alabama county, the state must be paid $5 for every NAACP member enrolled. Mississippi has announced it will use secret police. In Louisiana, teachers and school bus drivers may be fired for believing in integration.

"Special laws aimed at the NAACP have been passed in many states, ranging from Virginia to Texas . . . laws designed to make it so difficult for the NAACP to operate that the people will be left without legal protection or advice in their struggle against jim crow."

■

HE ENDED with these significant words:

"If a civil rights bill that has some meaning is not passed, voters in 1958 and 1960 will know where to place the responsibility."

Rev. King To Get Spingarn Medal For '57

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Martin Luther King Jr., the young clergyman who headed the dramatic and successful Montgomery, Ala. bus protest movement of 1955-56, has been chosen as the 42nd Spingarn Medalist, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced recently.

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to Rev. Dr. King at the Association's 48th annual convention in Detroit, June 25-30. The presentation is scheduled for the night of June 28.

AT 28, DR. KING is the youngest person and the first active clergyman to be awarded the medal. Described as "dedicated and selfless," he is cited for "his creative contributions to the Fight for Freedom and his outstanding leadership role in the successful Montgomery bus protest movement."

Dr. King, the citation asserts, has "become a foremost exponent of the Ghandian philosophy of non-violent passive resistance. He has not only preached the doctrine of, 'Love your enemies'; he has also demonstrated the efficacy of this Christian faith."

THE SPINGARN Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. It is a gold medal awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years." The oldest award in this field, it is also regarded as the most coveted.

Since Mr. Spingarn's death in 1939 the medal has been continued under terms of his will which set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro." Arthur B. Spingarn succeeded his brother as president of the Association in 1939, a position he has since held continuously.

AMONG PREVIOUS Spingarn Medalists have been Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Marian Anderson, Judge William H. Hastie, A. Philip Randolph, Thurgood Marshall, Carl Murphy, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Roland Hayes, Jackie Robinson, the late Walter White and the late Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Honor To Leader of Bus Boycott

Award To Be Presented At NAACP Confab

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Roy Wilkins Gets Social Justice Award

Boston, Mass.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, May 24 received the John Haynes Holmes - Arthur L. Weatherly award of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

The award was presented to Mr. Wilkins at the Fellowship board's annual dinner meeting here today. The award, presented annually to an individual "who has provided outstanding leadership in social justice during the year," cited Mr. Wilkins for his leadership of "that courageous organization, the NAACP."

One of 53 Leaders

In his acceptance address, the NAACP leader recalled that Dr. Holmes had been one of 53 leaders who signed the Lincoln Day call in 1909 which led to the organization of the NAACP. He summarized the hostile actions against the Association in the South and called for

enactment of the pending civil rights bill in Congress.

Warning against attempts to amend the bill to provide for jury trials in civil actions, Mr. Wilkins charged that the sponsors of this amendment "do not want a federal judge to decide whether his order has been disobeyed or not . . . We have a long tradition in both English and American law of no jury trials for this kind of action.

"It is well known, of course, that in the southern states it is almost impossible to get a jury to convict a registrar of discriminating against his conviction "that racial intolerance and violence in this country feed Red propagandists raw material."

The letter was sent in response to a telegram which Mr. Wilkins dispatched to Mr. Nixon on May 2, expressing the hope that "the Administration is prepared to back to the hilt the civil rights proposals now bottled up in the House and Senate committees." Mr. Wilkins also congratulated Mr. Nixon on an address he made in Chicago urging "reverence for law and due process."

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MANNING JOHNSON, one of these former Communists, was described as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington." Later, the Justice Department stated explicitly that Johnson is not an employee and that his testimony against the NAACP "does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," Mr Wilkins told the audience.

This is the same Manning Johnson, he said, "who once gave his opinion that Ralph J Bunche was subversive and had that opinion discredited and thrown out in a formal hearing where Dr Bunche was completely vindicated. Manning Johnson did not tell the truth about Ralph Bunche and he did not tell the truth about the NAACP. Nor was he telling the truth in his scurrilous attack on Rev Martin Luther King."

MR WILKINS advised the Louisiana authorities to study the record if they wanted to know about the NAACP. He cited two

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Roy Wilkins, Cites NAACP's Fight Against Communism

NEW ORLEANS—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "has been the greatest anti-Communist organization among Negroes since the Communist party first began its efforts on the race problem in the Twenties," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, declared here as a mass meeting of the Association's New Orleans branch.

In his first appearance before a Louisiana unit of the Association since injunctive proceedings were instituted against the organization in March, 1956, the NAACP leader, on May 26, denounced a state legislative committee for its "Communist smearing of the NAACP." The committee held hearings in March "allegedly for the purpose of discovering the forces responsible for racial tensions in the South." However, Mr. Wilkins charged, the hearings were held for "the sole purpose of linking the NAACP to the Communist party."

The committee, he pointed out, "did not call a single NAACP member or officer. It reached into Ohio and New York for some confessed former Communists and paid their expenses to come down here and give their opinions on the NAACP. Manning Johnson, one of these former Communists, was described as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington." Later, the Justice Department stated explicitly that Johnson is not an employee and that his testimony against the NAACP "does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," Mr. Wilkins told the audience.

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"We do not claim," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "that every single left-wing sympathizer has been kept out of the 350,000 membership of the NAACP any more than every single gambler has been kept out of the church. But we do assert that Communists do not control, dominate, influence or otherwise direct the affairs of the NAACP. We are now and always have been an American organization, using strictly American methods to secure rights for American citizens according to the American Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the laws of the land."

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To Study Record

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Wilkins Cites NAACP's Anti-Communist Record

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books on the subject of the Negro and the Communist party in which the party's failure to infiltrate the NAACP is given detailed study.

"We do not claim," Mr Wilkins asserted, "that every single left-wing sympathizer has been kept out of the 350,000 membership of the world. It means we have won a long, expensive, embarrassing fight against oppressors and a great injustice.

"Let us hope that every Negro American realizes that no matter how much money they have, or how high the position they hold, or how humble they are, or how little of this world's goods they have, or how many degrees they hold, or how illiterate they are, or how much religion they boast of, or how wicked and sinful they are, we were all in one group when the oppressors decided to trample us under their feet and to deny us every God-given right as human beings and no one segment of us was respected above the other.

"This should mean that the fortunate will pick up the unfortunate, the unfortunate will accept

Tells Louisiana Audience, NAACP 'Greatest Anti-Red Organization Since '20'

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32b 1957 NAACP

Defeat Of Part III 'Handcuffs' Attorney General, Wilkins Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Wed. 7-31-57

WASHINGTON — The Senate, by voting to eliminate the effective provisions of Part III of the pending civil right bill, has, in effect, "voted to handcuff the national law enforcement agency in enforcing equal protection of the laws," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged Monday.

Mr. Wilkins' statement followed a 52 to 38 vote in the Senate on July 24 to strip the civil rights bill of provisions which would have empowered the Attorney General to initiate actions to secure school desegregation and protect other civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

"By this action," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "the Senate has acted to prohibit the use of preventive legal methods by the Attorney General in securing the equal protection of the laws ..... The adoption of this motion says plainly to Negro Americans that, so far as the Senate is concerned, they can expect little, if any, assistance from the federal government in attempts to win enjoyment of their constitutional rights."

AIDS NULLIFICATION OF 14TH AMENDMENT

Further, he charged, the action by the Senate "gives aid and comfort to those who would nullify the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. It remains in the Constitution and may be invoked occasionally by a private citizen. It may be upheld in judicial decisions, but the Senate, unless it reconsiders, has voted to handcuff the national law enforcement agency in enforcing equal protection of the laws.

"It remains to be seen what will be done with Part IV of the bill dealing with voting. It would be bitter irony, indeed, if the first civil rights legislation enacted in 80 years should repudiate both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

Following the southern victory in eliminating Part III, attention in Washington was again focused on Part IV and efforts of southern Democrats to weaken it by providing for jury trials in contempt cases growing out of violations of federal court orders against interfering with the right to vote.

President Eisenhower has expressed a desire to see this section of the bill enacted without any crippling amendments such as the proposed jury trial clause.

Civil Rights Groups Support Pending Bill, Wilkins Says

Daily Dispatch Wilmington, N.C.
Wed. 7-24-57

WASHINGTON.—The 51 national church, civic, labor, fraternal and minority groups organizations affiliated in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights are standing firm for enacement of the pending civil rights bill without any crippling amendments or deletions, Roy Wilkins, conference chairman and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here today at a press conference.

The conference followed a two-day session of representatives of the various organizations called here to stimulate support for the civil rights bill now being debated on the floor of the United States Senate. Representatives of the organizations also met with the bi-partisan group of senators who are taking the leadership in the Senate to secure enactment of the measure which has already passed the House.

"We are opposed to any proposal to delete or substantively to change any provision in the bill as passed by the House," Mr. Wilkins said. "We are not opposed to necessary clarification of specific provisions," he added.

The civil rights leader expressed the opinion that enactment of Part III of the bill, deletion of which southern senators are demanding, is essential. He pointed out that recent legislation passed in southern states made it difficult, if not impossible, for Negro citizens to initiate litigation to secure their rights under the Constitution and in accordance with rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

ROY WILKINS

Wilkins Squawking For Money

Daily News Jackson, Miss
7-19-57

"Shake down suckers, shake down!"

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary and main squeezer of the NAACP, is emitting a loud wail of woe.

He says his organization is being persecuted in Southern states to the point where members are quitting and depriving the NAACP of much needed revenue.

"This war has cut off the funds we normally would have received from the states where we are barred," says Wilkins. "We desperately need these funds to carry forward the program and to carry on a bare-knuckle fight for survival."

Now listen to this agonizing groan fr Wilkins:

"As a minimum the national organi would have received a minimum of one dollar per member from the battle area. About 83,000 members have been cut off."

Wilkins doesn't mention this in his squawk, but it happens to be a fact that in Mississippi Negroes are not renewing their membership, and are paying no attention to the circular letter from Wilkins asking that they kick in for at least one dollar each. He even sends an envelope with pre-paid postage, hoping the aforesaid envelope will be returned with some spondulix therein.

Wilkins is putting up what the colored folks used to call "a pore mouth", but it would be a safe bet that he is drawing his own salary regularly. That's the first financial liability of the NAACP.

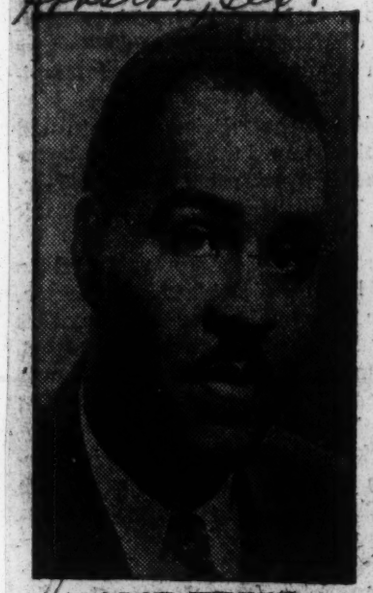
stated for the press that he would do the same thing as Gov. Faubus has done, so that the elimination of Part III at the behest of Senator Russell may have opened the door for Senator Russell's governor to point bayonets at the federal government and at Negro children."

Jr. 9-20-57

"In the light of events in Little Rock and elsewhere," Mr. Wilkins concluded, "we urge you to support the efforts which will be made in the next session to restore Part III to the civil rights legislation."

Roy Wilkins To Receive Alpha Honor Award

Houston, Tex.



ROY WILKINS

Sat 8-17-57

CHICAGO — Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, incorporated, will award Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, the Alpha Medal of Honor during its 43rd general convention, at Los Angeles, California, August 21-24. Mr Wilkins who has been with the NAACP since 1932, is recognized as America's leading spokesman on civil rights. He will make the principal address at the fraternity's public meeting August 23.

Roy Wilkins Urges Senate To Restore Part Three

NEW YORK—In letters addressed to all non-southern senators, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, cites the development in Little Rock, Ark., as dramatic proof of the need to restore Part III to the recently enacted Civil Rights bill.

This section of the bill which empowered the U. S. Attorney General to act in school desegregation and other civil rights cases was stricken from the original measure by the Senate following an impassioned plea by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia who charged that under Part III the federal court could enforce civil rights "at the point of bayonets."

"It appears," Mr. Wilkins pointed out in his letter which was sent both to senators who voted for or against deletion of Part III, "that instead of federal bayonets pointed at the South, we have Arkansas National Guard bayonets pointed at the federal government and at Negro high school students. Gov. Faubus has

NAACP States Position On Civil Rights Bill

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP sent out this week a lengthy memorandum giving his position on the civil rights bill now being debated in Congress.

For the enlightenment of CALL readers, the memorandum is being published in full below.

BY ROY WILKINS

When the civil rights bill emerged from the Senate we were faced with two principal questions:

1. Was the bill as passed by the Senate so weak as to be worthless?

2. Could we get a stronger bill, more in line with the House version, either now or next year?

1. We believe Senate bill, with some modification, can be useful.

We have taken a calculated risk and have decided that the pending civil rights bill, even though it has been weakened by the Senate, may be useful in removing some of the present obstacles to registration and voting by Negro citizens. We did not ask for the bill that is now shaping up. We wanted something much stronger. We were opposed to the jury trial amendment, and we still believe that the jury trial amendment is a serious restriction to securing the results we would like to attain in the registration and voting field.

However, in the Senate version of the bill there are residual potentialities for (a) increasing the number of Negro voters in the South; (b) discovering whether, as has been claimed, the vast majority of voting cases will be disposed of in civil actions without a jury; (c) determining whether or not, for the official record, southern juries can render verdicts in voting cases on the basis of the evidence and the law; (d) investigation and exposure by the federal government of the deprivations of voting rights, and (e) establishment of an effective and fully manned civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

Never Gets To Court

In addition it must be remembered that under present statutes covering voting rights (a) a Negro citizen, by himself, can seek an injunction in a civil action to secure his rights, and (b) the U. S Attorney can proceed under criminal statutes (but not civil) to punish registrars for denying Negroes their voting rights. But these criminal procedures practically never get to court because the complaints must first go to a grand jury and the grand jury usually refuses to indict. Thus the evidence collected by the Department of Justice never gets into a court record, available to the public.

Under the pending measure the U. S. attorney can go initially before a judge in a civil action seeking an injunction (as citizens may now do) and present his evidence for the record. Subsequently the judge may decide that the case involves criminal contempt requiring a jury, but the record will have been made in the original application. No grand jury is required.

If the bill should be modified so that the jury trial amendment is restricted to voting cases this will remove any possibility that civil rights cases other than voting, in which the NAACP is interested, will be affected.

Will Break Stalemate

We believe that if the bill is passed it will break the stalemate of 87 years and will get us off of the discouraging "dead center" on which we have been operating because we could not secure the passage of a perfect bill. We believe this bill will constitute a start toward our goal, and a start is better than standing still.

This position may not be popular at the present time. Already many persons are saying that it is better to have no bill at all than to have this weak bill. They are saying that since the southern senators did not filibuster and kill this bill it must be so weak that it is harmless and that if we take it, we are taking something which the southerners approve. Many of our own members in the South may be bitterly disappointed. Some of our board members will probably be highly critical. Perhaps some of our staff members have grave doubts. We believe that we have chosen a course which is practical rather than emotional.

From his intimate knowledge and contacts in Washington, Clarence Mitchell, director of our Washington bureau, is convinced that this is the wisest course under the present circumstances. The legislative representatives of other organizations supporting civil rights also concur.

2. We doubt that a stronger bill (that is, with the jury trial omitted) can be passed at this session.

While the Senate bill is being considered by the House, a number of leading political figures in Washington are crying that they want to "fight for a stronger bill." This sounds well, but the truth of the matter is that not one of these men will assure anyone that they can get the votes in the Senate to pass a stronger bill even if one should come out of a House-Senate conference.

In other words, suppose the House conferees should force the Senate conferees to accept the House bill which does not contain the jury trial amendment (a highly unlikely circumstance) and the bill is sent back to the whole Senate for action. Are the votes there to pass it? We believe the votes are not there.

The Northern liberal Democrats managed to muster only nine votes against the jury trial and one of these was Senator Hennings of Missouri who left a sick bed to vote. It does not appear possible to get more than nine Democratic Senate votes for a bill without the jury trial amendment.

Twelve Desert Party

The Senate Republicans cast 33 votes against the jury trial amendment and one of these was Senator Payne of Maine who was flown to Washington from his home state where he is recovering from a heart ailment. Twelve Republicans deserted the party leadership and voted for the jury trial amendment. Will these 12 change their votes and support the House version? No Republican leader will assure us that these 12 will change, or that any one of them will change. According to our count, not more than two, if that many, will possibly change.

The original Senate vote against the jury trial amendment was 42. We need 47 to win. We need five votes. It appears that nine is the maximum to be expected from the Democrats. Assuming that the 33 Republicans will stand pat as they did on their first vote, we need five more Republicans to vote against the jury trial version. We can count only two—at the most. If these two did switch, our side would have only 44 votes, not enough to win.

The realities of the political situation suggest strongly that the politicians now calling so loudly for a "stronger bill" are not able to deliver the votes for it in the Senate. Our feeling is that if their policy is followed, no bill at all will be enacted. They will have an issue in the next election campaign, but we will have no bill.

Our position is that there is some good in the admittedly weak bill and that it would be better to have that good than to have no bill at all.

3. We consider it doubtful that a stronger bill (that is, without a jury trial amendment) can be passed next year.

If the bill should go to conference and the House and Senate conferees should be deadlocked, the House insisting on no jury trial and the Senate standing pat for one, this session of the Congress would end and the bill would go over to next January.

We do not see that the political situation next January would be so different from that of this August that a bill without a jury trial amendment could be approved by the Senate. Let us say such a bill were to be brought back to the Senate as the conference version. Would five of the 12 Republicans change their votes?

It is argued that 1958 is an election year and pressures would be upon both parties to pass a good bill. But the Republicans already have a good record on this bill. It is conceivable that they could go into the 1958 elections in a very good position whether a strong bill is passed or not. Would the pressure be strong enough (with the GOP already in a good position) to get the necessary Republican votes to pass a bill in 1958? We doubt it.

4. We do not believe that if this bill is passed it will be 10 or 20 years before we can get anything more done on civil rights legislation.

'Will Fight To Enjoy What's Justly Ours'

(Editor's Note: excerpts from address delivered by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, before Commonwealth Club of California Nov. 1 in Sheraton Plaza Hotel, San Francisco.)

"The colored citizens of our common country, a country they have sweated to build and died to defend, are determined that the verdict of Appoximattox will not be renounced, that the clock will not be turned back, that they shall enjoy what is justly theirs.

* * *

"THEY ARE prepared to sacrifice today as they have sacrificed in the past. They are willing and eager to pay the price of freedom so long overdue.

"Neither punitive legislation, nor threats, nor economic freezeouts, nor insults, nor humiliation, nor mobs, nor death will halt them in their quest.

"Their little children, begotten of parents of faith and courage, have shown by their fearlessness and their dignity that a people will not be denied their heritage.

"Complex as the problem is and hostile as the climate of opinion may be in certain areas, colored Americans are determined to press for not only a beginning, but a middle and a final solution, in good faith and with American democratic speed.

"The colored American's position is clear. Three years of intimidation on the meanest and most brutal of levels have not broken their ranks or shaken their conviction.

* * *

"WHAT OF the rest of our nation? It must make a decision for morality and legality and move in support of it, not merely for the good of the colored people, but for the destiny of the nation itself.

"Already I have indicated that this is a new and dangerous world. This cold war is a struggle for survival for the West.

"Can we meet the challenge of Moscow in the sciences and in war with a country divided upon race and color?

"Can we afford to deny to any boy or girl the maximum of education, that education which may mean the difference between democratic life and totalitarian death?

* * *

"ONE OF the lessons of the sputnik is that we dare not persist with segregated education, or with second class citizenship.

"It is plain now that we do not have the exclusive 'know how' and that we need every brain and every man and woman who can be mustered for the campaign of survival. In common sense we must train and employ our maximum potential.

"We are impelled by our glorious traditions to take the high road, though hard, rather than the low road, though easy. It is easy to employ naked power against those who are partly shackled. It is easy to turn aside and to leave the sticky and unpleasant tasks for time to heal or for someone, somewhere, to 'work out.'

* * *

"BUT THIS has never been the American way when human rights are at stake. It has never been so as we have leaped to the aid of the oppressed across the seas of the world; it cannot be so with our own, within our own borders.

"To deny our ability to achieve a just solution within the framework of our Declaration of Independence and our Bill of Rights is to deny the genius of Americans. To reject our moral precepts is to renounce our partnership with God in bringing the kingdom of righteousness into being here on earth.

"We may falter and stumble, but we cannot fail.

* * *

"THE WORLD cannot understand nor long respect a nation in which a governor calls out troops to bar little children from school in defiance of the Supreme Court of the land, a nation in which mobs beat and kick and stone and spit upon those who happen not to be white.

"It asks:

"'Is this the vaunted democracy? Is this better than communism?'

* * *

"NO, THE assertion that Little Rock has damaged America abroad does not call for sneers. Our national security might well hang in the balance...

"There cannot be one law for the South and another for the remainder of the nation. What is constitutional in California is likewise constitutional in South Carolina.

"Our Constitution makes it clear that the states are prohibited, as states, from imposing any sort of racial restrictions upon those of its citizens who, as citizens of the United States, are thus constitutionally entitled to equal and identical rights with all other citizens.

* * *

"IT HAS been argued that the Federal Government is the creation of the states. Even if we accept this thesis, it would apply only to the 13 original colonies and to the State of Texas.

"All other states were created by the Federal Government —their boundaries delimited, their powers bestowed, their forms of government assured.

"Whatever validity state sovereignty may have had in 1787, it is now a sentimental myth. Any other interpretation would lead to disunion and anarchy..."

The Soviet sputnik, now silent and barely visible, casts a shadow not lightly to be brushed aside.



MEET THE PRESS — Roy Wilkins, left, and Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas state NAACP president, at press conference held at 20 W. 40th St., NYC recently.

Motion Picture Mogul Agrees Producers Should Give Some Negroes Good Roles

NEW YORK, Recommendations for a policy statement on participation of Negroes in motion pictures and television will be made to the NAACP Board of Directors Roy Wilkins, executive secretary said here today following his return from Hollywood where last week he held conferences with executives of the film and television industry and with Negro performers.

At a luncheon meeting in Hollywood under the asupices of theassociation of Motion Picture Producers Mr. Wilkins told the industry's top executives that the NAACP (1) does not attempt to act as a "censor" of films or television programs; (2) reserves the right to criticize productions deemed racially offensive; (3) makes no demand that for each Negro in a servant role that another must be cast in a more favorable role; (4) urges the casting of Negro pedformers in a range of roles representtative of the position of the Negro in American life today; (5) has never advocated a ban against the use of Negroes in comic or servant roles but does object to restricting them solely to such roles and to the pepetuation of the sterotype of the Negro as an illiterate, frightened buffoon.

FILM INDUSTRY BEHIND TIMES

The motion picture industry, the NAACP spokesman said, has not kept abreast of the times. As a result, peoples abroad who view Hollywood films have no idea of the changing status of the Negro in American life. He challenged his hosts to present the true picture of America by showing Negroes in the wide variety of occupations they are engaged in — as policemen, physicians, motormen, teachers, civil servants, taxicab drivers, members of the armed services, students, sports figures, artisans and many others. Seldom, he said, does one see Negro faces, even in crowd scenes in the movies.

The dilemma in which American representatives abroad found themselves when the Little Rock crisis broke might have been eased somewhat had the peoples of th ocoesunties been informed of recent progress made in race relations in this country, he said. In failing to give a true represen tation of the role of Negroes in this country, Mr. Wilkins declared, the film industry is passing up an opportunity to ender a real service to American democracy.

COOPERATION PROMISED

Following Mr. Wilkins' presentation, Benjamin Kahane, vice president of Columbia Pictures and acting chairman of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, promised cooperation and suggested as a first step that studios inform their casting directors of the NAACP position on roles for Negroes, a move, which he said should make more employment available to Negro performers.

Also attending the luncheon in addition to representatives of the AMPP, were representatives of the Alliance of Television Film Producers, the Sceen Actors, Writers, Directors and Producers guilds. NAACP representatives included in addition to Mr. Wilkins, Rev. Maurice Dawkins, president Los Angeles branch; Dr. H. Claude Hudson and Loren Miller, members of the Association's national Board of Directors; Bill Walker, chairman of the Los Angeles branch's screen and TV actors committee; Mrs. Tarea Hall Pittman and Lester Bailey, West Coast field secretaries.

1942 CONFERENCE RECALLED

In conference with a group of Negro performers, the NAACP leader recalled efforts made by Walter White and Wendell Wilkie in 1942 to secure better roles for Negroes in films. He read to them an excerpt from a letter written by Darryl F. Zanuck to movie producers following the 1942 conference of Hollywood executives with Mr. White and Mr. Wilkie. In this letter, Mr. Zanuck said:

"It seemed to me that Walter White's statement of the problem was simple and direct. What he is actually asking for is that Negroes be used in motion pictures in the same manner in which they occupy positions in life: some are heroic, some are not; some are serious minded, others are comedians; some are industrious, some are lazy; some hold highly responsible positions, some of course are in menial ocupations. In other words, they are just like all other human beings."

These views were endorsed by Mr. Zanuck who expressed the hope that the other producers to whom he wrote would "find ways of helping to put this into effect as early as possible."

FANTASTIC IDEAS CURRENT

"Despite his rather clear understandng," Mr. Wilkins said, "some fantastic ideas about the NAACP have become current." These mis r presentations of the NAACP position, he asserted, have been used as an excuse for denying job opportunities to Negro performers, some producers claiming that "we can't do this or that because we would run into trouble with the NAACP. Some of them have gone to ridiculous lengths writing out parts on the basis of false hearsay. This timidity has cost Negro actors jobs."

The NAACP leader expressed the hope that the conferences with the Negro performers and with the film executives had clarified these misconceptions and would result in the integration of Negroes into films and television productions on a more realistic basis.

Roy Wilkins:

Says Events At Little Rock Awakened Nation To 'Ugly Realities'

SAN FRANCISCO. — The recent racist events at Little Rock have served to awaken many Americans for the first time to "ugly realities of a challenge to the very unity of our nation," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserted in an address at a luncheon meeting of the famous and influential Commonwealth club of California here Friday.

The Little Rock situation also "dealt a stab in the back to American prestige' abroad, Wilkins noted, ponting out: "The world cannot understand nor long respect a nation in which a governor calls out trops to bar little children from schol in defiance of the Supreme Court of the land, a nation in which mobs beat and kick and stone and spit upon those who happen not to be white."

he address contained a strong denunciation of states' rights as the theory is interpreted by many southern states.

Recalling that Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus cited states' rights aganst federal authority, Wilkins said: "He and his supporters cry out that the South is a hapless minority, subjected to the rule of a ruthless majority. They ask recognition of their minority status in the nation."

Minority Rights Restricted

But, the civil rights leader asserted, Gov. Faubus and other states rights advocates "demand for themselves minority rights which in turn they deny to their own minorities. While protesting loudly and vigorously alleged restrictions upon their liberties, they consistently restrict the freedom of Negro citizens in their state."

According to the southern interpretation, Wilkins declared, one of the rights of the states is to deny citizenship rghts to Negro citizens, which is done largely through enforced segregation.

"This (segregation) is what is now so feverishly and so fanatically defended as necessary to what has been called in this forum 'a precious and sacred custom,'" he remarked. "Stripped of all rhetoric and emotion, that custom, I submit, embodies the ignoble objective of keeping down, by any means, a whole race on the basis of mere skin color. An intervening hundred years have meant nothing. In 1957, as in 1857 in the Dred Scott debate, the embattled racists are maintaining that a black man are no right which a white man is bound to respect."

Wilkins' reference to segregation as a 'precious and sacred custom' was to an address made before the Commonwealth Club on Oct. 4 by a Mississippi segregationist leader.

Lesson of Sputnik

"One of the lessons of the Sputnik," the NAACP leader asserted, "is that we dare not ppersist with segregated education, or with second-class citizenship. It is plain now that we do not have the exclusive 'know-how' and that we need every brain and every man and woman who can be mustered for the campaign of survival."

To gain their objective of full citizenship rights, Wilkins declared, Negroes "are prepared to sacrifice today as they have sacrificed in the past. They are willing and eager to pay the price for freedom so long overdue. Neither punitive legislation, nor harrassing regulations, nor threats economic freeze-outs, nor insult, nor humiliation, nor mobs, nor death will halt them in their quest.

"Their little children, begotten of parents of faith and courage, have shown by their fearlessness and their dignity that a people will not be denied their heritage."

Refuting the charge that "Negro children are incapable of attaining the mental achievement of whites," Wilkins pointed out that "all the evidence deals with averages: those who would use it as an excuse for not desegregating schools conveniently forget that many Negroes, despite the disadvantages, score just as high as whites. For these, obviously, ppoor group achievement is no excuse for continued segregation."

NAACP Official Hits Critics Of Organization

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Roy Wilkins, speaking on "Integration Crisis in the South", took time out Friday to wipe away some of the criticisms of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The executive secretary of the NAACP in his address to the Commonwealth Club of California said the leaders of resistence to the 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, banning racial segregation in public schools, "have denounced those who disagree with them as

Explaining that the NAACP, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, and many other groups, have been attacked because of their stands against segregation and discrimination, Wilkins quoted a spokesman who appeared before the club in October and reportedly said: "It is a fact sthat Communist sympathizers and Communist-front organizers founded the NAACP and largely control it."

Wilkins said the NAACP was founded in 1909, "eight years before the Communist Revolution in Russia and ten years before there was a Communist Party in America". the founders were distinguished Negro and white persons who were called together by the late Oswald Garrison Villard, member of the famed Abolitionist Harrison family.

He said Communists, like pro-segregation groups, would like to do away with the NAACP, and "it is a tribute to the loyalty of Negro Americans and to the good sense of their leaders that the Communisfs have not succeeded in (their) effort."

He charged that segregationists have the same objectives as Communists in that "they want frustration, defeat and bitterness to engulf American Negroes. . . They want the Negro convinced that there is no hope for him under the American system."

Wilkins Refutes Charge Commies Run NAACP

Shows NAACP 10 Years Older Than U S Communists

SAN FRANCISCO — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told the Commonwealth Club of California that Segregationists' claim that Communist-sympathizers and Communist-front organizers founded the NAACP, and largely control it, is completely false because when the NAACP came into existence the Communist party was not even born. In this connection Mr Wilkins said:

"The NAACP was founded in 1909, eight years before the Communist revolution in Russia in October 1917 and ten years before there was a Communist Party in America. The 1909 gathering which formed the NAACP was called together by the late Oswald Garrison Villard, member of the famed Ab litionist Garrison family, and owner of the old New York Evening Post, then the voice of conservative, Aristocratic Republicanism. Some fifty eminent Americans of both races signed the call including bishops, ministers, rabbis, college professors, social workers, editors and publicists."

Mr Wilkins also made the point that the NAACP has lived and fought for the rights of the Negro people within the law. He said:

"The NAACP has clung firmly to the democratic promise of America—to its Constitution, its Bill of Rights, its Declaration of Independenc its courts and its laws. It has been steadfast in its faith in the democratic process, in representative government, in equality of opportunity, in rewarding according to merit, in fair play—in short, in all the things which constitute the American ideal."

WORLD NOT WHITE NOW

Mr Wilkins took note of the fact that southern provincials are wont to sneer when one points out that today our practice of segregation hurts us in the places where we need to make friends, and highlights it with the following words:

"Well, this is not 1914. England does not rule the far corners of the globe and thus give us security. France is weak and Germany is divided. A once manageable China has become strong, stubborn and conscious of her strength. India has become a free nation in the British Commonwealth. Africa is stirring and looking for independence. The Dutch are out of Southeast Asia. The English are out of Egypt, and France is having her troubles in Algeria. And instead of the weak Czars, we now have the tough and single-minded gangsters of the Soviet Union.

"No, indeed, this is not the same world, and unless we wish to be isolated by the Soviets, we have got to win allies among those peoples, largely non-white, who have not yet been beguiled or captured by the Communists."

Says Southern Resistance To The High Court School Edict Is A Grave Crisis

(The following is an advanced copy of a speech to be delivered this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before the Commonwealth club of California at the Sheraton-Palace hotel in San Francisco.)

BY ROY WILKINS

I am deeply grateful for the honor and privilege of addressing the Commonwealth Club of California whose members have provided over the years a forum for the discussion of hundreds of perplexing issues which have faced the nation and the world.

It is no exaggeration, I think, to state that the situation presented by the resistance to the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court in the public school segregation cases is fully as grave as any which have come under the scrutiny and study of the Common wealth Club.

Source of Crisis

And I say advisedly "by the resistance," because it is this resistance, not the decision itself, which is the source of the crisis. The leaders of the resistance and their echoing and uninformed followers have challenged the authority of the nation's highest court and have not hesitated to impugn for its finding, namely, the Fourteenth Amendment, and have come forward boldly with the contention that the Amendment is illegal and of no force and effect.

They also have denounced those who disagree with them as "left-wingers" or "Communists." These include the NAACP, as a matter of course; the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA; most non-Southern magazines, and newspapers; the radio and television networks; the organized trade union movement; the Attorney General of the United States; the organized student movement; the Supreme Court; and even the President of the United States!

In this connection, I would like to comment on only one statement in a speech given before this body last month by a spokesman for the most extreme wing of the segregationists. It was, and I quote: "It is a fact that Communist sympathizers and Communist-front organizers founded the NAACP its integrity and that of its individual members. They stooped to unconscionable and palpably false slander, too spitefully incredible to repeat here. They have gone beyond resistance or disagreement and actually have counselled defiance.

Not content with challenging the authority of the Court, they have attacked the constitutional basis and largely control it."

False Statement

This is a completely false statement. The NAACP was founded in 1909, eight years before the Communist revolution in Russia in October, 1917, and ten years before there was a Communist Party in America. The 1909 gathering which formed the NAACP was called together by the late Oswald Garrison Villard, member of the famed Abolitionist Garrison family, and owner of the old New York Evening Post, then the voice of conservative, aristocratic Republicanism. Some fifty eminent Americans of both races signed the call including bishops, ministers, rabbis, college professors, social workers, editors and publicists.

As for control, the Communists and their sympathizers have been busy for almost thirty years, trying either to supplant the NAACP by "front" organizations and thus drive it out of business, or to infiltrate it and take it over. It is a tribute to the loyalty of Negro Americans and to the good sense of their leaders that the Communists have not succeeded in either effort--and they will not succeed.

The NAACP has clung firmly to the democratic promise of America—to its Constitution, its Bill of Rights, its Declaration of Independence, its courts and its laws. It has been steadfast in its faith in the democratic process, in representative government, in equality of opportunity, in reward according to merit, in fair play—in short, in all the things which constitute the American ideal.

The NAACP and Negro Americans have kept this faith despite decades of physical persecution and heart-breaking discrimination. The depth of their devotion can be measured by their willingness to rely entirely upon the slow processes of the law and of orderly government to achieve their goals.

Physical Race Separation Not J'm Crow Object-Wilkins

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Mar. 5-22-57
p. 8

Maintenance Of Caste System Seen As Purpose

NEW YORK—The purpose of segregation "is not, and never has been, the physical separation of the races," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary asserts in an article in the May issue of Current History magazine.

Pointing out that the majority race would be at a loss without the "domestic and personal" services of Negroes, Mr. Wilkins declares that "maintenance of the caste system is the sole purpose of segregation."

"Such a system," the civil rights leader observes, "assigns to the lowliest white person a place in the southern scheme superior to that of any Negro of whatever culture talent or wealth. Thus the southern white is assured a place of superiority without the necessity of competing on the basis of individual merit. This end is achieved by designating certain social, economic and physical areas as, off limits' to Negroes."

Mr. Wilkins' article, "Desegregation North and South" appears in an issue of Current History devoted to "Integration: The South's Historic Problem."

Noting that "segregation is by no means confined to the South," the article maintains thatt nevertheless "fundamental differences" between the North and South exist, "which should not be overlooked."

Among these differences, the author says, are the lack of legal sanctions for segregation in the North, the "substantial public support" for integration in the North, and the northern Negro's political power which "assure s official consideratioin" of his wishes.

SCHOOLS, NORTH AND SOUTH

Desegregation of the public school is termed by Mr. Wilkins "the big fight in the South today."

The struggle for southern school desegregation will go on, he affirms "because the southern Negro wants to get rid of the shame and humiliation of Jim Crow."

Of school segregation, northern and southern varieties, the author says:

"There is, as almost any southerner will gleefully tell you, a considerable measure of de facto racial segregation in the North. . . However, . . . it is a masic fallacy to try to equate Jim Crow in the North with the southern pattern.

Wilkins Raps Foes Of Civil Rights Bill

NEW YORK — The claim advanced by southerners seeking to weaken the pending civil rights bill on the ground that it deprives election officials, who bar Negroes from the polls, of a 'constitutional right' to trial by jury is "transparently spurious," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged here last week.

In a letter to units of the association throughout the country, Wilkins warned that foes of civil rights by bringing up this issue are seeking to sabotage the bill which is now bottled up in the House rules committee and the Senate judiciary committee.

The bill, designed to protect the right to vote, has bi-partisan support. It would enable the U. S. Attorney General to initiate civil action against local officials and others who interfere with the right to vote.

Persons found guilty would be held in contempt if they disobeyed the order of a federal district court judge to discontinue such interference.

Sees Foes of Civil Rights Seeking to Sabotage Bill Bottled in House Group

Daily Worker
Thurs. 5-16-57

New York—The claim advanced by southerners seeking to weaken the pending civil rights bill on the ground that it deprives election officials, who bar Negroes from the polls, of a "constitutional right" to trial by jury is "transparently spurious," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged here May 9.

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Amendments Flouted

"It is now contended that the provision for civil action and injunctive procedure by the Attorney General would deprive officials who disfranchise Negro citizens of their 'constitutional right' to a trial by jury," The NAACP leader asserted.

"The state and regional governments which have shamelessly flouted the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution (as well as sections of the Bill of Rights), which have encouraged and defended the registrars in the flouting, and which have come to power at home and in Washington by reason of this flouting, have now the unmitigated gall to advance the transparently spurious claim that the proposed bill would violate a 'constitutional

"The truth is that the bill would deprive no one of any constitutional right, Mr. Wilkins told local leaders of the Association. "The contitutional right to a jury trial in a criminal action remains. Anyone charged under the criminal code will have, as in the past, the right to a jury trial.

Thurs. 5-16-57

"But there is not and has never been any constitutional guarantee of a jury trial in the type of civil action provided by the bill. One cannot be deprived of something that does not exist. These court orders are issued only after a hearing before a judge in which witnesses are heard and the accused has counsel and the right to cross-examine. If the injunction should be issued and disobeyed the defendant is found in contempt and the punishment is assessed by the judge who issued the order. The defendant would have the right to appeal."

Meanwhile support for the NAACP position came from Mitchell Franklin, professor of law at Tulane University in New Orleans. In a letter to the New York Times published on May 5, Mr. Franklin cited Assistant Atorney General Warren Onley's condemnation of attempts to nullify the bill by providing for trial by jury.

Repressive Conditions

The justification of the injunctive procedure in suits in equity, the law professor pointed out, "may be readily explained and understood in the light of the generally repressive conditions prevailing in most of the South today, the consequences of which are that requirements and presuppositions for the administration of the jury system do not exist. The jury system cannot flourish if the jury is not free from fear and if it cannot make objective determinations."

Further, Mr. Frankiln asserted: "The introduction of the jury into 'equity' activity, when it is not constitutionally required, under the social circumstances which obtain in most of the South at present would, as Mr. Olney says, be a 'clever device to nullify' civil rights legislation."

Not New Proposal

Earlier, on April 29, Roscoe Drummond, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, said that "the Department of Justice has used such proceedings (equity suits) in anti-trust cases since 1890 and has similar powers to enforce the Atomic Energy Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Securities Act and others. Jury trial is not involved.

"It is increasingly clear," the Washington newspaperman continued, "that the foundation stone of all civil rights can better be protected; when this right is violated and neglected, the loss of other civil rights follows easily."

THE N.A.A.C.P. Roy Wilkins isn't going to stand for much more from Ike. His organization's current bulletin is bitter with indignation over a reported statement by Bernard M. Shanley, appointment secretary to the President that the Supreme Court decision has done "incalculable harm" to the Negro advancement cause "many years" and engendered "feelings which have resulted in the dropping of Negroes, especially graduate students, from universities in the South where previously they had been accepted . . ."

NAACP Attacks Senate Allegations of Perjury

By Dayton Moore

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday denounced charges that two of its witnesses may have committed perjury at Senate civil rights hearings.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, called the charge "merely another facet of the Southern tactics of delay, the purpose of which is to kill the civil rights bill."

He said his organization has "full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available" for the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearings.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said Monday "the FBI made a check" on the two witnesses and there was an "allegation" that they "committed perjury." He demanded the witnesses be recalled for further questioning by the full Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member.

While McClellan mentioned no names, Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) put into the Congressional Record a Mississippi grand jury report on charges made by a Negro woman who testified before the subcommittee.

The grand jury said it found no evidence to support a charge by the woman, Beatrice Young of Jackson, Miss., that she had been mistreated by officials in the Hinds County jail.

Stennis said FBI agents who investigated the case declined to appear before the grand jury but "the Justice Department advised the District Attorney that their investigation showed there was no foundation for the charges."

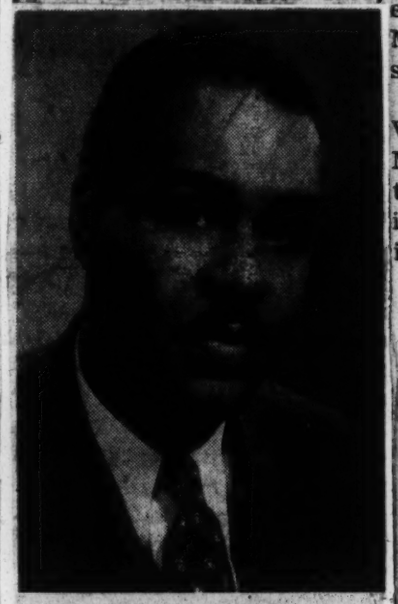
Southern Democrats have been seeking additional hearings on civil rights legislation in a last-ditch effort to block it. The subcommittee approved President Eisenhower's four-point rights program March 19 after extended hearings.

NAACP's Roy Wilkins To Speak Here Sunday

The New Orleans Branch of the NAACP will present Roy Wilkins, Executive secretary, as the principal speaker on Sunday afternoon, May 26, 3:30 p.m. at the First African B.C., 2216 Third St., Rev. L. A. Henry, pastor, announced Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., president.

Mr. Chapital stated that Sunday's program will be the official "kick-off" of the 1957 membership drive of the local chapter, the first such effort since the organization was banned by State laws over a year ago, later declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Wilkins has been with the NAACP staff since 1931,



ROY WILKINS

first as assistant executive secretary and editor of the Crisis. In 1950 he was elected as executive secretary. Mr. Wilkins served as administrator.

Prior to coming to the NAACP he was managing editor of the Call, a Negro weekly of Kansas City, Mo. He is a native of St. Louis, but was reared and educated in St. Paul, Minn., where he graduated from the U. of Minnesota.

A highlight of Sunday's program which is open to the public will be the presentation of life membership certificates to several organizations and individuals.

NAACP Allocates $10,000 To Drive for Registering Voters in Southern States

New York — Since January 1 a total of $10,000 has been allocated by the NAACP to an educational campaign to register voters in the southern states, it was announced here May 29 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

The work is being done in Georgia, Virginia and in a small section of Mississippi. A program is scheduled to get underway in South Carolina in June and in North Carolina later in the year.

Staff Man

The state organizations of the NAACP are handling the program on the local level. Virginia is adding a man to its staff by vote of its executive committee and part of the expense will be met by a grant of $3,000 from the national headquarters. In the intensive registration period in Georgia in March and April just prior to the election there, local registration clinics were assisted in the amount of $2,500.

A staff man will be added to the South Carolina state organization, according to Rev. J. M. Hinton, state president, and a grant of $3,000 will be made by the national office, Mr. Wilkins said.

The North Carolina program will be a careful one in Congressional districts and will be under the direction of Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, state NAACP president.

"These are purely educational, non-partisan campaigns," Mr. Wilkins said, "and will feature the giving of information and instructions to voters on how to register. No work will be done for any political party and the campaign will be in the hands of NAACP members or in non-partisan committees of which the NAACP is a part. The grants themselves are going to NAACP state organizations in order to insure non-partisan activity.

"We believe that practical work must be done to get voters on the rolls as a matter of good citizenship and for that reason our state units are translating their determination into action.

"Our funds for this work are limited by the demands being made for other aspects of our program, and for the defense of the NAACP against the attacks made upon it by southern state governments, but we feel that increased registration of Negro voters is of first importance. Contributions to this registration fund will be welcome."

Democracy Pro-American, tan citizen's acid test

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The American colored citizen has become "the acid test of Ameircan democracy," the NAACP's top official has asserted here.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, maintained that the rights accorded colored people reflect the status of "American democracy" more clearly than "the immigrant, or say, the distribution of wealth."

The association official addressed a meeting of the Liberal Forum on Dec. 16. Also addressing the forum was Norman E. Isaacs, managing editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times.

* * *

MR. WILKINS praised the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri for progress in desegregating public schools in these words:

"I am proud indeed that in my home state and in my native city of St. Louis the Supreme Court opinion was not used as an excuse for un-American activities in the truest sense of the term.

"Men and women of good sense and good will, imbued with fair play and patriotism, and with a wholesome respect for law, proceeded to the many tasks incident to the transition. There was first the determination to comply.

* * *

"THE TASK was not easy and it has not yet been completed. Every problem has not been solved, nor will be soon. The important aspect is that there is movement toward solution.

"The thousands of individual St. Louisians and organized groups of every level of society, of every faith and race, can take pride in the example that has been set for the nation.

The state and city governments, the school administrators and teachers, the business and labor leaders, the daily newspapers and the parents of both races gave a demonstration of good citizenship in action that is an inspiration to all disciples of democracy."

* * *

QUOTING PRESIDENT Eisenhower's denunciation in regard to the Soviet denial of human rights, Mr. Wilkins declared:

"I suggest that we might mourn, also, for the loss of these freedoms right here in America by a segment of our own citizens . .

"All of us have a responsibility to guard the liberties of every citizen lest our own be taken away."

Negro Mood 'Unpredictable'

Times-Picayune
Wed. 2-20-57

Wilkins Discusses Attitude If Bills Blocked

By FRANK CORMIER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — A Negro leader testified today he "cannot predict what mood might be engendered" among Southern Negroes if they do not get "a minimum guarantee" of constitutional rights.

Up to now, he said, they have followed a course of "nonviolence in the face of extreme provocation."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, testified at a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing on civil rights legislation.

He said Negroes have shown great patience though recent months "have been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seeks elimination of discrimination and segregation."

Mood Might Change

But he indicated this mood might change if Congress does not approve President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals. These measures are "meaningful," he said, and would serve as a starting point for congressional action in this field.

Eisenhower's program would permit the attorney general to seek injunctions to protect voting rights and allow the Justice Department to initiate civil suits in cases involving alleged denial of civil rights.

It also calls for creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Department and a special presidential commission to investigate complaints of rights violations.

Spokesman for 26 Groups

In a move to speed subcommittee hearings on the program, Wilkins served as spokesman for 26 organizations allied in their support of the proposals.

Wilkins said, however, that the separate groups would ask to be heard separately should the Senate hearings develop "into a forum for . . . antilaw and order forces."

Sen. Hennings (D-Mo), the subcommittee chairman, said yesterday's decision by the group to wind up hearings March 5 was "a great victory" for supporters of civil rights legislation. And he said he would oppose any move to force more hearings before the parent judiciary committee.

Backers of the bills want to get the proposals to the Senate floor early in the session, when there would be less chance of a successful Southern filibuster against them. Southern lawmakers have adopted a strategy of delay.

Southerners Debate

Two Southern senators, Ervin of North Carolina and Olin Johnston of South Carolina, debated with Wilkins for more than an hour at today's hearing. The discussion was without acrimony and Ervin told Wilkins later, "I have enjoyed this discussion with you."

Wilkins conceded, under questioning by Trvin, that there are some "Ghettoes of the North" in which Negroes are more segregated than in some Southern communities. But Wilkins said there are "some compensations" for Negroes who live in them—"they know they can always get out . . . and go to other sections . . . to a theater or a restaurant."

The Negro leader also told Ervin he was sure Negroes have more rights in North Carolina than in the South generally. Ervin's state, he said, is a "golden example by comparison with many of its sister Southern states."

Statement Read

Wilkins read a statement which referred to recent "shootings and bombings of homes and churches . . . mobs and threats of bodily harm" and "inflammatory speeches" by public officials in the South.

Despite this, he said, Negroes have been patient and "have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies and in the orderly processes of government." He added:

"What they are asking of this Congress . . . is a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them. But in the face of this patience, in the face of these provocations, even this minimum is being challenged.

Cannot Predict

"Mr. Chairman, I cannot predict what mood will be engendered if the system which has prevailed for 80 years should, through machinations of any sort, be perpetuated in this enlightened middle of the 20th Century."

Wilkins said the Eisenhower civil rights proposals would be "a step forward in the safeguarding of the two most basic rights—the right to vote and the right to security of the person."

But he said they are minimum proposals which do not deal with discrimination in employment, segregation in interstate transportation, the poll tax, violence against members of the armed services, and "with several other pressing issues."

After hearing Wilkins, the subcommittee recessed until tomorrow morning. One of the witnesses then will be Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

NAACP Race Relations Tally Cites Integration Gains in '56'

Eagle Thurs, 1-10-57 Tulsa, Okla.

NEW YORK, (ANP) — A report of activities along the race relations front for 1956 written by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, stipulates that despite strong resistance in some Southern states, the continuing process of racial desegregation was notable.

In the report, Wilkins pointed out four highlights in the race relations process. They are:

The dramatic and effective mass protest against segregated seating in buses in Montgomery, Ala. 2. "The efforts of certain Southern states to ban or cripple the activities of the NAACP by means of special state laws and court injunctions. 3. "The return in significant numbers of Negro voters to the Republican party in the presidential election. 4. "And the re-study and re-evaluation of the segregation issue in northern communities."

The report cited the "desperate measures adopted during the year by die hard states to halt desegregation," and asserted these measures as "testimony to the progress being made and to the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court rulings are inevitable."

Wilkins said that in 1956 Negro Americans in the South gave further proof to that revealed in 1954 and 1955 that they will not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence, or violence itself.

He declared that Neegroes stand firmly today in their demand for citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution.

Wilkins said Virginia has enacted a law denying freedom of speech through its prohibition of advocacy of integration. He stated that Alabama, Louisiana and Texas have secured injunctions in state courts preventing the NAACP from holding meetings, soliciting members, collecting funds, or conducting organized activity of any nature.

The NAACP official explained that the Negro knows that state-imposed segregation "is dead" even though certain elements are struggling "furiously to revive it."

Wilkins Charges Gestapo At Work In Southland

Call Kansas City Mo
Fri. 2-22-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A "Gestapo" has been established and is operating "in certain areas" of the South in an attempt to maintain racial segregation and the status quo, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged in testimony before a Senate subcommittee here Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Wilkins' testimony before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary committee was prepared on behalf of 25 organizations including the NAACP. It urges support of civil rights measures which were passed by a bi-partisan majority in the House of Representatives last year.

The NAACP leader said opponents of civil rights legislation fear that passage of such bills "will doom their empire of thought-control and secret police."

The word "Gestapo," Mr. Wilkins notes, was used last week by southern opponents of civil rights legislation who maintained before a House sub-committee that such legislation would establish a "Gestapo" in the southern states.

As evidence of his contention that a "Gestapo" already exists in parts of the South, the civil rights official submitted to subcommittee members exhibits of newspaper clippings from the Jackson, Miss., Daily News and State Times and the Atlanta, Ga., Journal.

The Jackson State Times' exhibit states that "secret racial investigators" hired by the state will "interview persons involved in integration moves in the courts" and will "keep an eye on meetings of Negro groups." The Journal clipping reported that a teacher may not hold theories "contrary to Georgia's traditional policy of segregated schools." In addition to "thought-control" and "secret police" Mr. Wilkins cites denial of the vote to Negroes through administrative devices, economic pressure and violence in some sections of the South.

Voting And Personal Security

The NAACP official urges the passage of a "meaningful" civil rights bill to safeguard "the two most basic rights—the right to vote and the right to security of the person."

Although such a bill was passed by the House last year, he notes "action was never completed by the full Senate Judiciary committee and no such legislation ever reached the Senate floor."

He charged the Senate with preserving rules, "both in committees and on the floor," to "prevent or obstruct an expression of majority will."

"Earlier this year," he recalled, "efforts to modify Senate rules so as to make it somewhat easier to bring legislation to a vote, fail ed by a relatively narrow margin. It was repeatedly stated at that time that a filibuster on a meaningful civil rights bill could and would be overcome. Now is the time to demonstrate that this is indeed the case."

In addition to the NAACP, Mr. Wilkins' statement was prepared on behalf of these organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Ethical Union—National Committee on Public Affairs, American Jewish Congress, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Friends Committee on National Legislation, New York Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union and Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Also: International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the USA, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Community Relations Ad-

visory Council, National Council of Negro Women, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO, United Hatter, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United Hebrew Trades United Steelworkers of America, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Workers Defense League, and Workmen's Circle.

Wilkins Believes South Has Lost Segregation Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, today called southern violence in segregation issues "a confession that they have lost."

Wilkins spoke on the "Open Mind" program on WRCA-TV.

Wilkins said that "spectacular development was made in desegregation during the past year but I believe that the opponents to it feel that their only weapon left is violence.

"It is a confession that they have lost. Even if they hang on for a year or ten years, they have lost their fight."

The Negro leader said he believes that up to 80 per cent of southerners are against outright violence but are not against desegregation, he said "outside agitators stir up the violent minority."

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VIOLENCE CALLED SEGREGATION LOSS

Roy Wilkins Says 80 Per Cent of People in South Oppose Pleas for Outbreaks

Recent outbreaks of violence in the South on integration issues have been tantamount to a "confession that the opponents have lost," a Negro leader said here yesterday.

Discussing progress on civil rights, Roy Wilkins said advancement could be gauged because the opponents of integration had used violence as "their only weapon left." He is the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sharing his views on the WRCA television program, "Open Mind," were the Rev. John LaFarge, editor of the Roman Catholic magazine, America, and Irving M. Engle, president of the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Engle said the "vast majority of Southern white people were repelled by the violence." He said as high as 80 per cent of them oposed such outbreaks, caused by a "minority of rabble rousers."

Father LaFarge declared that the consciousness of the American people had been reflected in education, in the press and on lecture platforms. This will help arouse communities "to use their initiative and imagination to solve thesir problems locally," he added.

Soul Searching Noted

Many practicing Christians, Father LaFarge declared, have been forced to do considerable soul searching and to accept the tenet that religion and problems of human relationships cannot be separated.

"We feel we are going to make much progress in everything in the future except in the hard-core areas, where social action will need the help of a little political action," Mr. Wilkins said. He agreed with the other speakers in saying that organized religion had played a fundamental part in the segregation problem and that spiritual principles had "fused and unified the entire Negro community from Maine to Florida."

In another television program progress in school integration in New York City in the last two years was described as "shockingly slow." Speaking on the WABD program, "Between the Lines," Edward F. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, accused the city's teachers of hampering programs for integration.

Mr. Lewis referred specifically to one of the two reports put out by the Board of Education's Commission on Integration. It deals, in part, with the reassignment of teachers to so-called difficult schools on a rotation basis.

Mrs. Concetta C. Roy, president of the High School Teachers Association, said teachers opposed the measure because they felt it would not benefit the schools' scholastic standing and because they had not been sufficiently consulted when the report was drawn up.

WILKINS WARNS ON NEGRO 'MOOD'

Tells Senators He Cannot Predict Further Patience Over Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—A Negro leader warned today that he could not "predict what mood might be engendered" among Southern Negroes if they did not get "a minimum guarantee" of constitutional rights.

Up to now, he said, they have followed a course of "nonviolence in the face of extreme provocation."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified at a Senaet Judiciary subcommittee hearing on civil-rights legislation.

He said Negroes had shown great patience in recent months, which "have been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek elimination of discrimination and segregation."

But he warned that this mood might change if Congress did not approve President Eisenhower's civil-rights proposals. These measures are "meaningful,' 'he sadi, and would serve as a starting point for Congressional action in that field.

Speaks for 26 Groups

The President's program would permit the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect voting rights, and allow the Justice Department to initiate civil suits in cases involving alleged denial of civil rights.

It also calls for the creation of a civil-rights division in the Justice Department and a special Presidential commission to investigate complaints of rights violations.

In a move to speed the subcommittee hearings on the program, Mr. Wilkins served as spokesman for twenty-six organizations allied in support of the proposals. However, he said the groups would ask to be heard separately should the Senate hearings develop "into a forumening for anti-law and order forces."

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, subcommittee chairman, said yesterday's decision to wind up hearings March 5 was "a great victory" for supporters of civil rights legislation.

The Missouri Democrat added that he would oppose any move to force more hearings before the parent committee.

Proponents want to get the proposals to the Senate floor early i nthe session, when there would be less chance of a successful Southern filibuster against them. Southern lawmakers have adopted a strategy of delay.

Two Southern Senators, Samuel J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina and Olin Johnston of South Carolina, debated with Wilkins at the hearing. There was no acrmony, and Senator Ervin told Mr. Wilkins later, "I have enjoyed this discussion with you."

Concedes on Ghettoes

Mr. Wilkins conceded, under questioning by Senator Ervin, that there were "ghettoes of the North" in which Negroes were more segregated than in some Southern communities.

But he observed that there were "some compensations" in that Negroes who lived in such quarters know they can always get out * * * and go to other sections * * * to a theatre or a restaurant."

Mr. Wilkins also told Mr. Ervin he was sure Negroes had more rights in North Carolina than in the South generally. Mr. Ervin's state, he said, is a "golden example by comparison with many of its sister Southern states."

Mr. Wilkins read a statement referring to recent "shootings and bombings of homes and churches" and "threats of bodily harm" by public officials in the South.

Despite this, he said, Negroes have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies and in the orderly processes of government." He added:

"What they are asking of this Congress * * * is a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them. But in the face of this patience, in the face of these provocations, even this minimum is being challenged."

Texans Press States' Rights

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 19 (AP)—The state House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate today a resolution asking Congress to reinforce states' rights.

The measure was offered without discussion and passed on a voice vote. It called on other states to join Texas in seeking a constitutional change strengthening states' rights.

WITH A NOTE, asking for comment, NAACP's Roy Wilkins is circulating a story so widely circulated last Fall—of distribution by a certain Citizens Council group of a faked lecture by a non-existent professor calling for racial intermarriage, and of the unconscionable defense by a Council official that "we never claimed it to be authentic."

My comment is that it continues to have been a stupid and damnable thing to do.

More stupid but less damnable than the NAACP's distribution under the same cover with this of its fake representation of a reign of terror in the South.

Southern newspapers and resistance leaders have denounced the faked lecture story. But NAACP propagandists are using the fake reign of terror one as a mainstay.

* * *

THE FOOLISH knights grow foolisher and foolisher. John Kasper has turned up in Florida with stuff so extreme you can only hope he gets a good press. To hear or read him now is to know he and his buddy do not conceivably speak for the South. It is also, in view of the plain intent to create turmoil and hate among Americans, to wonder for whom they do speak.

* * *

MR. KASPER HAS dropped his attacks on "Beria's psychopolitics". Perhaps he realizes that Southerners are not so familiar as he with communist quarrels among themselves.

Lavrenti P. Beria, according to the World Almanac, was dismissed from his job as head of the Russian secret police in 1953 and executed by the new Malenkov government. Is it that those who oppose his "psychopolitics" prefer the Malenkov politics?

* * *

IT IS HARD to keep track of the number of lives Mr. Kasper has led but they seem to be stumbling all over each other now.

32b 1957

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Roy Wilkins Speaks:

South's Integration Crisis A Top Problem

By ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary of NAACP

I am pleased to be able to counsel once again with the delegates to the North Carolina state convention [illegible] here under President Kelly Alexander and your other fine officers for your fourteenth annual meeting.

Much has happened since I spoke to you two years ago at a statewide rally in Raleigh, and although North Carolina has had a period of soul-searching which is not yet ended, the state is struggling toward the right decision.

Its legislature refused to join other states in passing bills which would have restricted the freedom of its citizens to function in the NAACP, or the freedom of our organized body to assemble, speak freely, and petition for redress of grievances.

In turning its back upon this type of repression, North Carolina has done no special favor to the NAACP; it has, instead, favored itself and the nation by upholding the precious liberties of the individual which are the very foundation stone of America itself, and of the Western world.

Three North Carolina cities have ventured to put their little toes into the waters of public school desegregation and have not yet been drowned nor even poisoned.

ACTED WITH COURAGE

We believe they have acted with courage to make a beginning, and that is good. I hope we will be forgiven for offering the wholly natural and expected advice given to all would-be swimmers: "Come on in, the water's fine."

We do not underestimate the difficulties involved in making a greatc hange in a pattern of living, nor do we brush aside light justments each person must make.

But we would hope that, in N. Corolina and in other Southern states, millions of white people gemuinely desire to attain fairness for their fellowmen and peace for themselves. The inflammatory pronouncements and degrading performances of a noisy minority only serve to highlight the existence of the substantial majority which abhors violence and would seek a just solution to a complex problem.

The events of the past month have added enormously to the expected complications, and needlessly so. Our nation is today faced with the gravest constitutional crisis in our times. Many factors—tradition, law, psychology, politics and economics — went into the making of the tragedy at Little Rock, but the catalytic agent that set off the explosion was the action of the Governor of the state.

No one can tell the end result of his tragic situation. Its repercussions are already being felt, not only throughout the South and the entire nation, but also throughout the world.

ORGANIZED ELEMENTS

While the Little Rock affair must bear the blame for the immediate crisis, it must not be forgotten that those organized elements which have preached defiance of the courts, while piously disclaiming violence, have created the climate in which mobs have felt free to act.

Self - styled respectable citizens, banded together for a campaign of resistance to the decision of the nation's highest court, have given the green light to gangsters.

The manicured hand of the solid citizens did not throw a stone or swing a fist. Their voices did not jeer at six-year-old children in Nashville and their well bred mouths did not spit upon a girl here in Charlotte.

But their exhortations inspired less - restrained member of the communities to overt action. They cannot purge themselves by pointing the finger at another sinner Orval Faubus.

While all Americans join President Eisenhower in his sadness at the use of troops anywhere, as between troops to obstruct the orders of our courts and troops to uphold those orders, there can be but one choice.

The President has earned not only the thanks of Negro citizens —hounded by actual mobs and harrassed on all sides by the mob spirit — but the thanks as well of millions who saw the fate of the American dream trembling in the balance.

POLITICAL PROBLEM

Those politicians who now scream at Federal troops in Little Rock were as silent as a tomb when Arkansas National Guardsmen carrying guns turned back school girls carrying books.

In a larger sense, the Little Rock tragedy poses a serious political problem which may well reshape political alignments throughout the country. Clearly the supporters of Governor Faubus are political orphans with no established home in which to seek refuge.

Certainly neither party can support the Governor's use of troops to defy a Federal court order. Neither the Republicans nor the democrats will go before the American people on such a platform.

No, the major political parties can only face the people on a platform calling for the observance of law and order and respect for constituted authority.

There is no place for the supporters of Governor Faubus' segregation stand in a national political party because there is no future for a party whose principal plank is the advocacy of racial bigotry.

Their only future would seem to lie in the organization of a pro



GOV. FAUBUS

vincial political clique dedicated to way of life. Enlightened Southerners recognize the futility of joining any such desperate cabal.

NEGRO VOTER

As for the Negro voter, I cannot predict the impact Little Rock will have upon his decisions in 1958 and 1960. He has seen all the pictures from Little Rock. He knows the political affiliations of the leading actors in the drama. He knows who sent what troops to do what. He has noted who supports whom.

He knows his own local and state situation. When he enters the polling place it is certain that he will weigh all these factors and a variety of others which affect his daily life.

Even beyond the constitutional crilsis, our country faces what might be called a survival crisis. The Soviet satellite that has been traveling around the world this past week is not so much in itself.

The United States can and will launch a satellite. The British could launch one. Our uneasiness stems from the fact that we did not believe the Russians had the know-how and the capacity to launch a satellite at this time.

Our country will surely correct its error and revise its calculations. It is unthinkable that we should be at the mercy of the Soviet Union or of any other country. But in re-orienting ourselves, we will need to mobilize all the resources and skills available in our population.

SECOND CLASS

For example, we cannot afford second-class education for any American child, or second - class citizenship for any American adult.

As we face a ruthless and skillful adversary bent upon destroying our way of life, we must educate, train and utilize every ounce of manpower and every brain and skill we possess.

It is axiomatic that the segregated school system does not provide that equality of opportunity demanded by our Constitution, or, now, urgently required top national security.

One lone Negro scientist worked on the first atom bomb, but he was educated in Illinois and graduated from the University of Chicago. Hundreds like him should have been graduated from the educational system of the South to serve their country.

Instead they were condemned to schools without adequate physics and chemistry laboratories, and even without proper facilities for useful vocational training.

The separate-but-equal theory has been proved through 60 years of trial to have been merely separate. Those who seek to perpetuate it at all costs are not only trampling upon decency and fairnes and the mandates of the American tradition; they are trifling with the security of our country.

It is later, far later, than we think. We can no longer afford the luxury of debating whether nine or ninety, or nine hundred thousand non-white American children shall have access to the best edu-



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

cation alongside white American children.

MUTUAL RESPECT

Less than the mutual respect and dedication and unity which such education will provide, and less than the maximum employment of our manpower potential may spell disaster.

In this connection, the mobs which disrupt communities discourage the investment of capital and the location of industry in the affected areas.

Thus, they not only retard the development of the areas concerned, but tend to dislocate the program of production dispersal which is a part of security planning. The United States is upon shakyg round indeed if it must depend upon workers who take a few days off now and then to chase Negro school children, or to snatch at random a Negro man and mutilate him.

In the end, of course, the real crisis facing us is a moral one. Political and economic expediency are important factors, but they fade before the meeting of man with himself, in his heart and in his conscience.

No decision which is not rooted in the hearts of men will have a useful permanence, and this is not to decry the function and persuasiveness of laws and court opinions on our temporal behavior, any more than it is to decry the function and persuasiveness of the tenets of the Bible on our spiritual behavior.

MORALLY WRONG

Both whites and Negroes know in their hearts that the system that has been in vogue is morally wrong. As they talk with each other and make the moves dictated by emerging events, they both know this truth.

They know it as they make and hear the baseless charge of communism hurled at every dissenter from the philosophy and practices of the dead and enervating past. The absurdity of this accusation is revealed in the ever-widening circle of those accused: The NAACP, the National Council of Churches, Catholic bishop, daily newspapers and magazines, student associations, radio and television networks, organized labor, the United States Supreme Court and the President of the United States.

The white people know it as they busy themselves with devices to smash the NAACP and thus deprive Negro citizens of their law-abiding spokesman and defender. A recent national survey by the magazine, Catholic Digest, printed in its August issue, found that 94 per cent of Northern Negroes and 93 percent of Southern Negroes support the views of the NAACP.

BUS BOYCOTT

It is pertinent to recall here that in 1955 when the Governor of Mississippi called 90 hand-picked Mississippi Negro leaders to his office and asked them to endorse a voluntary segregation plan, only one supported the Governor. The famed Montgomery, Ala., protest against bus segregation was a wholly indigenous action by local Montgomery Negro citizens not inspired or led by the NAACP.

Thus it would appear that the State legislation aimed at suppressing the NAACP will not kill the determination of Negro citizens to enjoy their constitutional rights.

These laws deprive citizens of freedom of speech and assembly, and of freedom to pool their knowledge and resources to seek redress of grievances in the courts and in the arena of public opinion.

No more un-American or unconstitutional measures could be imagined and, until they are stricken down, they are certain to plague white Americans who seek to exercise their freedoms.

Certain white people know this great moral truth even as they incite to violence by means of transparent warnings against violence. In fact, the invocation of violence represents the final dawning of truth. Physical excesses confess the bankruptcy of the host of sham "arguments" and the inevitability of the moral law.

MAJORITY GOOD

On the upholding of law — spiritual and temporal — the forces for decency and justice can unite. The overwhelming majority of good white citizens of the South has been appalled and shamed by the ugly excesses of the past weeks.

Only the mobsters and a lot of weak and uneasy politicians have been brazen, the one ignorantly and unashamedly so, and the other behind a mask of face-saving phrases.

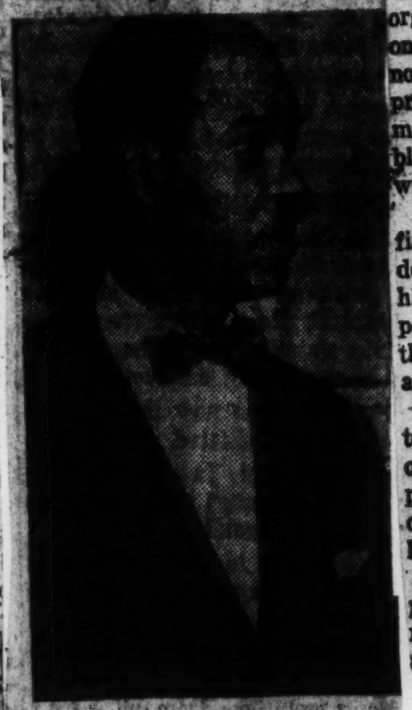
As Judge Lee Ward of the Twentith Chancery District of Arkansas writes in his letter to Look magazine: "It is all right to disagree. . .But is not all right —under our system of government — for us to decide that we will ignore or violate the law as it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court. We do not have any such right . . . There is a vast difference between disagreement and defiance."

Most white Southerners do not relish the role of law-defiers and would like to work out a plan of compliance, even as did the people of Louisville, as did the people of numerous Texas cities and towns, and as did the people of Little Rock — for it must not be forgotten that Little Rock white citizens devised their own plan. Federal Judge Ronald Davies did not "bring a plan down from North Dakota and cram it down Little Rock's throat" as has been falsely charged.

In the working out of any plan, approached in good faith, Southern white people will have the active and understanding cooperation of Negro citizens, as long as the principle of desegregation is the core of the plan.

ISSUES STATEMENT

Immediately after the decision



ROY WILKINS

of May 17, 1954, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national board chairman of the NAACP, issued a statement to an Atlanta conference of the NAACP held May 22 in which he said:

"It is important that calm reasonableness prevail, that the difficulties of adjustment be realized and that, without any sacrifice of basic principles, the spirit of give and take characterize the discussions."

This is the spirit of the NAACP and Negro citizens today. Three and one-half years after the decision we are still willing to meet and discuss with "calm reasonableness" any good faith plan of desegregation.

We hate no man and have never used hatred as a weapon. We want only our rights as American citizens and the equal opportunity for our children that America promises to all its children.

Our people in the South have given a magnificent demonstration of their courage and restraint in the teeth of slander threts, economic reprisals and mob violence.

PROUD OF CHILDREN

Our children through their courageous and dignified behavior before howling mobs, have made us proud and have challenged us not to fail them as they seek their own destiny in the world of 1957 and beyond.

I am confident that the NAACP organization in North Carolina, one of the best in the land, will not fail these children. Despite the present emotional outbursts, I remain confident that Americans, black and white, North and South, will not fail them.

To suggest that the present difficulties cannot be resolved is to deny the genius of Americans who have built a mighty nation from peoples of many cultures using the amalgam of individual liberty and equality of opportunity.

To suggest a hopeless impasse is to deny the verities of our religious teaching and to renounce our partnership with God in the task of bringing His kingdom into the hearts of men here on earth.

The devotion and wisdom of the patriots, and the prayers of the righteous and the just will surely avert any such catastrophe.

NAACP Backs Powell Proposal

Measure May Halt U.S. Aid to Jim-Crow Schools in South

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-9-57 P. 13

NEW YORK—The NAACP is again supporting the Powell amendment to the Federal aid to school construction proposal, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, announced this week.

Mr. Wilkins' announcement followed President Eisenhower's Jan. 28 message to Congress proposing that more than $2,000,000,000 of Federal funds be made available to the states to assist them in the construction of public schools. The President's message expressed the hope that "this school construction legislation can be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration."

■

REPRESENTATIVE Adam Clayton Powell promptly announced that he would again introduce his amendment restricting Federal aid to states in which schools are already integrated or in which a start toward desegregation has been made. In the 84th Congress, the New York Congressman introduced a similar amendment which the NAACP vigorously supported.

In a memorandum to all state and local units of the NAACP on Jan. 28, Mr. Wilkins affirmed that "the position of the NAACP on this matter has not changed from that of previous years. We are still opposed to granting funds to states to build schools where those states have refused and are still refusing to begin to desegregate their public schools in accordance with the ruling of the United States Supreme Court."

■

ONLY EIGHT states, Mr. Wilkins' memorandum pointed out, have refused to allow any of their public elementary and secondary schools to desegregate. The other forty states are within the law and should receive assistance, he said.

"Our proposal is a simple one," the NAACP spokesman declared. "States which refuse to obey the Supreme Court should not receive the same multi-million-dollar assistance as the states which obey the Supreme Court. Federal funds should not be used to underwrite defiance of the Supreme Court."

This is what Roy Wilkins said at hearing on civil rights

afro american Sat. 2-16-57 P. 6
Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Eisenhower Administration's civil rights proposals are the minimum that 22 fraternal, union, veterans, civil liberties, welfare and social action groups will accept as meaningful legislation.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, made this testimony Tuesday before the House Judiciary subcommittee which was holding hearings on 45 civil rights bills.

He appeared in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Ethical Union of the National Committee on Public Affairs, American Jewish Congress, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Elks.

Also the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO), Japanese-American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Alliance of Postal Employees, the NAACP, National Community Relations Advisory Committee, National Council of Negro Women.

Also the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automobile Workers of America (AFL - CIO), United Hebrew Trades, United Steelworkers of America, Workers Defense League, and the Workmen's Circle.

* * *

THE ORGANIZATIONS, Mr. Wilkins, have endorsed the recommendations of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee and regard those recommendations as representing "real needs" that are long overdue.

That committee made 35 recommendations calling for a permanent commission on civil right, a joint congressional committee on civil rights, and a civil rights division in the Justice Department.

Among other things, it also called for legislation to strengthen existing Federal civil rights statutes, a Federal anti-lynching law, more adequate protection of the right to vote, establishment of a fair employment practice commission, and the banning of racial discrimination in interstate travel.

It also called for home rule and suffrage in Presidential elections for the District of Columbia, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and a greater measure of self-government for insular possessions, equal opportunities for residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens, and settlement of evacuation claims of Japanese-Americans.

* * *

MR. WILKINS said the groups he represented recognize that all of these recommendations cannot be carried out at one time.

He said they were interested "in taking a first step toward breaking the congressional stalemate through the enactment of a minimum meaningful bill."

The Administration bill which passed the House last year and is again being sponsored in the House this year by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, Rep. N.Y., is "a compromise bill."

He said it is meaningful because it would be "a step forward in the safeguarding of the two most basic rights — the right to vote and the right to security of the person."

Apparently, Mr. Wilkins used the term "security of person" in the belief that provisions of the Keating bill would extend to cases of violence directed against colored people in school desegregation cases and in riding buses on an unsegregated basis.

* * *

"THE RIGHT to vote has been flagrantly and systematically denied colored citizens in many parts of the South," Wilkins charged.

He filed with the committee a sample of the Alabama Democratic ballot which carries the symbol of a rooster and a declaration of white supremacy.

"It is fantastic that at the polling booths of America there can be such open flaunting of theories of racial superiority," Wilkins said, adding:

"Moreover, the opposition to voting by colored people in Alabama is not merely symbolic. Macon County, for example, is the seat of Tuskegee Institute, a world-famous institution of hivher learninp. In Macon County colored citizens have had a long, hard struggle to obtain the right to vote.

* * *

"THE LATEST EFFORT to keep many of them from casting a ballot has been most effective. State officials have simply refused to appoint a full board of registrars. At least two members are necessary for the board to function, and at present there is only one."

Mr. Wilkins also said colored Alabamians are discouraged from registering by the types of questions asked them by registrars.

"How many persons are on the U.S. Government payroll?" is one of the questions asked them.

When Wilkins said not even Sen. Harry F. Byrd, (Dem.), of Va., who is an expert on Federal Government employment figures, could answer that one, Chairman Emanuel Celler of the Judiciary Committee ordered the remark stricken from the record.

"What was the 19th state admitted to the Union?" is another question asked applicants for registering to vote in Alabama, Wilkins said.

* * *

THE NAACP secretary also charged that White Citizens Councils have conducted a campaign in Louisiana "to purge as many colored voters from the books as possible."

He quoted Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney 3rd as having testified before the Senate Rules Elections and Privileges subcommittee that over 3,000 colored voters had been illegally removed from the rolls of Ouachita Parish (County).

"Not only administrative devices but economic reprisals and outright violence have been used to prevent colored people from voting," Wilkins said.

To show how fear works, he referred to Humphreys County, Mississippi, which, he said, prior to May, 1955, had about 400 colored voters. By May 8, 1955, the number had been reduced to 92.

On that day the Rev. George W. Lee, who had been active in getting colored people to register, was shot to death in Belzoni, Miss.

* * *

WHITHIN A FEW weeks, he added, there was only one colored person eligible to vote in Belzoni.

Wilkins identified the lone voter as Gus Courts, who ran a grocery store in Belzoni. He added that Courts was shot and seriously wounded in his store on Nov. 25, 1955, and has since left the state.

Statewide, he said, some 22,000 of the 497,000 colored persons eligible were registered to vote in 1954. By primary day in August, 1955, he said, the number had been "forced" down to about 8,000.

Wilkins told the subcommittee that any legislation providing only for a civil rights division in the Justice Department and a civil rights commission without Federal civil rights statutes "would be civil rights legislation in name only."

Wilkins Warns Of Violence If Rights Are Suppressed

Defender Chicago, Ill. Feb 3-2-57

WASHINGTON — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a congressional committee last week that the Negro's "long patience in the face of continuous violence" may be nearing an end.

Wilkins told a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary committee that he could not "predict what mood would be engendered" among Negro citizens if Congress refused to pass legislation "assuring them a minimum safeguard of the constitutional rights which have been so long denied them."

The NAACP chieftain, speaking on behalf of 25 national organizations, testified on behalf of pending civil rights bills which would:

1. Provide civil remedies against interference with the right to vote;

2. Authorize the Department of Justice to initiate civil suits on behalf of persons deprived of their civil rights;

3. Set up a special civil rights division in the Justice department and

4. Establish a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights.

Queried by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.), the NAACP leader agreed that the voting rights of Negro citizens in North Carolina are more secure than in Mississippi or Alabama.

However, he pointed out, there are only about 145,000 registered Negro voters in the state out of a potential of 550,000. This is far below the national average, Wilkins said, and would seem to indicate restraining factors which keep nearly three-fourths of Negro citizens of voting age away from the polls.

Recalling that "the period from last September up until last week has been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek the elimination of discrimination and segregation," Wilkins told the senators that "Negro citizens have been outraged, but they have been patient."

Thus far, he said, "our people have maintained their hope in spite of specious talk, rebuffs and violence under advice of some dedicated men they have followed a non-violent course in the face of extreme provocation. Under advice of others, notably the N. A. A. C. P., they have placed their trust in the law, the courts, in legislative bodies, and in the orderly processes of government.

"What they are asking of this Congress, and what sincere men of both parties are seeking to give them, is a minimum is being challenged."



ROY WILKINS

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Tuesday, the NAACP executive pointed to the outrageous treatment which has been accorded Negro citizens of the south in the past few months.

Those citizens, who have remained patient in spite of this outrage, are looking to this congress to protect their rights, he emphasized. But their first encouragement in this session has been dimmed as the days have passed, he stated, "and as they have witnessed the incredible lengthy discussions of technical language which, they are told, is necessary to protect the constitutional rights of those who have made careers out of denying Negro citizens their constitutional rights."

Wilkins, who was the only witness to appear before the subcommittee Tuesday, spoke in behalf of the NAACP and 21 other national organizations who willingly consolidated their statements in an effort to expedite time and get quick action on the bills.

The subcommittee went into public session at 4:00 p. m., Monday to hear Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) testify in behalf of his "right-to-work" amendment to the civil rights bill.

The Goldwater amendment provides for the inclusion of a section in the original civil rights bill calling for the creation of a commission to investigate allegations that citizens in certain locals are deprived of their right to obtain employment because of their membership or non-membership, in a labor or trade organization.

Goldwater claims that he is not opposed to organized labor, but he feels that an employee should be free to join or not to join a labor union just to obtain employment.

It is the consensus of opinion that the Arizona Senator hopes that such an amendment might be attached to the bill to bring a wave of opposition from the labor groups, using the time-consuming talk-fest as a means of delaying action on civil rights legislation.

Wilkins Raps Legislators For Delaying Rights Bills

World Wed. 2-27-57 P. 4

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week rapped that cunning group of legislators who are

Wilkins Lauds St. Louis For Desegregation Progress

Tribune P. 4

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The American Negro has become "the acid test of American democracy," the NAACP's top official has asserted here.

The Association official addressed a meeting of the Liberal Forum on Dec. 16. Also addressing the forum was Norman E. Isaacs, managing editor of the Louisville (Ky) Times.

Mr. Wilkins praised the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri for progress in desegregating public schools in [illegible] words:

"I am proud indeed that in my home state and in my native city of St. Louis the Supreme Court opinion was not used as an excuse for un-American activities in the truest sense of the term.

"Men and women of good sense and good will, imbued with fair play and patriotism, and with a wholesome respect for law, proceeded to the many tasks incident to the transition. There was first the determination to comply.

"The task was not easy and it has not yet been completed. Every problem has not been solved, nor will be soon. The important aspect is that there is movement toward solution.

"The thousands of individual St. Louisians and organized groups of every level of society, of every faith and race, can take pride in the example that has been set for the nation. The state and city governments, the school administrators and teachers, the business and labor leaders, the daily newspapers and the parents of both races gave a demonstration of good citizenship in action that is an inspiration to all disciples of democracy."

Quoting President Eisenhower's denunciation in regard to the Soviet denial of human rights, Mr. Wilkins declared: "I suggest that we might mourn, also, for the loss of these freedoms right here in America by a segment of our own citizens .... All of us have a responsibility to guard the liberties of every citizen lest our own be taken away.'

Wilkins To Make Address To Two Famed Colleges

Globe P. 1

Fri 3-8-57

Nashville, Tenn.

New York, Feb. 28 — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins is scheduled for addresses before two college groups this week. On Feb. 28, he is the lecturer for the general course for seniors at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass. This course brings in outstanding leaders to tell their philosophy of life. Previous lecturers include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the late Walter White and Thurgood Marshall.

On Saturday, March 2, Mr. Wilkins will participate in a panel discussion on segregation and discrimination at an intercollegiate student conference on the campus of Sarah Lawerence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Commie aid to Afro-American is rejected

Defender 3-2-57

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week rejected an offer of support from the Communist national convention here.

The Communist convention voted on Feb. 21 to support the NAACP in its efforts to end southern school segregation.

On the same day Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, issued a statement asserting that the association "does not, and never has sought the support of the Communist party. We reject their support and do not need it," he said.

32b 1957 NAACP



ROY WILKINS

ROY WILKINS, NAACP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, is doubly pleased as he accepts two $500 checks from Mrs. Lucinda Fox Ward, vice-president of the National Association of College Women — one for an NAACP life membership and the other, a contribution to the Association's legal work. Mrs. Eunice H. Carter (far right), counsel for the college women, and Mrs. Willie Churchill, Northeast sectional director of the NACW, look on. Presentation of the checks, voted at the last annual convention of the NACW, was made during the holiday season at NAACP headquarters.

NAACP executive secretary expresses civil rights views

By ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary, NAACP

NEW YORK—The continuing process of racial desegregation despite hardcore resistance in some Southern states was the notable development on the race relations front in 1956.

Highlighting this process and directly related to it were four other outstanding events of the year:

(a) the dramatic and effective mass protest against segregated seating in buses in Montgomery, Ala.;

(b) the efforts of certain Southern states to ban or cripple the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by means of special state laws and court injunctions;

(c) the return in significant numbers of colored voters to the Republican party in the presidential election; and

(d) the restudy and re-avaluation of the segregation issue in Northern Communities.

The desperate measures adopted luring the year by "die-hard" states to halt desegregation are testimony to the progress being made and to the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court rulings is inevitable.

In 1956 colored Americans in the South gave further proof to that revealed in 1954 and 1955 that they will not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence, or violence itself. They stand firmly today in their demand that they be permitted to enjoy their citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution.

* * *

THE MONTGOMERY protest dramatized this stand and the Supreme Court opinion outlawing bus segregation won by NAACP attorenys made desegregation a reality in that city.

On the other hand, large segments of the white population of the South have been intimidated and at the present time do not dare to dissent in any degree from the position taken by rabble-rousers reinforced by the politicians.

One state, Virginia, has enacted a law denying freedom of speech through its prohibition of advocacy of integration. Alabama, Louisiana and Texas have secured injunctions in state courts which prevent the NAACP from holding meetings, soliciting members, collecting funds, or conducting organized activity of any nature.

These restrictions upon constitutional liberties threaten white Americans as well as colored and should receive attention from all citizens who wish America to remain free.

Our feet, as a nation, have more than a trace of clay if we hail the Hungarians for fighting for freedom while we passively ignore the denial of freedom to our colored citizens.

The vote in the presidential election indicated, for all who are to see, that colored citizens are losing patience with dominance of the Southern wing over the Democratic party and its arrogant insistence year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress.

Sat. 1-12-57

COLORED VOTERS are tired of the filibuster in the Senate and the rule which makes it possible. They were disgusted with the manifesto through which Southern Congressmen and Senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases.

They resent the efforts of certain Southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and to force colored children to accept inferior education.

At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, colored voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use its Federal powers to protect their rights, and that they expect the Congress to pass adequate civil rights legislation.

The colored American knows that state-imposed segregation is dead even though certain elements are struggling furiously to revive it. During 1957 and succeeding years he will employ all possible approaches and techniques to attain his objective of first class citizenship.

Ike Forgets Violence in State of Union Message

State Press Little Rock, Ark.
Feb 18 57

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, had expressed deep regret that President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message omitted any reference to a "rising tide of hate-inspired violence in certain southern communities."

Mr. Wilkins communicated the NAACP's position to the president in a telegram dispatched on Jan. 10, directly after General Eisenhower had delivered the message to congress.

Southern violence against Negroes, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "does not represent the will of the majority of either race but rather is deliberately instigated by a ruthless minority of whites determined to prevent implementation of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling."

The NAACP official specifically cited the "bombing last night (Jan. 9) of four Negro churches in Montgomery, Ala.," which "sharply points up the need of a Presidential rebuke to criminals who conspire to wreck places of worship."

The NAACP for some time has indicated its wish that President Eisenhower speak out in support of law and order in the South.

"The truth will out and protestations by NAACP officials cannot obscure the plain facts."

Any such connection was vigorously denied by Roy Wilkins, NAACP president. He declared that his organization had never sought or received any assistance from Communists and rejects any such suggestion.

anything that would stir up trouble—this has been their basis of operations for years. I don't think anyone in the South will have much concern for their viewpoint on anything."

Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida said, "This racial brew in the South is bad enough now without them (the Communists) putting their evil portent in."

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee said, "The Communist party is a burden and handicap to any issue. An un-American organization of this type is not worthy of further comment and I do not care to dignify them

ing. The discussion was without acrimony and Ervin told Wilkins later, "I have enjoyed this discussion with you."

Wilkins conceded, under questioning by Ervin, that there are some "ghettoes of the North" in which Negroes are more segregated than in some Southern communities. But Wilkins said there are "some compensations" for Negroes who live in them—"they know they can always get out . . . and go to other sections . . . to a theater or a restaurant."

The Negro leader also told Ervin he was sure Negroes have more rights in North Carolina than in the South generally. Ervin's state, he said, is a "golden example by comparison with many of its sister Southern states."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified at a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing on civil rights legislation.

He said Negroes have shown great patience though recent months "have been marked by almost continuous violence directed at Negro citizens and groups in the South who seek elimination of discrimination and segregation."

But he indicated this mood might change if Congress does not approve President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals. These measures are "meaningful," he said, and would serve as a starting point for congressional action in this field.

Eisenhower's program would permit the attorney general to seek injunctions to protect voting rights and allow the Justice Dept. to initiate civil suits in cases involving alleged denial of civil rights.

It also calls for creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Dept. and a special presidential commission to investigate complaints of rights violations.

for 26 organizations allied in their support of the proposals.

Wilkins said, however, that the separate groups would ask to be heard separately should the Senate hearing develop "into a forum for . . . anti-law and order forces."

Sen. Hennings (D., Mo.), the subcommittee chairman, said yesterday's decision by the group to wind up hearings on March 5 was "a great victory" for supporters of civil rights legislation. And he said he would oppose any move to force more hearings before the parent Judiciary Committee.

Backers of the bill want to get the proposals to the Senate floor early in the session, when there would be less chance of a successful Southern filibuster against them. Southern lawmakers have adopted a strategy of delay.

Two Southern senators, Erwin of North Carolina and Olin Johnston of Southern Carolina, debated with Wilkins for more than an hour at today's hear-

South, NAACP Agree Reds Want To Foment Confusion

Atlanta Ga.
Constitution
By The Associated Press
2-13-57

Several Southern governors and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agreed Monday night that the American Communist party's promise to support the antisegregation movement in the South was designed to create trouble and confusion.

The American Communist party at its convention in New York pledged to support the program of the NAACP "and other organizations of the Negro people to accomplish desegregation of the schools in accordance with the mandates of the federal courts."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the NAACP "does not, and never has, sought the support of the Communist party. We reject their support and do not need it."

"As a matter of fact," he said in a statement issued in New York, "the Communist party does not really want to do anything about the vital issue of desegregation. What the party seeks is confusion, not solution."

In the South there was similar reaction to the Communist party pledge.

Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina said "The Communists are following their usual line of trying to create disturbance and confusion."

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas had this to say:

"A Communist would be for

by giving them further attention."

Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman said, "The Communists are not running Mississippi and I don't think there's any likelihood of their doing so."

S.C. Gov. George B. Timmerman said, "The Communist action demonstrates what responsible people of the South have been trying to tell the nation—that the effort to mix the races is serving only the purpose of those who seek to destroy our form of government."

He said the American Communist party "selected an appropriate city in which to hold its meeting."

"If there is a capital of communism in the Western hemisphere," he said, "it is in New York City . . . although, the Communists evidently have some branch offices in other cities."

ILKINS DENIES ACCUSATION

Advertiser Wed. 2-13-57

Griffin Links NAACP, Reds

Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12 (AP) — Gov. Marvin Griffin today charged an affiliation between the National Colored People and the Communist Party and declared that many have known of it for a long time.

He issued the following statement concerning a pledge of the party meeting in New York to aid in racial integration efforts:

"The recent declaration of the Communist Party calling for full cooperation by all Communists in promoting NAACP agitation in the South is nothing new.

"This announcement merely confirms an affiliation that many Americans have known to be in existence for a long time.

At Rights Bill Hearing—
Wilkins Hints Negroes' 'Mood' Might Change

Post-Herald p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 2-20-57

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP) — A Negro leader testified today he "cannot predict what mood might be engendered" among Southern Negroes if they do not get "a minimum guarantee" of constitutional rights.

Up to now, he said, they have followed a course of "nonviolence in the face of extreme provocation."

In a move to speed subcommittee hearings on the program, Wilkins served as spokesman

NAACP Advice

The student strike at Alcorn A&M College, a Negro institution in Mississippi, apparently has ended, although it still is not clear how many of the 561 students will return to classes.

All in all, this has been a strange affair. The students walked out after Clennon King, a history professor, had written a series of newspaper articles criticizing the NAACP. The students said their protests were not directed to the criticism of the organization, but to the fact that the teacher had projected the school into a controversial situation. Dr. J. R. Otis, president of the college, recommended that Mr. King be dismissed. Instead, the State College Board fired Dr. Otis and named Professor J. D. Boyd to succeed him. Mr. King says he has been fired by Mr. Boyd, but Mr. Boyd says he hasn't fired anybody. All of which seems to add up to some kind of a new record for confusion.

There is nothing confused, however, about the message that Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has sent to the president of the Alcorn Student Council. He said that the NAACP deplores any pressure which denies Mr. King freedom of speech on integration. Under our system, the NAACP spokesman said, any person has a constitutional right to express his opinion on any issue. "We demand this right for ourselves and we protect it for others."

This is good advice to all concerned in the Alcorn affair, and it may succeed in reducing this mountainous controversy to its proper molehill status.

being unable to think their own thoughts," the fiery Negro leader asserted in a speech which also attacked President Eisenhower for not using "his high office" to curb lawlessness and violence against the Negro in the South.

Of the situation of the white southerner, Wilkins added:

"Their ministers are not free to preach unless their sermons uphold segregation. Even these who believe in segregation, but do not believe in the wild words and the cowardly crimes of the extremists, do not dare to offer a mild dissent."

The NAACP officer said the President can see the plight of the Hungarians, he gives the drouth area his personal attention, but he "chooses to remain silent while American citizens are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and their rights."

Wilkins said "our churches have been bombed, our ministers arrested, our boys and girls driven from school by mobs, our families uprooted and made to flee for their lives" and no rebuke has come from any high official.

He added: "The wave of terror and intimidation that has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our president or from any other responsible federal or local official is a reproach to

South, that they need not pay attention to the courts. He was giving a green light to the hoodlums. The dynamiter, the sniper, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run-of-the-mill mobster have all been given absolution in advance by Gov. Griffin and others like him in high places who speak as he has spoken."

Referring to an "iron pattern of conformity" in the South, the NAACP official pointed out that "despite all the talk about settling these matters (segregation) on the local level, certain states are not permitting local action."

"Georgia was among the first states to pass a law cutting off funds for any school which admits a Negro, even in response to a court order. White people in the South are finding out that their bosses at the top, much like the bosses at the top in Moscow, will crush any expression of freedom at the local and community level."

"The methods adopted by private groups operating at the thug level, and by legislatures operating on the so-called legal level, suggest that the leaders are not so sure that if communities had a free choice all of them would defy the Supreme Court," he continued. "We may yet have a sort of Hungarian revolution over this question, for it is inconceivable that white Southerners will submit indefinitely to the stultifying gags being stuffed down their throats."

As for southern Negroes, Wilkins declared: "I do not have to remind you that the Negro citizen has also suffered during this dark time. He has been an easy target, especially since his attackers have been assured in front that they will suffer no punishment for their deeds."

The official cited bombings, arrests, mob violence, shotgun blasts, threats, and exonomic pressure directed against Negroes.

But, he said, "nothing that has been done thus far has frightened any Negroes from their determination to secure their rights." He pointed to Montgomery, Ala., as an example of Negroes who continued the struggle to attain citizens ship rights after the NAACP was barred from the state.

"It does little good to bar the NAACP," he asserted. "The truth of the matter is that this kind of action only makes our people more determined."

when the Negro starts to conduct himself as a citizen". The speaker was J. Oliver Emerich, publisher of the McComb Enterprise Journal of McComb Miss.

He said that Negroes are in a "cultural lag" that is the "cause of all the consternation."

The Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Sylacauga, Ala., contended "there is a reservoir of good among both races in the South, despite what you read in the papers. The solution to the problem lies in patience, but there also must be a determination to go forward".

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy a Montgomery, Ala., Baptist minister and first vice-president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, emphasized that segregation is not limited to the South.

Negroes Freer To Talk Than Whites, Wilkins Says

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "The Negro is actually freer to talk than the white person" in the South according to Roy Wilkins executive secretary of the NAACP in a panel discussion last week on race relation under the auspices of the Methodist Church here.

Wilkins stated that "white people in the South who sympathize with the NAACP suffer all sorts of recriminations."

He said "All the Southern people have to do is open channels of honest discussion and debate and accept the Negro as a citizen, not a ward, then segregation will take care of itself."

Wilkins was one of several participants in an action-packed three hour discussion of segregation at the annual conference of the National Board of Social and Economics Relations of the Methodist church.

A Southern spokesman on the panel agreed that segregation will take care of itself, but added "only

He declared "it is found in the South in open and glaring forms, but it is present in the North in hidden and subtle forms."

He concluded "discrimination problems must be solved in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland first if we ever expect to solve them in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

Keys To The City For Roy Wilkins

WILMINGTON, Del. — Opening the annual membership drive of the Wilmington branch of the NAACP here last week, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, was presented with a key to the city by City Treasurer Abraham [illegible] on behalf of Mayor August [illegible]

IKE'S SILENCE ON VIOLENCE IN SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga.-(ANP)------ NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, addressing a meeting of the Atlanta NAACP last week, declared that "most white people in the south are not free today."

Wilkins said the white southerner is not free to speak, to write, to assemble, or to petition.

"They are on the brink of

our nation and to human decency."

Wilkins noted that Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, in a recent address to the legislature, called for the preservation of racial segregation "no matter what any court may rule."

By this declaration, Wilkins said, Griffin "has telling all irresponsible elements in Georgia and, indeed, in the

"In giving you this," the symbolic key to the City of Wilmington," the embossed inscription reads, "we extend to you the hearty greetings and well wishes of its citizens. May your stay never be remembered with the fondest thoughts of us."

Wilkins Given Key To City Of Wilmington

Daily World p.1
Tues. 3-12-57
Atlanta Ga.

WILMINGTON, Del. — Opening the annual membership drive of the Wilmington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last week, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, was presented with a key to the city by City Treasurer Abrams on behalf of Mayor August F. Walz.

threat to the spiritual fiber of the nation in the breakdown of morality."

The NAACP leader asserted that his organization was given a mandate by the San Francisco convention of last June to "make suitable public demonstration" in support of Federal action.

■

HE CITED the Feb. 14 meeting of Southern leaders which issued a mandate for a prayer pilgrimage to Washington.

• "In this context," continued Mr. Wilkins, "a dignified massive public expression of our determination to see justice and morality prevail seems to us a historic necessity. Support of all organizations and individuals, North and South, is needed."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that a meeting to formulate plans will be held Friday, April 5, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Interested individuals and groups are being urged to contact Mr. Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Rev. Martin Luther King at 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.

"the FBI made a check" on NAACP sponsored witnesses who appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 28.

As he emerged from a closed session of the full Senate Judiciary Committee on April 1, Senator McClellan is quoted by the AP as having said in reference to these witnesses: "The FBI made a check on them. They committed perjury. That's the allegation."

In a telegram to the Senator, sent on April 3, Mr. Wilkins inquired "if reference to FBI is accurate since other news services did not mention (this charge) and since FBI so far as we know has not made any allegation that witnesses sponsored by the NAACP perjured themselves before a Senate subcommittee."

Previously, on April 1, Mr. Wilkins had issued a statement asserting that "Senator McClellan's charge is merely another facet of the southern tactic of delay, the purpose of which is to kill the civil rights bill. We have full confidence in the integrity and veracity of all the witnesses whom we made available to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. The record of civil rights violations is such that it does not require any exaggeration, elaboration or falsification."

Mr. Wilkins' views were challenged by J. Oliver Emerich, editor of the McComb (Miss.) Enterprise Journal, who maintained that "blaming the people of the South is not the answer" to segregation.

The Mississippian also asserted that "the great mass of Negro people are conducting themselves as wards and not as citizens."

Other speakers included Paul R. Ervin, North Carolina attorney who said school desegregation stopped southern progress in racial relations the Rev. David K. Fisom, who has integrated his church in Trumbull Park, near Chicago, in spite of intimidation; and the Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, who conducts interracial services in his church in Sylacauga, Alabama.

justice that will be done the NAACP if the Department fails to clarify (a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louiana legislative committee."

Mr. Wilkins went on to ask what, if any, position Mr. Johnson now holds in the Department and if he were "speaking for the Department of Justice or reflecting in any manner its official views or findingss in his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Brownell Is Asked to Tell Manning Johnson's Job In Justice Department

By Associated Press
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 4-4-57

New York—U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has been asked if Manning Johnson, admitted former Communist who recently testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee, is, as he was described in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washing."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, raised this question in a letter dispatched to the Attorney General on March 28. The letter was made public today. In his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, Mr. Johnson is quoted as having said that the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States."

Grave Injustice

News stories originating in Baton Rouge, La., where the hearings were held early in March, "give the impression that an official of the Department of Justice has branded the NAACP as a 'vehicle of the Communist party,'" Mr. Wilkins told the Attorney General.

"We do not need to emphasize," the letter continued, "the grave in-

Threats Solve Nothing

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

UNWISE implication of threat showed in the statement of Roy Wilkins executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who told a Senate committee Negroes had been patient in the face of extreme provocation," but he could not predict their mood if civil rights legislation is defeated in Congress.

Leaders of National Prayer Pilgrimage In Confab This Week

Courier p.2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-6-57

NEW YORK—A "massive" public demonstration has been called a "necessity" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who has announced plans to support proposed Federal action aimed at the protection of civil rights and the implementation of high court decisions.

Mr. Wilkins explained, "This nation is now on the threshold of momentous decisions. For the first time since Reconstruction, the passage of civil rights legislation is a possibility.

• "At the same time, the supremacy of law and order is increasingly endangered. Widespread terror is visited upon law-abiding citizens, clergy and churches. There is outright defiance of the courts and a threat to the spiritual fiber of the nation in the breakdown of morality."

Accept Negro Citizen, NAACP Official Says

World p.8
Sat. 4-6-57
Birmingham, Ala.

CHICAGO — Southerners must accept the Negro as a citizen rather than as a ward, a civil rights leader declared here last week.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, addressed some 100 Methodist ministers at a conference on social problems, on March 21.

He denied that the Association is radical in fighting southern segregation.

"We work slowly," Mr. Wilkins said. "We've been 47 years at this."

"All the NAACP is waiting for is for the South to say, 'Yes, for 97 years this has been a bad system. We know it's wrong. We want to begin to correct it.'"

Mc Clellan Asked To Explain NAACP Charge

Daily Worker Wed. 4-10-57 p.5
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has asked Senator John L. McClellan if he is accurately quoted in an Associated Press dispatch which attributed to the Arkansas Democrat the charge that

Restricted Constitutional Liberties Threaten Whites As Negroes, Says Wilkins

By ROY WILKINS
(Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

New York, N. Y. — The continuing process of racial desegregation despite hardcore resistance in some Southern states was the notable development on the race relations front in 1956.

Highlighting this process and directly related to it were four other outstanding events of the year: (a) the dramatic and effective mass protest against segregated seating in buses in Montgomery, Ala.; (b) the efforts of certain Southern states to ban or cripple the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by means of special state laws and court injunctions; (c) the return in significant numbers of Negro voters to the Republican party in the presidential election; and (d) the restudy and reevaluation of the segregation issue in northern communities.

The desperate measures adopted during the year by "die-hard" states to halt desegregation are testimony to the progress being made and to the recognition that compliance with the Supreme Court rulings is inevitable.

Give Further Proof

In 1956 Negro Americans in the South gave further proof to that revealed in 1954 and 1955 that they will not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence, or violence itself. They stand firmly today in their demand that they be permitted to enjoy their citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution.

The Montgomery protest dramatized this stand and the Supreme Court opinion outlawing bus segregation won by NAACP attorneys made desegregation a reality in that city.

On the other hand, large segments of the white population of the South have been intimidated and at the present time do not dare to dissent



ROY WILKINS

in any degree from the position taken by rabble-rousers reinforced by the politicians.

Deny Freedom

One state, Virginia, has enacted a law denying freedom of speech through its prohibition of advocacy of integration. Alabama, Louisiana and Texas have secured injunctions in state courts which prevent the NAACP from holding meetings, soliciting members, collecting funds, or conducting organized activity of any nature.

These restrictions upon constitutional liberties threaten white Americans as well as Negroes and should receive attention from all citizens who wish America to remain free.

Our feet, as a nation, have more than a trace of clay if we hail the Hungarians for fighting for freedom while we passively ignore the denial of freedom to our Negro citizens.

Losing Patience

The vote in the presidential election indicated, for all who care to see, that Negro citizens are losing patience with the dominance of the Southern wing over the Democratic party and its arrogant insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress.

Negro voters are tired of the filibuster in the Senate and the rule which makes it possible. They were disgusted with the manifesto through which Southern Congressmen and Senators defied the Supreme Court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resent the efforts of certain Southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme Court and to force Negro children to accept inferior education. At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use its Federal powers to protect their rights, and that they expect the Congress to pass adequate civil rights legislation.

The protection of the right to vote is the No. 1 item on the list for Congressional action. With this protection, Negro and white citizens of the South could handle many of their problems at the local and state level.

No Objection

The Negro has no objection to the states' rights doctrine as long as he has a voice in the conduct of state business. Until he secures such a voice, he will continue to seek Federal action and in the North he will use his vote increasingly against a system or a party that operates in such a way as to deny him his rights.

The struggle in the South served to arouse new interest in and action against longstanding, extra-legal racial discrimination and segregation in the North. In New York and other northern cities efforts were renewed to eliminate de facto segregation in the schools, to enlarge opportunities for Negro school teachers, to curtail job discrimination by employers and trade unions, and to level the barriers which restrict freedom of residence for Negro citizens.

The Negro knows that state-imposed segregation is dead even though certain elements are struggling furiously to revive it. During 1957 and succeeding years he will employ all possible approaches and techniques to attain his objective of first class citizenship.

Wilkins calls for march support

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has called upon all local and state units to rally to the support of the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on May 17.

The NAACP executive is serving as co-chairman of the movement, together with A. Philip Randolph, a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and Dr. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala.

The Prayer Pilgrimage was officially launched at a meeting of 77 leaders of church, labor, civic and fraternal organizations in Washington on April 5.

* * *

THEY UNANIMOUSLY approved a call to the nation to gather in Washington in observance of the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision, in support of pending civil rights legislation, in protest against terror and violence in the South, and in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln.

Wilkins said the Prayer Pilgrimage, "is not a March-on-Washington in the sense of the 1941 movement inasmuch as it is not designed to exert pressure on the executive branch of the government."

Tre Board also reelected Mr. Wilkins executive secretary; Mr. Marshall special counsel; and named Robert L. Carter general counsel.

An office for the Pilgrimage has been set up in the NAACP national headquarters, 20 W. 40th St., NYC, with Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, New York, as executive director.

* * *

MR. KILGORE will work under the supervision of the three co-chairman. Additional working space has been set up in Montgomery, Ala., and in Harlem. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery is southern director.

The aim is get a minimum of 50,000 persons in the city for an open air meeting scheduled for the park area in front of the Lincoln Memorial.



Daily World p. 1
Luk. 1-6-57
Atlanta, Ga.

ROY WILKINS, NAACP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, is doubly pleased as he accepts two $500 checks from Mrs. Lucinda Fox Ward, vice-president of the National Association of College Women — one for an NAACP life membership and the other a contribution to the Association's legal work. Mrs. Eunice H. Carter (far right), counsel for the college women, and Mrs. Willie Churchill, Northeast sectional director of the NACW, look on. Presentation of the checks, voted at the last annual convention of the NACW, was made during the holiday season at NAACP headquarters.

NAACP Will Intensify Its Work In '57, Wilkins Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—

With the largest budget in its history, the NAACP in 1957 will carry on its civil rights program with "increased vigor" both in the South and the North, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary announced at the NAACP annual meeting here today.

The year 1956 was characterized by the executive secretary as one of "real gains in the race relations field," in spite of "ugly spots."

Some of these gains, he said, were 'actual and concrete in the form of changed conditions and enlarged opportunities' while others were in the form of widened and improved public opinion, stimulated in no small measure by the extreme, irresponsible, unreasonable and often violent pronouncements and tactics of our opponents."

In 1956, Mr. Wilkins noted, the NAACP for the first time was "directly attacked as an organized body, through state legal and legislative action." He cited anti-N A A C P legal action taken in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Georgia, as well as anti-NAACP legislation in Virginia.

"These attacks, restricting freedom of speech, assembly, petition, redress of grievances in the courts, and even freedom of thought, illustrate that the attempt to enforce racial inequality has entered dangerously ino the area of civil liberties, in violation of the Bill of Rights," he declared.

White Moderates Intimidated

"It is accurate to state that southern white people of moderate views who do not subscribe to the extreme segregationist position have been intimidated and are being denied their fundamental liberties as Americans," he added.

Discussing NAACP finances, he emphasized that "the presecution of the Association and the defiance and evasion of the (Supreme) Court ruling by some southern states stimulated rather than diminished the financial and moral support received by the NAACP.

Through Oct 21, 1956, he reported the general operating fund of the Association received from all sources amounted to $628,906, "the highest total in its history." The amount represents $48,000 more than the sum for the same period in 1955. More than 50 per cent of the total was received in the form of individual membership fees.

With the addition of $98,636 in life membership payments, $5,604 in bequests,, "year-end adjustments, and receipts for the last ten days of the year, it is expected that the total NAACP income for 1956 will be "in excess of" $8000,000, Mr. Wilkins said.

"We Have Not Been Stopped"

In his report to the meeting, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall declared that although "everything possible, lawful and unlawful, has been done to stop progress towards desegregation," the record of the NAACP Legal Department "will show that we have not only not been stopped, we have not even been slowed down."

Mr. Marshall called southern anti-NAACP actions "unconstitutional" and certainly violative if the spirit of our government 'that has always upheld freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, the right to petition the government, and the right to use courts for redress against unconstitutional acts of state officers."

The civil rights attorney said southern officials are "requiring" the Legal Department to establish legal precedents in the federal courts which will affirmatively block them from continuing to use so-called legal means in an effort to accomplish their unlawful purposes.

"Before long" he predicted, 'we will have precedents enough to protect ourselves against all such moves.'

Calling civil rights advances a 'tough job", Mr. Marshall asserted that they "will require the resources of all groups rather than those of Negroes alone." Negroes in the South, he said, have a "deep-rooted determination" to "insist upon their rights in a lawful and moral manner."

On the legal front, there will be a steady drive towards desegregation in the South, he promised.

Resolutions on Filibuster Adopted

Following a motion made by Mr. Wilkins, the assemblage adopted unanimously a resolution calling upon the Senate to enact House Resolution 627 on civil rights, passed by the House last July. This bill represents the minimum which citizens have a right to expect, the resolution said.

It expressed commendation and thanks to 38 Senators of both parties who on Jan. 4 'voted against tabling a motion which would have opened the way to changing the filibuster rule of the Senate."

For years this rule (Number 22) has been used by southern Senators to block civil rights legislation, the statement pointed out.

During the debate the resolution continued, it was asserted repeatedly that civil rights legislation could and would be passed at this session without changing the filibuster rule. The responsibility for passing these bills is now that of the 29 Republicans and six Democrats from states outside the South, including the Minority Leader Senator William F. Knowland of California, who joined with the southern Democrats to kill the Anderson motion on Jan. 4.

Further reports on NAACP work Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington Bureau, Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; Madison Jones, special assistant for housing; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Miss Marion Stewart, life membership campaign and James W. Ivy, editor of The Crisis.

Elections to Board Announced

The names of 16 persons elected to the Association's national Board of Directors were announced at the meeting. All were reelected to the Board in a referendum of NAACP branches and will serve until Dec. 31, 1959.

Those elected from New York City are:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations; Mrs. Amy Spingarn, the widow of Joel E. Spingarn, a former president and one of the original incorporators of the NAACP; former Senator Herbert H. Lehman; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, a member of the Board of the New York City YWCA; and Dr. Algernon D. Black, chairman of the Board of Leaders of the Ethical Culture Society.

Others elected are, the Hon. Theodore M. Berry, vice-mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla., editor of the newspaper, Black Dispatch; Kivie Kaplan, Boston, businessman and

More ...

Reelected vice presidents were Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

Also: Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn., businessman and member of several NAACP committees; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn., attorney and member of the Nashville City Council; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Atlanta, Ga., president of Morehouse College and chairman of the NAACP national Life Membership Committee; James J. McClendon, Detroit, Mich., physician and surgeon; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va., dentist; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh, publisher and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company.

Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president. Other officers reelected included Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors; Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Dr. John Weaver, vice-chairman; Robert C. Weaver, Dr. William Lloyd Chalmers, Hayes Holmes, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, the Hon. Theodore Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, the Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Eric Johnson, Eugene M. Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, the Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

We're Still Not Convinced

Manning Johnson, the self-confessed ex-communist and professional informer, is not now an employee of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Nor was he reflecting the views of Attorney General Brownell's bureau in his crude and patently fallacious attempt to link the NAACP with the Communist party while testifying before a segregationist legislative committeee in Baton Rouge, La., last month.

That was the belated assurance given NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins last week by Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III in reply to Mr. Wilkins' urgent request for clarification of the matter.

MR. WILKINS understandably had to become alarmed after seeing news stories in the Southern press identifying the too glib Manning Johnson as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

That it was necessary for the NAACP's secretary to write the attorney general before Mr. Brownell felt called upon to discredit his oft-used witness is reason enough to arouse our suspicions.

If Mr. Brownell now admits Johnson was lying in New Orleans and not correctly expressing the views of the Department of Justice, why didn't he openly so say immediately after the false testimony was made public on March 10?

* * *

SURELY he must have known that such testimony would be seized upon by the Dixiecrats to create the erroneous impression that an offcial of the Justice Department had branded the NAACP as a vehicle of the Communist party.

Why, then, did he keep mum until he was compelled to break his silence by receipt of an anxious inquiry one whole month later?

Mr. Wilkins may be entirely satisfied with the explanation of Johnson's connection with the Department of Justice, but frankly, we are not.

* * *

TOO VIVID in memory is the department's announcement back in August, 1954, that Johnson was being dropped as a "paid consultant."

This was after Johnson had been rebuked by the International Organization Employees Loyalty Board for his incredible testimony that Dr. Ralph Bunche had participated in communist activity while a member of the Howard faculty back in 1934.

The preponderance of sworn evidence, plus Dr. Bunche's own testimony and unquestioned integrity, so clearly gave the lie to Johnson's shocking charges, the board quickly absolved the UN official.

* * *

JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY was submitted to the Department of Justice for investigation for possible perjury. The department until this day has not released the result of its promised inquiry.

But Johnson, contrary to the department's 1954 announcement, has continued to bear witness for the government for a price, having appeared in a denaturalization trial in Los Angeles as recently as last month.

With this background of departmental doubletalk in mind, we would need more than a mere letter from a Brownell underling, before we would take seriously the department's assurance that it has, indeed, washed its hands of a paid agent, whose unreliability has been proved in case after case, month after month, year after year.

Roy Wilkins Denies NAACP Radical On Race Prejudice

CHICAGO, ILL.—

Southerners must accept the Negro as a citizen rather than as a ward, a civil rights leader declared here this week.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, addressed some 100 Methodist ministers at a conference on social problems, on March 21.

He denied that the Association is radical in fighting southern segregation.

We work slowly, Mr. Wilkins said. We've been 47 years at this.

"All the NAACP is waiting for is the South to say, 'yes, for 97 years this has been a bad system. We know it's wrong. We want to begin to correct it."

Mr. Wilkins' views were challenged by J. Oliver Emerich, editor of the McComb (Miss.) Enterprise Journal, who maintained that "blaming the people of the South is not the answer" to segregation.

The Mississippian also asserted that "the great mass of Negro people are conducting themselves as wards and not as citizens."

Other speakers included Paul R. Ervin, North Carolina attorney who said school desegregation stopped southern progress in racial relations; the Rev. David K. Fison, who has integrated his church in Trumbull Park, near Chicago, in spite of intimidation; and the Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, who conducts interracial services in his church in Sylacauga, Ala.

Roy Wilkins Tells Film World To Be Realistic

LOS ANGELES—The NAACP doesn't propose to censor movie or TV scripts; it has no rule requiring the use of a Negro professional or business man in every film in which a Negro maid or menial appears and it is not opposed to the use of Negroes in comedy roles as such, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, told a luncheon meeting of producers, directors, writers and actors at the Beverly Hills Hotel last Friday.

Wilkins, who met with Negro actors and actresses at the Broadway assembly room Thursday night, quoted from a letter written by Daryl Zanuck after a 1942 meeting with the late Walter White to drive home the point that the Association has been consistent in its demand that the movie makers depict the Negro in a realistic manner.

SIX MONTHS OF MEETINGS

The luncheon conference was the result of six months of meetings, letter writing and conferences on the part of Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, president of the Los Angeles NAACP, with actors and actresses here locally, with members of the Negro Actors Guild in New York, uild, and several conferences with Roy Wilkins in New York in August.

Among those present at the luncheon meeting were the top executives of the Hollywood Motion picture industry.

The NAACP executive, Wilkins blasted rumors repeated by Negro actors that the Association has demanded withdrawal of scripts or has intervened to select particular actors for roles in pictures or TV. "We have neither the time, the money nor the inclination to act as Planning Committee. He has been a censor bureau [illegible]

At the same time Wilkins made it plain that the NAACP "does not propose to abdicate its responsibility to the Negoes of the nation" to criticize films or TV scripts which it believes to be offensive.

INDUSTRY SAID BEHIND

Pointing to the fact that Negroes are participants in a most every phase of American life, Wilkins said that the movie industry was "lagging behind American life" in its sparing use of Negro actors in many roles. "Negroes make up crowds on the streets, at baseball games, i nthe factories and in almost every place that Americans gather, yet whe nwe see such scenes on TV or in the films, we rarely see a Negro face," he said pointedly.

He added that integration in the armed services, in schools and in industry offer the opportunity for use of Negro actors in situations that will combat false communist propaganda.

"It would be worse than silly to rus to object to the use of a Negro in a comedy role," Wilkins told the luncheon meeting. "Our past objections stemmed from the fact that these roles were stereotypes and that Negores were never shown in an yother light."

The National board will issue a policy statement in the near future.

Brownell Asked To Reveal Job Of Red Who Hit NAACP

World Sat. 4-6-57 Birm., Ala. P. 6

NEW YORK, U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has been asked if Manning Johnson, admitted former Communist who recently testified before a Louisiana state legislative committee, is as he was described in the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier: "Director of Research for the Department of Justice in Washington."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People, raised this question in a letter dispatched to the Attorney General on March 28. The letter was made public Monday. In his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee Mr. Wilkins pointed out, Mr. Johnson is quoted as having said that the NAACP "has become a vehicle of the Communist Party designed to overthrow the government of the United States."

News stories originating in Baton Rouge, La., where the hearings were held early in March, "give the impression that an official of the Department of Justice has branded the NAACP as a 'vehicle of the Communist party," Mr. Wilkins told the Attorney General.

"We do not need to emphasize," the letter continued, "the grave injustice that will be done the NAACP if the Department of Justice fails to clarify (a) Manning Johnson's official position in the Department of Justice, if any, and (b) the official or unofficial or other nature of Manning Johnson's testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

Mr. Wilkins went on to ask what, if any, position Mr. Johnson now holds in the Department and if he were "speaking for the Department of Justice or reflecting in any manner its official views or findings in his testimony before the Louisiana legislative committee."

gation order had resulted in the dropping of colored students from universities in the South was labeled "erroneous" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP head, this week.

Bernard M. Shanley, appointments secretary to President Eisennower, was credited with having made the remark following an address he delivered to students of Fairleigh-Dickinson University on March 31.

In a wire to Mr. Shanley, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP regretted Mr. Shanley's "erroneous statement" and pointed out that there are more colored students enrolled in southern universities today than there were at the time of the ruling.

THE WHITE House official's statement that the "Supreme Court decision on segregation has set us back many years." and has "done incalculable harm," was also attacked by Mr. Wilkins.

"The present difficulties in the South," said the NAACP executive, "were not created by the Supreme Court ruling, but by the White Citizens Councils, the Ku Klux Klan and other elements openly and contemptously preaching defiance of the Supreme Court."

"Whatever your declared intention," Mr. Wilkins concluded, "your statement has given White House staff approval to the oft-stated views of these groups."



MRS. DAISY HICKS, right, founder and chairman of the Committee for United Relief, turns over to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, 116 memberships solicited by that committee. Standing Mrs. Lillian Nekritz, far left, and Mrs. Estelle Sealy are also members of the committee, whose special function is to aid victims of economic pressures because of their stand for civil rights.

Wilkins challenges claim by Ike's aide

Afro-American Sat. 4-13-57 Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—A White House aide's statement that the Supreme Court's school desegre-

King, Wilkins Fumble On Civil Rights

(AN EDITORIAL)

In accepting the Senate version of the tattered civil rights bill, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., have committed the gravest tactical blunder that has ever been made by Negro leadership throughout the whole course of our turbulent history in America.

Defender p. 1

It is a blunder so colossal as to carry with it an unmitigated implication of an unconditional surrender.

Chicago, Ill.

Under the assumption that half a loaf is better than none — a hobo psychology — these gentlemen spelled out in concrete terms a formula for appeasement in what is fundamentally a battle for Constitutional rights and simple social justice. It is a reprehensible concession which has set in motion the sequence of events that may lead to disastrous consequences.

Sat. 8-31-57

The tragic irony of the situation is that Wilkins and King capitulated at the critical hour when the backers of the bill were still fighting to strengthen it and when the prospects were bright for a satisfactory revision.

Word had gone out from the White House that the President was not satisfied with the Senate version of the bill and that there was a strong possibility he might veto it. Therefore, there was no cause to toss in the towels when the battle was still raging. If they could not campaign for a stronger proposal, the least Wilkins and King could have done was to zipper up their lips.

Instead they appeared to have allowed themselves to be bamboozled by Walter Reuther and James Carey of the AFL-CIO, who wanted the jury trial amendment for labor disputes. King and Wilkins have echoed the views of labor-politicians who are stirred by anxiety for labor interest.

It takes more to establish democratic rights than obsequious deference to labor Czars who have no real identification with the longings of our people.

We will grant that there is room for honest differences of opinion in almost any controversy, but there is no room nor occasion for weakness and vacillation in demanding our full civil rights. By their unwarranted surrender Mr. Wilkins and Reverend Mr. King have done a great disservice to the cause of first class citizenship. They have come close to forfeiting their claim to national leadership.

Raps Roy Wilkins For Rights Stand

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-31-57 p. 2

Cecil B. Moore, a Philadelphia attorney, has called on Roy Wilkins to resign as executive secretary of the NAACP, charging he has been "playing partisan politics with civil rights."

In a letter to Wilkins, Moore blasted him for telling reporters that the Senate approved civil rights bill "was better than no bill at all."

The Philadelphia lawyer accused Wilkins of making himself "a protagonist of and an apologist for the Democratic party." Moore said Wilkins' statement, "reflects such a vacillating, conciliatory state of mind that he has aligned himself with the Senate vote of Eastland, Russell, Thurmond, et al."

In his letter, Moore told Wilkins:

'GREAT DIS-SERVICE'

"You have done the cause of the Negro a great dis-service and because of your position as paid executive secretary of the NAACP, you have given the enemies of the right-to-vote aid and comfort by your endorsement of this legislative miscarriage.

"Even when you attempt to interpret civil rights, your explanation falls flat and either reflects an amazing ignorance of the problems attendant on Negro voting in the South or else you chose to ignore them.

"You have practically negatived the uncompromising sacrificial efforts made by Moore of Florida, who died of a bombing—Rev. Martin Luther King, who preferred to risk jail—of Shuttleworth who exposed his family to bombing—and of the many thousands of others who by living in the south and thinking of the principles of freedom stand ready to become martyrs.

FRUSTRATE EFFORTS

"I do not believe that your opinion reflects the opinion of the majority of the members of the NAACP nor of the majority of the 15 million Negroes in the United States. I do not think that you have served to frustrate the efforts of the many valiant members of our race and members of the NAACP who are toiling and have been toiling in the vineyards of Southern Segregation making and enduring hardships to the extent of making extreme sacrifices.

"You may do the cause of the 15 million Negroes and that of the NAACP, which for 50 years built a reputation worthy of respect as a militant champion of Negroes, a great service by resigning to prevent a deterioration of their morale and reputation."

Wilkins admits that his position "may not be popular at the present time." However, the executive head of NAACP said "we believe that we have chosen a course which is practical rather than emotional."

Gives New Approval to Civil Rights Law

Roy Wilkins Answers Critics!

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The NAACP's Roy Wilkins answered critics who challenged his approval of the watered-down civil rights measure with this statement: "The present bill is better than no bill at all."

In a hard-hitting speech before the national Alpha Phi Alpha convention's public meeting here, Wilkins asked this challenging question:

"If you are digging a ditch with a teaspoon and a man comes along and offers you a spade, there is something wrong with your head if you don't take it because he didn't offer you a bulldozer!"

The audience in the Second Baptist Church roared its approval.

"I will take civil rights from the Republicans, or from the Democrats," Wilkins said, "as long as my people get ahead."

Wilkins said the increased Negro vote for the Republicans in the last Presidential election and the determination of Negroes to secure first-class citizenship were two major factors which forced a showdown on the civil rights bills in Congress.

The NAACP executive secretary said the present bill would at least give the Justice Department the power to take action against voting discrimination.

"The way of life in the South is cracking up," Wilkins said. "You can see it in some of their declarations and actions that they are down to their last rounds."

"And Negroes can now stand up and trade votes effectively with the once solid South!" he added.

Roy Wilkins Tells Film World To Be Realistic

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Roy Wilkins Hits Little Rock Racists

"Our nation is today faced with the greatest constitutional crisis in our times," asserted Roy Wilkins, executive seuretary of the N.A.A.C.P. when the addressed a mass meeting opening the 1957 membership campaign of the Chicago branch of the NAACP.

He spoke last Sunday to more than 1000 at the Metropolitan Community church, assembled to launch the drive for 20,000 NAACP members in the city.

Wilkins said that while many ogy, politics and economics — we went into the making of the tragedy at Little Rock" he charged that the "agent that set off the explosion was the isresponsible maneuver of thtt pious provocateur, Governor Orval E. Faubus. But for him, there could be today peace and harmony, and an integrated high school in Little Rock.

GREATEST SIN

Governor Faubus greatest sin, said Wilkins, "has been the arousing and fanning of ugly racial hatred in the minds of impressionabl white children in the South and in the North."

"Faubus implanted the idea, encouraged the idea, from his higposition in the executive mansion.

Commentators may talk a bout his states philosophy, about his instigation of adults to mob violence all of these, while terrible enough, are not on a par with poisoning young minds with racial hatred. Hatred destroys a people and unless some healing therapy appear Faubus has sown the seeds of destruction in many young lives."

Wilkins charged that "Governor Faubus has provided a rallying point for the Fifth Column hoodlums of the political underworld, whose purpose is to spread racial hate fear and disunity among the American people' and noted that "no one can tell the end result of this tragic situation. Its repercussions are already being felt, not only throughout the South and the entire nation but also throughout the world."

"While all Americans join President Eisenhower in his sadness at having to send troops anywhere" said Wilkins in commenting that "between troops to the wart the orders of our courts and troops to uphoip those orders there etn be but one choice."

Referring to President Eisenhowers action in sending the troops to Little Rock, Wilkins said that onse the issue was made unmistakably clear by Governor Fabus sctions Mr. Eisenhower moved swiftly and forthrightly. He has earned the thanks not only of the Negro citizens — hounded by actual mobs and harassed on all sides by the mob spirit — but of millions of Americans who saw the fate of the American dream trembling in the balance."

Wilkins said, "There can be no doubt that the President's firm resolve to see that the court's order is not obstructed either by a mob or by the governor of the state, has made a profound impression upon Negro voters throughout the country. The President's action has had at least two significant political consequences: it has impaired his popularity, and that of his party among Southern whites; and it has, at the same time, vastly enhanced his reputation among Negro citizens."

Discussing possible political developments Wilkins noted that "the Southern whites, voting as a block, as they have for generations, are no longer important factors in Presidential elections." On the other hand he noted that "the Negro vote, because of its strategic distribution throughout the pivotal industrial states of the North and West, has at times, been vital in Presidential and Congressional elections."

The NAACP leader stated that surveys show that the "Negro voters exercise a balance of power in 61 Congressional districts in 21 Northern and Western states. The outcome of voting in these districts could determine the political control of the House of Representatives."

Wilkins Tells Council Bill Will Permit Development Of Free Market in Housing

New York—No matter how high their level of education, technical skill or professional standing, Negro Americans "meet only frustration and heartache when they seek to purchase a home," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told the Committee on General Welfare of the New York City Council at a hearing here June 7.

Mr. Wilkins testified on behalf of the Sharkey - Brown - Isaacs bill, which would prohibit racial discrimination in rentals in all apartment houses and in the sale of single family homes sold in developments of 10 or more dwellings in New York City.

Economic Terms

The NAACP official described the bill as one which "would permit the development of a free market in housing," he contended.

"Real estate transactions are generally thought of in coldly economic terms, although it is sought always to invest the purchase of a home with the warm aura of family life, with children and with progress in business or a profession," Mr. Wilkins said.

But, he asked, "why should parents rear children to be ambitious and industrious and well-behaved, with aspiration to achieve success in this great country of ours, when at the very outset of adult life no suitable home can be found in which to live?"

The NAACP leader also pointed out that forced residential segregation has brought about a lack of public school integration.

Many White and Negres Are Friendly Neighbors

New York—Undeniable proof that white and Negro families are living as friendly neighbors in many American communities was presented here by Dr. John A. Morsell of the National Association for the the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Morsel, who is assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, presented a study on open occupancy housing, which he had helped to prepare, before a meeting at the New York School of Social Work. The meeting, on June 5, was sponsored by the Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan.

Nationwide Study

The results of the nationwide housing study clearly indicated that Negroes can move into formerly all-white neighborhoods without the unfortunate consequences so often predicted: panic seling, an exodus of white residents, depreciation of market values, detioration of property, or mob violence.

The study was conducted in 73 communities by means of a questionnaire submitted to 275 informed persons in localities where open occupancy housing was known or believed to exist. Both old and new neighborhoods were surveyed. Some areas were made up of multiple dwelings while others consisted of single-family homes. The proportion of Negro residents varied from small to large.

NAACP Asks President to Act in South

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24 (AP). —Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has asked President Eisenhower to "speak out from his high office" against what he described as lawlessness and violence against the Negro in the South.

Addressing a rally last night, Mr. Wilkins said the President can see the plight of the Hungarians, gives the drought area his personal attention, but he "chooses to remain silent while American citizens are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and their rights."

Mr. Wilkins said "our churches have been bombed, our ministers arrested, our boys and girls driven from school by mobs, our families uprooted and made to flee for their lives" and no rebuke has come from any high official.

Instead of rebukes, he said, "we have had subtle and not so subtle words and phrases which seem to certain elements to be encouragement to further efforts."

He said Gov. Marvin Griffin in a recent address to the Legislature called for the preservation of racial segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule."

This declaration, Mr. Wilkins declared, gave the "green light to the hoodlums . . . the dynamiter, the sniper, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run-of-the mill mobster."

If our society disregards the courts, he said, the dividend will be anarchy both as to morality and material possessions.

"Already there are evidences that this poison by preachment is spreading, coloring, tainting and withering everything it touches."

year," cited Mr. Wilkins for his leadership of "that courageous organization, the NAACP."

LINCOLN DAY CALL

In his acceptance address, the NAACP leader recalled that Dr. Holmes had been one of 53 leaders



ROY WILKINS

who signed the Lincoln Day call in 1909 which led to the organization of the NAACP. He summarized the hostile actions against the Association in the South and called for enactment of the pending civil rights bill in Congress.

Warning against attempts to amend the bill to provide for jury trials in civil actions, Mr. Wilkins charged that the sponsors of this amendment "do not want a federal judge to decide whether his order has been disobeyed or not ..... We have a long tradition in both English and American law of no jury trials for this kind of action. It is well known, of course, that in the southern states it is almost impossible to get a jury to convict a registrar of discriminating against Negro applicants. Negroes are, and have been, flagrantly denied the right to vote."

NAACP Tax Free, Wilkins Answers

NEW YORK. — Commenting on the Georgia State Revenue Department's action last week in assessing the NAACP $17,459 for back income taxes, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has pointed out that the Association is tax-exempt under a ruling of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service.

The Georgia revenue agency assessment was made on June 21. On the same day Mr. Wilkins said in a public statement:

"The NAACP is a non-profit, tax-exempt membership corporation under a ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Service made in 1941. Under this ruling we have never paid any income tax, federal or state, in any state. Until some authoritative ruling is made to the contrary, we do not believe we are liable for the payment of state income taxes."

Roy Wilkins Hails United Club Efforts

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, during his recent visit here praised highly the work and accomplishments of the United Clubs, Inc.

The United Clubs sparked a "Carnival Season Black-out" which was effectively carried out by many of the leading Carnival Clubs of New Orleans. Working under a slogan "We Won't Dance While Montgomery Walks," the organization was able to get clubs to "call-off 1956-57 balls" and use their monies for the furtherance of

Unitarian Fellowship Honors Roy Wilkins For Social Justice

BOSTON — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Monday, received the John Haynes Holmes-Arthur Weatherly award of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

The award was presented to Mr Wilkins at the Fellowship board's annual dinner meeting. The award, presented annually to an individual "who has produced outstanding leadership in social justice during the

...L FREEDOM FOR ...

According to Raymond B. Floyd, an official of the organization and one of its guiding personalities, "the NAACP was the selected organization and the natural one to send the funds collected to for it has proved its worth and value through the years."

Although Mr. Floyd did not mention the amount contributed to the NAACP it is reported that approximately $10,000 was sent to the association, which only represents a small amount of the total spent annually on Carnival balls.

Wilkins Wants 'A Few Strong Words' From White House on Integration

DETROIT. — (INS) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has called for "a few strong, straight words from the white house," to aid Negroes' fight for integration.

He told 16,000 persons at a mass meeting in Detroit's Olympia stadium Sunday that the government has been "evasive" on civil rights.

Wilkins compared the foreign policy with the problem of desegregation:

"Our government sends observers to Hungary, organizes airlifts and sets up refugee camps, but it does not say a mumbling word to the Deep South states about persecution of Negroes."

The association's counsel, Thurgood Marshall, said the group would not be intimidated by White Citizens Councils in the South. He declared the association would continue "along the lawful road" until its goals are reached.

Former Brooklyn Dodger Baseball Player Jackie Robinson made a plea to raise $15,000 for the association's treasury fight.

N.A.A.C.P. SEEKING WHITE HOUSE HELP

Wilkins Says Strong Words Are Vital in Desegregation Crisis Facing the Nation

By DAMON STETSON

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 30—The executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted today that strong words were needed from the White House in the desegregation crisis the nation faced.

Roy Wilkins, the N.A.A.C.P. leader, compared what he called the dictatorship of skin color in the South with the dictatorship of communism in Hungary. Then he added:

"When Hungarians resist oppression they are called heroes; when American Negroes legally and peacefully resist oppression they are called agitators. Our Government sends observers to Hungary, organizes airlifts, sets up refugee camps, and opens immigration doors; but it does not say a mumbling word to the Deep South states about persecution, nor does it offer to aid a single black refugee."

Mr. Wilkins spoke at a rally of 16,000 persons in Olympia Stadium here. The meeting marked the end of the forty-eighth annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P.

Truman Is Praised

Mr. Wilkins praised former President Harry S. Truman for his role in ending segregation in the armed forces and for always taking a stand on issues. Then he said:

"In the great desegregation crisis which faces us today we could use a few strong, straight words from the White House."

Mr. Wilkins cited current efforts to ban or hamstring the N. A. A. C. P.'s operations in the South. He said that it was ironic that those who supported the Constitution and the Supreme Court were painted as subversives while those who would destroy American freedoms were parading as patriots.

Mr. Wilkins praised Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, and Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, for their part in getting the pending civil rights bill on the Senate calendar.

Morse, Kennedy Scored

However, he was sharply critical of Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, and Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, for voting to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Other speakers at the rally were Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N. A. A. C. P., and Jackie Robinson, who heads the association's Freedom Fund drive.

Mr. Marshall said the association would not be provoked to move faster or in a manner inconsistent with the law in the desegregation drive. But he emphasized that there would be no slowing or retreating in the N. A. A. C. P. program.

Mr. Robinson urged generous contributions to help the association to battle for American freedoms and for desregregation.

"By Their Votes You Will Know Your Friends"

Five criteria for determining the sincerity of professed liberals in the Senate were set forth by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which closed its 48th annual convention Sunday in Detroit with a mass meeting in the Olympia stadium addressed by Wilkins; Thurgood Marshall, the Association's special counsel; and Jackie Robinson, the former Brooklyn Dodger infield star now serving as chairman of the 1957 NAACP Fight for Freedon drive.

When the pending civil rights bill comes up for debate on the Senate floor on July 8, it will be necessary, Wilkins warned, to "keep an eye on your senators, the friendly ones, the lukewarm ones and the hostile ones. Keep in touch with them by letter and wire and telephone.

"They have these duties if they are truly suporters of the civil rights bill: (1) they must vote for cloture to shut off the filibuster; (2) they must not be absent when a cloture vote is taken because an absentee hurts us just as much as if he voted against us; (3) they must vote against the fake jury trial amendment; (4) they must vote against the "right-to-work' amendment because this is a device to split the backers of civil rights legislation and does not belong in a civil rights bill and is designedsolely to cut off labor support for the bill; and (5) they must vote to hold the Senate in session all summer if necessary to pass this bill. By their vote you will know your friends."

The NAACP leader made it clear that there would be no let-up in the Association's drive for the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation. "If our convention here in Detroit had a theme it was that we not be dismayed, that we continue to press forward," he declared. "If I sense correctly the feeling of the delegates, it is that in goodwill, but with firm determination we continue in the NAACP tradition of attackng evils and attacking again, until victory is won. We will attack them in the north as well as in the south and we will have, as we have always had, and affirmative, positive program, as well as a program of protest and attack.

We will keep up the fight, on crutches, on one leg, with one arm or with one eye, as long as we can see, think, act and breathe — as long as we are alive."

South's NAACP Leaders To Study Use Of Right Law

Ways of enlarging the Negro vote in the southern states and of using the local level the new federal civil rights law will be studied by NAACP southern leaders here on Nov. 16 and 17.

The conference, called by NAACP Executve Secretary Roy Wilkins, will be attended by local and state leaders of the Association from 10 southern states.

The aim of the NAACP is larger and better informed Negro electorate in the South. Officials of the organozation have expressed the opinion that the new civil rights law will be an important aid in giving suffrage to Negroes in areas where they previously have been prevented from voting by trickery, threats or violence.

The NAACP is a non-partisan organization, and its register-and-vote campaign will be conducted on that basis.

Wilkins Praises Miami NAACP For Bus Segregation Fight

Defender Louisville, Ky. P. 16
Thurs. 9-5-57

New York — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, recently commended the Miami, Fla., NAACP branch for its continuing campaign to end segregation on city buses. Having secured a decision by a federal judge on August 8, that Miami's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional, the NAACP unit now is encouraging Negroes to follow the court order.

Mr. Wilkins' message to the Miami branch was in the form of a telegram sent to the Rev. Theodore Gibson, branch president and rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Miami.

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate ordered an end to segregated seating on Miami buses by September 1. He specifically ordered the Miami Transit Company and Miami city officials to stop enforcing any laws, state or local, "which require segregation of the white and colored races on the motor buses or other similar types of vehicular transportation" in the city.

The case was brought by G. E. Graves, NAACP attorney, on behalf of four Negro women.

Miami City Attorney George S. Okell has said that he will ask the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse Judge Choate's ruling. Responding to this, Mr. Graves declared that Mr. Okell's appeal "is as good as in the graveyard now." The NAACP attorney also expressed the opinion that the city is "just jumping hurdles and stalling for time."

Roy Wilkins Brands As False Rumor NAACP Bought Home For Wm. E. Myers

New York, Aug. 22—The rumor that the NAACP "put up $18,000" to enable William E. Myers to purchase a home in Levittown, Pa., was branded as "false and ridiculous" today by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Wilkins also ridiculed another rumor that the NAACP "owns four more houses in Levittown which it will sell to Negroes."

The rumors were started by questions which a newspaper reporter addressed to William E. Myers, whose purchase of a home in the development has caused a disturbance necessitating the assignment of state police to keep order. Myers, a veteran and father of three children, denied that the NAACP had given or loaned him any money, but since the questions were asked in the presence of a small gathering, the rumors started at once.

"The story is false and ridiculous" Mr. Wilkins said. "The NAACP is not in the real estate business, is not in the loan business, and does not have any funds with which to purchase homes in Levittown or anywhere else.

"This is just another attempt to paint the Levittown situation and similar ones over the country as an 'organized invasion' of neighborhoods instead of recognizing that Negro families are just exercising their right to buy a decent home in a decent neighborhood according to their ability to pay.

"Negroes have been in America 338 years and will be here for some time to come. Other citizens will be more comfortable if they accommodate themselves to this fact."

Wilkins said the NAACP, through its regional office in Philadelphia, its branch in Bucks County, Pa., and its nearby New Jersey branches was keeping a close eye on the Levittown situation and stood ready to aid the Meyers family if called upon to do so.

NAACP Head Says, Defeat Of Part III 'Handcuffs' Law Enforcement Agency

Baltimore Afro Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 8-1-57

Washington—The Senate, by voting to eliminate the effective provisions of Part III of the pending civil rights bill, has, in effect, "voted to handcuff the national law enforcement agency in enforcing equal protection of the laws," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged here July 25.

Mr. Wilkins' statement followed a 52 to 38 vote in the Senate on July 24 to strip the civil rights bill of provision which would have empowered the Attorney General to initiate action to secure school desegregation and protect other civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

"By this action," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "the Senate has acted to prohibit the use of equal protection methods by the Attorney General in securing the equal protection of the laws . . . The adoption of this motion says plainly to Negro Americans that, so far as the Senate is concerned, they can expect little, if any, assistance from the federal government to win enjoymet of their constitutional rights."

Further, he charged, the action by the Senate "gives aid and comfort to those who would nullify the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. It remains in the Constitution and may be invoked occasioally by a private citizen. It may be upheld in judicial decisions, but the Senate, unless it reconsiders, has voted to handcuff the national law enforcement agency in eforcing equal protection of the laws.

Baltimore Afro P. 6

"It remains to be seen what will be done with Part IV of the bill dealing with voting. It would be bitter irony, indeed, if the first civil rights legislation enacted in 80 years should repudiate both the Fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments," Mr. Wilkins asserted.

Thurs. 8-1-57

Following the southern victory in eliminating Part III, attention in Washigton was again focused on Part IV and efforts of southern Democrats to weaken it by providing for jury trials in contempt cases growing out of violations of federal court orders against interfering with the right to vote.

Role of President

President Eisenhower has expressed a desire to see this section of the bill enacted without any crippling amendments such as the proposed jury trial clause. However, the President has not made any remarks in support of the bill since he issued his statement on July 16 after the Senate had voted to take up the measure.

The defeat of Part II followed failure of the President to support it forthrightly when questioned about it in his press conference of July 17. Southerners, encouraged by the Presidents's uncertainty, renewed their efforts to eliminate the section of the bill which would have provided protection of a wide range of civil rights.

Concern Expressed

Having succeeded in gutting Part III of its effectiveness, southern Democrats are now concentrating on tacking a jury trial amendment onto the right to vote section of the bill. Concern is being expressed in Washington that they may succeed unless the White House speaks out unequivocally against the move which has already gained the support of some non-southern senators.

Efforts to get the President to come out with a strong statement in support of Part IV and against the crippling jury trial amendment

were being initiated in Washington in the hope of holding Republican senators firmly in line on this crucial issue. Hope was expressed that would make his position clear

Industrial South Needs All Of Its Human Resources: Negro and White-Wilkins

Gulfport, Miss—The right to vote is "a precious American right which must be protected for all citizens," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told more than 700 persons attending a mass meeting of the local NAACP here on Sunday, July 28.

"The government," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "must be given all legal weapons, including injunctive civil action, to see that citizens are not deprived of their rights and of equal protection of the laws."

Southern senators, the NAACP leader pointed out, "have declared again and again that they are opposed to any kind of civil rights bill, with or without a jury trial amendment. Yet they are supporting such an amendment. Why? It is fair to assume that they are doing this because they know that the jury trial amendment will make the bill meaningless. Thus they could afford to let it pass—all the while howling against it right to the end."

The new industrial South, Mr. Wilkins declared, needs all of its human resources, Negro and white. "It needs them as producers and consumers," he said. The full potentialities of the South, he indicated, cannot be developed within the framework of segregation. The people of both races must be utilized at their highest skills, a goal which cannot be attained with low educational standards, inadequate health facilities, exclusion from the lecetoral process. Only in a truly democratic society can this goal be attained, he asserted.

Roy Wilkins Hopes Conference Will Restore Rights

New York, Aug. 2.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People, today issued the following statement on the vote in the Senate to provide for jury trials in criminal contempt cases involving the right to vote.

With the adoption of the jury trial and the deletion of Part III, the civil rights bill has been shorn of its most effective features. It is greatly weakened but it is hoped that a Senate-House conference will restore some of its strength.

The NAACP deeply appreciates the firm stand taken by those senators of both parties who voted both to retain Part III and to reject the jury trial amendment.

We are disturbed about the role of those northern and western senators who voted to refuse meaningful federal aid to southern Negro citizens who have been struggling for 75 years to enjoy the right to vote freely.

Hear Wilkins Urge Civil Rights Measure

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N.A.A.C.P. AIDE WINS OVATION ON COAST

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1—Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, received a standing ovation today after he discussed "Integration in the South" before the Commonwealth Club here.

All but a score of 300 members rose as he concluded an address in which he called the Southern fight against integration "a madness that served the ends of the Communists.

In a question period Mr. Wilkins brushed aside suggestions that his association might be going too fast in its fight for integration.

"Little Rock wants eight years to desegregate," he said, "Nashville wants fifteen years. The Governor of Georgia [Marvin Griffin] has said a thousand years and maybe not then. The Negroes have been waiting ninety years. No—we're not going too fast."

In reply to allegations that the N. A. A. C. P. was founded and controlled by Communists, Mr. Wilkins noted that it had been organized in 1909, eight years before the Russian revolution.

He conceded that Communists had been attempting to take over the association, and went on:

"It is a tribute to the loyalty of Negro Americans and the good sense of their leaders that the Communists have not succeeded—and never will."

Mississippians Hear Wilkins Urge Civil Rights Measure

GULFPORT, Miss. — The right to vote is "a precious American right which must be protected for all citizens," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told more than 700 persons attending a mass meeting of the local NAACP here recently.

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Eisenhower's Silence On Southern Terror Deplored by Wilkins!

Crowin Lt. 2-2-57 P.D Pittsburgh, Pa. 32b NAACP

ATLANTA—A South of fear-ridden whites and persecuted Negroes, neither of whom are free from thugs bent on dynamiting, shooting and cross-burning carried on without fear of punishment, was described by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins here at a $50-a-plate "freedom dinner."

The tone of Mr. Wilkins' address was grave. He deplored President Eisenhower's silence on violence in the South.

"The wave of terror and intimidation that has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our President or from any other responsible Federal or state or local official is a reproach to our nation and to human decency," the NAACP official declared.

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's personal visit to the Southwest drought area, Mr. Wilkins said: "The soil in the drought area gets the personal attention of our President, but the human beings in the Dixie disaster belt do not receive a reply to their appeal. They ask only that he speak out from his high office against lawlessness and violence."

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AND AGAIN, Mr. Wilkins said of the President: "Just a few days before the Nov. 6 election, Mr. Eisenhower spoke in Philadelphia and declared: 'There can be only one law, or there will be no peace.' He was speaking of the Middle East unrest, but his words could apply as well to the entire pattern of unrest in some parts of the South."

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower revealed that he has sent to the Justice Department for study a request from Negro leaders that he tour racial-torn areas of the South.

Of the total Southern situation, the NAACP officer declared that "if ever there was a time when evildoers seemed to have the upper hand, that time is now."

"Most white people in the South are not free today," he maintained. "They are not free to speak, to write, to assemble, or to petition. They are on the brink of being unable to think their own thoughts. Their ministers are not free to preach unless their sermons uphold segregation. Even those who believe in segregation, but do not believe in the wild words and the cowardly crimes of the extremists, do not dare to offer a mild dissent."

■

GEORGIA Gov. Marvin Griffin was rebuked by the speaker for having delivered a state address to a joint session of the General Assembly in which he called for continuance of segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule."

By this declaration, Mr. Wilkins said, Governor Griffin "was telling all irresponsible elements in Georgia and, indeed, in the South, that they need not pay attention to the courts. He was giving a green light to the hoodlums. The dynamiter, the sniper, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run-of-the-mill mobster have all been given absolution in advance by Governor Griffin and others like him in high places who speak as he has spoken."

Observing that John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta branch, was the first NAACP officer sent to jail, Mr. Wilkins predicted that persecution of the NAACP and individual citizens would be carried on for a time. But, he emphasized that nothing that has been done thus far has frightened any Negroes from their determination to secure their rights.

Concluding, Mr. Wilkins said the NAACP never has espoused violence and we do not do so now. He called upon Negroes to continue "the magnificent partnership between the Christian crusaders and the NAACP."

Mr. Wilkins was introduced by Mrs. Eunice Cooper. John H. Calhoun was presented a scroll by E. M. Martin, vice president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Cites 4 Major Events Of Year

By ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary, NAACP

NEW YORK — The continuing process of racial desegregation despite hardcore resistance in some southern states was the notable development on the race relations front in 1956.

Highlighting this process and directly related to it were four other outstanding events of the year.

They were: (a) the dramatic and effective mass protest against segregated seating in buses in Montgomery, Ala.; (b) the efforts of certain southern states to ban or cripple the activities of the NAACP by means of special state laws and court injunctions; (c) the return in significant numbers of Negro voters to the Republican party in the presidential election; and (d) the restudy and reevaluation of the segregation issue in northern communities.

The desperate measures adopted during the year by "die-hard" states to halt desegregation are testimony to the progress being made and to the recognition that compliance with the Supreme court rulings is inevitable.

IGNORE THE FACTS

In 1956 Negro Americans in the South gave further proof to that revealed in 1954 and 1955 that they will not be intimidated by economic reprisals, threats of violence, or violence itself. They stand firmly today in their demand that they be permitted to enjoy their citizenship rights in accordance with the guarantees of the Constitution.

The Montgomery protest dramatized this stand and the Supreme court opinion outlawing bus segregation won by NAACP attorneys made dssegregation a reality in that city.

On the other hand, large segments of the white population of the South have been intimidated and at the present time do not dare to dissent in any degree from the position taken by rabble-rousers reinforced by the politicians.

BILL OF RIGHTS FLOUTED

One state, Virginia, has enacted a law denying freedom of speech through its prohibition of advocacy of integration. Alabama, Louisiana and Texas have secured injunctions in state courts which prevent the NAACP from holding meetings, soliciting members, collecting funds, or conducting organized activity of any nature.

These restrictions upon constitutional liberties threaten white Americans as well as Negroes and should receive attention from all citizens who wish America to remain free.

Our feet, as a nation, have more than a trace of clay if we hail the Hungarians for fighting for freedom while we passively ignore the denial of freedom to our Negro citizens.

LEAVE DEMOCRATS

The vote in the presidential election indicated, for all who care to see, that Negro citizens are losing patience with the dominance of the southern wing over the Democratic party and its insistence, year after year, that no civil rights legislation shall be enacted by the Congress. Defender P5

Negro voters are tired of the filibuster in the Senate and the rule which makes it possible. They were disgusted with the manifesto through which Southern congressmen and senators defied the Supreme court ruling in the public school segregation cases. They resent the efforts of certain southern states, wholly controlled by Democrats, to defy the Supreme court and to force Negro children to accept inferior education.

At the same time, by refusing to return completely to the Republicans, and by voting for liberal candidates of both parties for the Congress, Negro voters served notice that they expect the Republican administration to use its federal powers to protect their rights, and that they expect the Congress to pass adequate civil rights legislation. 12-31-56

RIGHT TO VOTE

The protection of the right to vote is the No. 1 item on the list for Congressional action. With this protection, Negro and white citizens of the South could handle many of their problems at the local and state levels.

The Negro has no objection to the states' rights doctrine as long as he has a voice in the conduct of state business. Until he secures such a voice, he will continue to seek Federal action and in the North he will use his vote increasingly against a system or a party that operates in such a way as to deny him his rights.

The struggle in the South served to arouse new interest in and action against longstanding, extra-legal racial discrimination and segregation in the North. In New York and other northern cities efforts were renewed to eliminate de facto segregation in the schools, to enlarge opportunities for Negro school teachers, to curtail job discrimination by employers and trade unions, and to level the barriers which restrict freedom of residence for Negro citizens.

The Negro knows that state-im-

certain elements are struggling furiously to revive it. During 1957 and succeeding years he will employ all possible approaches and techniques to attain his objective of first class citizenship.

ers seemed to have the upper hand, that time is now."

Southern Whites Not "Free"

"Most white people in the South are not free today," he maintained.

Wilkins Tells of Terror, Intimidations Without Rebuke from President

Atlanta, Ga.—A South of fear-ridden whites and persecuted Negroes, neither of whom are free from thugs bent on dynamiting, shooting and cross-burning carried on without fear of punishment, was described here by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

The tone of Mr. Wilkins' address, made before a meeting of the Atlanta NAACP branch on Jan. 23, was grave. He deplored President Eisenhower's silence on violence in the South.

"The wave of terror and intimidation that has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our President or from state or local official is a reproach to our nation and to human decency," the NAACP official declared.

Drought Area

Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's personal visit to the Southwest drought area, Mr. Wilkins said: "The soil in the drought area gets the personal attention of our President, but the human beings in the Dixie Disaster belt do not receive a reply to their appeal. They ask only that he speak out from his high office against lawlessness and violence."

And again, Mr. Wilkins said of the President: "Just a few days before the Nov. 6 election, Mr. Eisenhower spoke in Philadelphia and declared, 'There can be only one law, or there will be no peace.' He was speaking of the Middle East unrest, but his words could apply as well to the entire unrest in some parts of the South."

Of the total southern situation, the NAACP officer declared that "if ever there was a time when evil-doers seemed to have the upper hand, that time is now."

"They are not free to speak, to write, to assembly, or to petition. They are on the brink of being unable to think their own thoughts. Their ministers are not free to preach unless their sermons uphold segregation. Even those who believe in segregation, but do not believe in the wild words and the cowardly crimes of the extremists, do not dare to offer a mild dissent."

Georgia Governor Marvin Griffin was rebuked by the speaker for having delivered a state address to a joint session of the General Assembly in which he called for continuance of segregation in Georgia "no matter what any court may rule."

Green Light

By this declaration, Mr. Wilkins said, Gov. Griffin "was telling all irresponsible elements in Georgia and, indeed, in the South, that they need not pay attention to the courts. He was giving a green light to the hoodlums. The dynamiter, the snipers, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run-of-the-mill mobster have all been given absolution in advance by Gov. Griffin and others like him in high places who speak as he has spoken."

Referring to an "iron pattern of conformity" in the South, the NAACP official pointed out that "despite all the talk about settling these matters (segregation) on the local level, certain states are not permitting local action."

"Georgia was among the first states to pass a law cutting off funds for any school which admits a Negro, even in response to a court order. White people in the South are finding out that their bosses at the top, much like the bosses at the top in Moscow, will crush any expression of freedom at the local community level."

Hungarian-Type Revolt Seen

"The methods adopted by private groups operating at the thug level, and by legislatures operating on the so-called legal level, suggest that the leaders are not so sure that if communities had a free choice all of them would defy the Supreme Court," he continued. "We may yet have a sort of Hungarian revolution over this question, for it is inconceivable that white Southerners will submit indefinitely to the stultifying gags being stuffed down their throats."

As for southern Negroes, Mr. Wilkins declared. "I do not have to remind you that the Negro citizen has also suffered during this dark time. He has been an easy target, especially since his attackers have been assured in front that they will suffer no punishment for their deeds."

The official cited bombings, arrests, mob violence, shotgun blasts, threats, and economic pressure directed against Negroes.

But, he said, "nothing that has been done thus far has frightened any Negroes from their determination to secure their rights." He pointed to Montgomery Ala., as an example of Negroes who continued the struggle to attain citizenship rights after the NAACP was barred from the state.

"It does little good to bar the NAACP," he asserted. "The truth of the matter is that this kind of action only makes our people more determined."

"The ministers are not free to preach unless their sermons uphold segregation. Even those who believe in segregation, but do not believe in the wild words and the cowardly crimes of the extremists, do not dare to offer a mild dissent."

The NAACP officer said the President can see the plight of the Hungarians, he gives the drought area his personal attention, but he "chooses to remain silent while American citizens are being bludgeoned out of their freedoms and their rights."

Wilkins said "our churches have been bombed, our ministers arrested, our boys and girls driven from school by mobs, our families uprooted and made to flee for their lives" and no rebuke has come from any high official.

He added: "The wave of terror and intimidation that has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our president or from any other responsible federal or local official is a reproach to our nation and to human decency."

Wilkins noted that Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin, in a recent address to the legislature, called for the preservation of racial segregation "no matter what any court may rule."

By this declaration, Wilkins said, Griffin "was telling all irresponsible elements in Georgia, and, indeed, in the South, that they need not pay attention to the courts. He was giving a green light to the hoodlums. The dynamiter, the sniper, the poison pen artist, the cross-burner and the run-of-the-mill mobster have all been given absolution in advance

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"It does little good to bar the NAACP," he asserted. "The truth of the matter is that this kind of action only makes our people more determined."

Southern Whites "Not Free" To Assemble—Roy Wilkins

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, addressing a meeting of the Atlanta NAACP last week, declared that "most white people in the south are not free today."

Wilkins said the white southerner is not free to speak, to write, to assemble, or to petition.

"They are on the brink of being unable to think their own thoughts," the fiery Negro leader asserted in a speech which also attacked President Eisenhower for not using "his high office" to curt lawlessness and violence against the Negro in the South.

Of the situation of the white southerner, Wilkins added:

by Gov. Griffin and others like him in high places who speak as he has spoken."

"Referring to an "iron pattern of conformity" in the South, the NAACP official pointed out that "despite all the talk about settling these matters (segregation) on the local level, certain states are not permitting local action."

Wilkins Hits Ike Position

ATLANTA — (INS) — The executive secretary for the NAACP attacked what he called "President Eisenhower's silent policy on enforcing segregation in the South."

Roy Wilkins, speaking at an Atlanta Negro fund raising dinner, charged the President with "remaining silent while American citizens are losing their freedom and their rights."

Wilkins said the President could

the plight of the Hungarians see not could the injustice

to "Negro Americans who done have committed no crime except to ask for equality under the law."

Weak Bill Or No Bill

Civil rights supporters are dividing themselves into two camps—those who believe that the weakened civil rights bill should be passed into law on the theory that "half a loaf is better than none" and those who say that the bill has been so emasculated by the Senate that it is worse than no bill at all and should be defeated.

Which is better, a weak bill or no bill?

Although we strongly condemn those senators who took the "heart" out of the civil rights bill, we are inclined to side with those who say that a civil rights bill must be passed in this session of Congress. If in its weakened state, it does nothing more than increase the number of Negro voters in the South, it will accomplish far more than can be gained with no bill at all.

People up North by whom the ballot is valued all too lightly sometimes do not realize how desperately the white man in the South fights to keep the Negro from voting. A young doctor who recently moved to Kansas City from Mississippi because the federal government did nothing to protect the Negro's right to vote in the South says that voting restrictions are the key to the Negro's oppression in Dixie.

In many counties in Mississippi, Negroes outnumber whites 2 to 1. Give them the ballot and they will wield a tremendous influence over the city and state governments and on the economic and political life of the community. They will at least get a few of the rights they are now denied simply because they cannot vote. Keep the ballot away from them and the few white citizens will continue to dominate and oppress the many disfranchised Negroes.

As weak as it is, the bill will do some good—much more good than no bill will do. If there were a possibility of getting a stronger bill passed in this session of Congress or even in January, we would favor scuttling the present bill and starting all over again the fight for a stronger bill. But now after six weeks or more of debate on civil rights in the present session which is fast coming to a close, it is fairly evident that a stronger bill in this session is practically impossible.

Not a single piece of civil rights legislation has been passed by Congress for 87 years. Many a bill has been introduced, debated and killed including anti-lynching bills, anti-poll tax bills and FEPC bills. None was ever passed although the agitation for them succeeded in bringing about the reforms that the bills themselves sought.

It is time that Congress passed a law dealing with civil rights. The Eastlands do not want even the weak bill passed. They want the civil rights issue completely ignored by the lawmakers and American citizens. We say, let's get a civil rights law on the books, weak though it may be, and then fight in the next session of Congress to strengthen it.

This is not the way we would have it if we could control the situation. We want a strong civil rights bill. We are entitled to a strong measure. A long and bitter fight was waged to retain the bill as passed by the House. We lost that battle in the Senate. We will stand to gain a little by passing the watered down bill. We will stand to gain nothing if the bill is defeated altogether.

Roy Wilkins Under Fire

Willing To Accept Weak Bill

Others Prominent In Leadership Conference Hit

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Roy Wilkins and other persons identified with the so-called "Leadership Conference" were under fire Friday for calling for passage at this session of Congress of a civil rights bill, regardless of how weak it was.

Mr. Wilkins is the executive secretary of the NAACP and was one of 16 signers of a statement on Aug. 7, urging Senators to vote for passage of the civil rights bill after the Senate adopted amendments striking out Part III (to protect rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment) and adding a provision requiring jury trials in all criminal contempt of court cases in Federal courts.

Senator Prescott Bush, Republican, of Connecticut, directed the attention of the Senate to an article appearing in Time, a weekly newsmagazine, Aug. 19, reporting that the "Leadership Conference" had met in the Capitol and issued the statement which left Senate Republicans unable to see their way clear to vote against the bill.

"In recent days, we have seen extraordinary pressures being exerted upon the House of Representatives to accept the weak and cripped civil rights bill which a strange coalition among Democrats forced upon the Senate," said Senator Bush, adding:

Power And Prestige

"These pressures demonstrate that the radical wing of the Democratic party is more interested in political prestige and power, and in patching up the split within their party, than in giving effective protection to the voting rights and other civil rights of millions of Americans.

"This campaign for an emasculated civil rights bill apparently resulted from a secret meeting in Room F-41 of the Capitol which was reported in this week's Time Magazine. Among those attending the meeting were Vice Chairman Joseph Rauh, Jr., of Americans for Democratic Action, and spokesmen for Walter Reuther and James Carey.

"At this meeting, representatives of organizations long interested in civil rights were persuaded to retreat from their former positions and endorse the weak Senate bill. Time comments, appropriately, that such a retreat 'would have been called betrayal short months ago.'

"It is a matter of regret to those of us who have fought for a strong civil rights bill that Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others genuinely interested in effective legislation have been misled by calculated political maneuver.

"I hope that the House of Representatives will continue to resist these political pressures, send the bill to conference, and insist upon strong and effective civil rights legislation."

To Wilkins' Defense

Later, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, came to the defense of Mr. Wilkins, the NAACP and the labor group which were represented at the meeting which agreed upon the Aug. 7 statement.

"I know of no organization that has done more to promote civil rights than the NAACP," Mr. Humphrey said.

He added that "the great labor organizations of our country are not sunshine patriots."

If these organizations felt that some compromise can be entered into and that the end product will be an advancement," Senator Humphrey asserted, "I think we ought to herald them because they are demonstrating what I call political maturity."

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP and one of those seen going in and out of Room F-41 on the first floor of the Capitol, denied that there had been a meeting in that room.

"Everybody has the whole thing mixed up," he said. "We did not have a meeting in F-41. We met in Joe Rauh's office."

Mr. Mitchell explained that the American Civil Liberties Union, a foe of the jury trial amendment, had thrown consternation into the ranks of the "Leadership Conference" by calling for the defeat of the Senate emasculated bill."

James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), and Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, both of whom signed the statement, were not present at the meeting in Rauh's office, Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Mitchell said he talked the situation over with Mr. Wilkins and a decision was reached "to get together" the next day.

The next day, Robert L. Carter, NAACP counsel, and Mr. Wilkins came down from New York. Also attending the meeting was Frank D. Reeves, a local lawyer, member of the NAACP legal staff, and a campaign worker for Senator Estes Kefauver for the Democratic nomination for President in 1956.

'Keep The Bill'

Mr. Mitchell said there was a long discussion of the legal aspects of the civil rights bill.

"The whole objective," he said, "was to keep the bill from being killed."

He added that he was "surprised that some administration people are doing this. I do not know what to make of it."

He said he has known for some time that it was their intention to settle for a jury trial amendment in the bill if the administration had to.

Reaction from the Aug. 7 statement in administration circles was immediate. Administration leaders and Republican members were quick to say that the NAACP "had pulled the rug" from under them.

One of the 16 persons whose names appeared on the bill was Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia,

director of the Elks' Civil Liberties Department.

Immediately following issuance of the statement, however, Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Elks' grand exalted ruler, called the Senate vote for adoption of the jury trial amendment a "sell-out on the NAACP and an effort to retard American world leadership."

Paper Rights Deal

He said the Senate's action was proof of a political conspiracy among some Senators to give colored people "another paper rights deal." He promised to see that every Elk voted against the Senators who voted for the jury trial amendmen.

Under the heading, "Overwhelming Moderation," Times magazine said:

"On the ground floor of the Capitol in Room F-41, nine representatives of '100% civil rights or bust' organizations met secretly one morning last week. Among those present: Vice Chairman Joseph Rauh, Jr., of Americans for Democratic Action; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; spokesmen for United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther and International Electrical Workers President James Carey.

"The Hobsonian choice before these liberals: whether to support a civil rights bill that had been so weakened by the Senate's Democratic leadership that the South was putting up only token opposition or to fight for the tough bill that the Administration and Republican leadership had backed. Their answer: take the weak bill; it's better than none.

"The decision made, the members of the so-called civil rights 'Leadership Conference' rounded up other civil rights organizations, issued a bombastic statement backing the weak Senate bill ('The millions of victims of discrimination and intolerance have every right to demand completed legislative action this year').

"Plenty of Company. On the credit side that the bill would 1) establish a federal civil rights commission with subpoena powers, 2) set up a special civil rights division in the Justice Department, and 3) enable the Government to seek injunctions on behalf of persons whose voting rights are violated.

"But having thus moved forward, the Senate bill rear-mrched with amendments that 1) restricted enforcement only to voting cases, 2) extended the right of jury trials for the first time in U. S. history to all phases of criminal (but not civil) contempt of court.

"In its retreat—which would have been called betrayal short months ago—the Leadership Conference had plenty of company. Word spread that Harry Truman's Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, had helped author the amendment that weakened the bill by requiring jury trials in contempt cases.

"The New York Times which had scored the jury trial amendment a few days before, urged the Senate to pass the weak bill as the best possible. So did the ardently pro-Ike New York Harold Tribune Columnist Roscoe Drummond.

"So did the civil-righteous Washington Post and Times Herald; famed Post Cartoonist Herbert Block (Herblock), who is forever lampooning Eisenhower for indecisiveness, did an astonishing turnabout to sketch an impulsive Ike pointing a revolver at a fair Miss Civil Rights.

"Remaining Question. In such an overwhelming atmosphere of moderation, even the tough-bill Republicans could not see their way clean to voting against a weak bill, and civil rights finally whisked through the Senate by a vote of 72 to 18 (voting yes were 43 Republicans and 29 Democrats, incuding Florida Democrat George Smathers; voting no were 17 Southerners plus anti-anti-Democrat Wayne Morse of Oregon).

"Indeed, the only remaining question was whether the House of Representatives, having already passed the strong Administration bill (286-126), would approve a Senate product best liked by the Southerners who voted against it."

The text of the statement issued on Aug. 7 by the "Leadership Conference" follows:

"The civil rights bill before the Senate is a bitter disappointment to the supporters of meaningful civil rights legislation. Once again the power of King Filibuster has been demonstrated. This time it was accomplished by threats; an actual filibuster was unnecessary.

"The action of the Senate in deleting Part III of the House bill and attaching a jury trial amendment to Part IV seriously restricts a program which was modest and moderate to begin with.

"Disappointing as the Senate version, is the bill does contain some potential good. The constitutional right of Negroes to vote is given Congressional recognition for the first time in 87 years and some new tools are provided for the enforement of that right. A strong Commission with subpoena powers and a vigorous Assistant Attorney General can do much to improve civil rights in America.

"Although no improvements in the Senate bill are possible in that chamber at this time, failure to pass the bill will end all possibility of enacting civil rights legislation in this session. Accordingly, we urge Senate supporters of civil rights to vote for the bill in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House.

"Unless the efforts to improve the bill are handled with skill and devotion, there is danger of winding up with no bill at all. We call upon friends of civil rights, in this area ahead of any fancied political advantage.

"The millions of victims of discrimination and intolerance have every right to demand completed legislative action this year, letting the political debits and credits fall where they may.

"The bill as finally enacted by the Congress, whether in its present Senate form or with some improvements, will be far less than the people of America want and deserve. Any bill passed now will be the beginning, not the end of our struggle.

"We shall continue to demand legislation implementing the Supreme Court's decisions against segregation, for fair employment practices, for an anti-poll tax law and other civil rights laws. Above all, we shall continue to press for an end to King Filibuster.

"The story crippling of H. R. 6127 in the Senate is the most eloquent argument for the establishment of majority rule in the U. S. Senate."

Names of the persons who signed the statement on behalf of their organizations follow:

Earl V. Jimerson, president and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO); John T. Blue, Jr., director, American Council on Human Rights; Shad Polier, chairman, executive committee, American Jewish Congress.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., vice chairman, Americans for Democratic Action; E. Raymond Wilson, executive secretary, Friends Committee on National Legislation; Hobson Reynolds, director, Elks' Civil Liberties Department; James B. Carey, president, International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO).

Adoph Held, chairman, Jewish Labor Committee; Bernard Weitzer, National Alliance of Postal Employees; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; David Ullman, chairman, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

William Pollock, president, Textile Workers Union (AFL-CIO); Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union (AFL-CIO); Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), and Francis Shane, executive secretary, Civil Rights Committee, United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).

32b 1957

NAAcP

MR. ROY WILKINS

NAACP Marshalls For Southwide Vote Campaign

Defender, Chicago 20 p. 1

Stat 11-23-57

ATLANTA — (INS) — The National Association for Advancement of Colored People announced formation of an "implementation" committee Sunday to "vastly" expand the number of registered Negro voters in the South.

National secretary Roy Wilkins told a news conference in Atlanta that only 25 per cent of the potential Negro vote was registered in eleven southern states compared to a 60 per cent bloc by white citizens.

Wilkins said the committee's first goal would be to equal the Negro voting registration in proportion to that of the whites. He declared:

"The immediate goal is to bring Negro registration up to 60 per cent of its potential — or about three-million voters by 1960."

"With the incentive of the 1957 civil rights law," he said "we are competent that this goal can be reached."

The formation of the committee, it was pointed out, will be the first effort by the NAACP in conjunction with the recent civil rights legislation.

The national secretary, who had just convened a regional NAACP assembly, said the committee would meet within the next month to establish the necessary machinery and provide the needed budget for implementation of a program which will reach every Negro household in 11 southern states.

7-MAN PANEL

The seven-member panel will advise "ways and means on a state and local level," Wilkins said, "Bearing in mind the different nature of the requirements of voting."

He emphasized that the registration campaign would operate on a non-partisan basis, with its purpose being increased enrollment — balloting would be done "as they see best."

The new campaign, Wilkins said would not slow down NAACP aims at school de-segregation. It would, he explained, hasten the objective.

Wilkins said in some Georgia areas, he has heard that Negroes are "diplomatically discouraged from voting," while in other areas, "Negroes are apathetic just like some whites."

However, he declared:

"If it was just apathy, both would have the same (voting) proportion."

Wilkins said eventually, "our efforts to protect our democracy may prove to be a significant weapon for meeting the challenge of the Soviet satellite".

Roy Wilkins Heard In Able Address At Dartmouth College

32b 12-12-57

Tribune Nashville Tenn.

HANOVER, N. H.

Developments in Little Rock have brought into focus the basic constitutional character of the race problem in this country," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary told 600 Dartmouth College seniors. Mr. Wilkins addressed the students on November 25. His topic, "The Race Problem," was one of a series of Great Issues lectures which Dartmouth seniors are required to attend. The series brings to the College such distinguished scholars and leaders as Dr. Gordon W. Allport; M. F. Ashley Montagu; Aneurin Bevan, British M. P.; President Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College, and many others.

Until Governor Orval Fabus summoned troops to prevent the execution of a federal court order and President Eisenhower sent in federal troops to uphold the court's order, there had been a tendency to ignore the constitutional implications of the race question, Mr. Wilkins said.

In the South, the Constitution, insofar as it protected the rights of Negro citizens, was blitherly disregarded, and in the North there was little disposition to press for implementing constitutional rights," the NAACP leader asserted. "Little Rock changed all this. It is now impossible to ignore or sidestep the constitutional issue."

What Other Papers Say

Defender Louisville, Ky p. 6

Thurs 12-12-57

Wilkins On Civil Rights

(Los Angeles Sentinel)

In a speech delivered before the public session of Alpha Phi Alpha's national conclave here, Roy Wilkins, the NAACP's chief ramrod, made what can be best described as a magnificent defense of his support of a woefully inadequate civil rights bill.

It was not altogether convincing.

Wilkins said the bill—which he tactily admitted, suffers from anemia—was better than no bill at all, particularly since its was the first such measure that has been sonsidered since the Reconstruction Days.

To illustrate his point, Wilkins said:

"If you are digging a ditch with a teaspoon and someone offers you a spade, you'd be a fool to turn it down because they didn't give you a bull-dozer."

The core of the civil rights measure centers on voting rights, certainly the greatest concern of Negroes being denied the right to exercise their franchise. At least, voting rights is the strongest demand most Negroes would make of the bill.

To counter this, Southern opponents of the measure have thrown in such irrelevant issues as the possible use of federal troops; jury trials for persons in contempt of court decrees—each of which does not stand up to hard reasoning.

Of this, Wilkins said, "We can do business with this bill . . . we do not think we should throw away the good part of this bill. We are confident this law will make it possible for more Negroes to vote."

Roy's reasoning seems logical as far as he explained it. But he ran into trouble (probably through no fault of his own) when newsmen assumed he was speaking for the Negro people when he expressed satisfaction with the emaciated measure.

It is probable that Wilkins had no such intention for he must be keenly aware that Negroes have no spokesmen, as Americans, that are not shared by all Americans.

Anyone who sets himself up as a Negro high priest is begging for trouble.

The biggest boo-boo Roy pulled was his giving the civil rights bill his blessing, while Senators were still slugging it out on the floor. The measure in its final form may be acceptable to no one.

In all fairness to the NAACP leader, he has been unnecessarily taken to task on the entire matter. But, when he speaks, his words are taken to be those of the NAACP, and, in turn, those of the Negro people."

By virtue of his high station in Negro affairs, Wilkins walks a tight-rope—one that must be flexible and interchangeable.

However, when he says he can live with this bill, we prefer to take it that he is speaking for himself.

We admit that half a loaf is better than none at all, but in this case the civil rights cake has been reduced to crumbs!

Wilkins: South's 'States' Rights Denied to Negroes

Defender Chicago 20 p. 1

Thurs 11-7-57

San Francisco,—The recent racist events at Little Rock have served to awaken many Americans for the first time to "ugly realities of a challenge to the very unity of our nation," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserted in an address at a luncheon meeting of the famous and influential Commonwealth Club of California here Friday.

32b

The Little Rock situation also "dealt a stab in the back to American prestige" abroad, Mr. Wilkins quoted, pointing out: "The world cannot understand nor long respect a

nation in which a governor calls out troops to bar little children from school in defiance of the Supreme Court of the land, a nation in which mobs beat and kick and stone and spit upon those who happen not to be white."

Denunciation

The address contained a strong denunciation of states' rights as the theory is interpreted by many southern states.



MR. WILKINS

Recalling that Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus cited states' rights against federal authority, Mr. Wilkins said: "He and his supporters cry out that the South is a hapless minority, subjected to the rule of a ruthless majority. They ask recognition of their minority status in the nation."

Minority Rights

But, the civil rights leader asserted, Gov. Faubus and other states' rights advocates "demand for themselves minority rights which in turn they deny to their own minorities. While protesting loudly and vigorously alleged restrictions upon their liberties, they consistently restrict the freedom of Negro citizens in their states."

According to the southern interpretation, Mr. Wilkins declared, one of the rights of the states is to deny citizenship rights to Negro citizens, which is done the Little Rock crisis which broke out might have been eased somewhat had the peoples of those countries been informed of recent progress made in race relations in this country, he said. In failing to give a true representation of the role of Negroes in this country, Mr. Wilkins declared, the film industry is passing up an opportunity to render a real service to American democracy.

NAACP Secretary, Roy Wilkins Explains Meaning Of The Civil Rights Bill

BY ROY WILKINS
Executive Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

For the first time in 87 years a civil rights bill has been passed by the United States Senate. During this long period, many civil rights measures have been passed by the House only to succumb to a Dixie filibuster in the Senate. That this bill met no such fate is in itself significant.

The fact that no filibuster developed on the motion to take up the bill (where it has always developed in the past) is a tribute to Negro voters in the November election who demonstrated their flexibility and determination to support issues rather than blindly to support parties. The November election shift, coupled with the pressure for a change in the Senate filibuster Rule 22 last January, awakened both parties to the foolhardiness of a filibuster against taking up the bill. The Negro voter can thank himself for the fact that there was no filibuster.

Potentialities

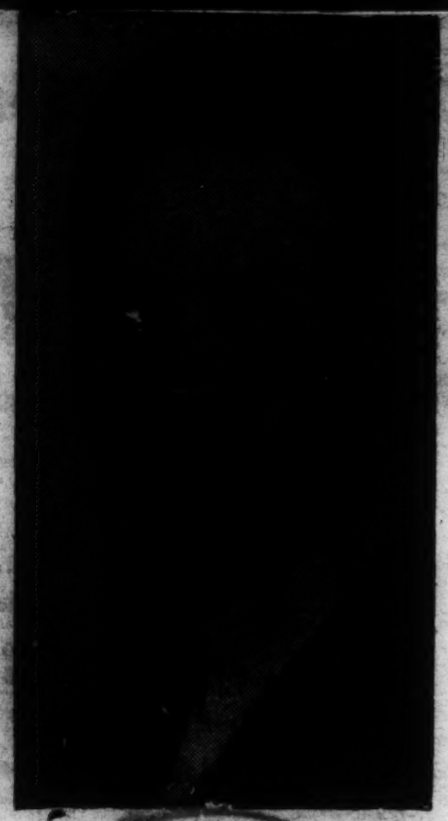
As passed by the Senate the bill is not as strong a measure as we of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People want and believe the people are entitled to. It has been shorn of its most effective elements. However, even in the Senate version there are residual potentialities for (a) increasing the number of Negro voters in the South; (b) discovering whether, as has been claimed, the vast majority of voting cases will be disposed of in civil actions without a jury; (c) determining whether or not, for the official record, southern juries can render verdicts in voting cases on the basis of the evidence and the law; (d) investigation and exposure by the federal government of the deprivations of voting rights; and (e) establishment of an effective and fully manned civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

Testified

When I testified, on behalf of the NAACP and 25 other organizations, in support of the bill before the subcommittee on constitutional rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 15, 1957, I said:

> "Our immediate and overriding interest is in making a start, in taking a first step toward breaking the congressional stalemate through the enactment of a minimum meaningful bill.'"

The bill which the Senate approved is not that bill. It is obviously minimum, yet it is still meaningful in that it gives congressional recogtion to the right to vote and provides the federal government with the instrument with which to enforce that right. Neither the Senate nor the House version of the bill confers any new right. The bill, as it stands today, merely confirms constitutional rights and promises wider implementation of these rights.



ROY WILKINS

Noteworthy

It is noteworthy that the principal labor, civic, fraternal and minority group organizations which, year after year, have fought side by side with the NAACP on all civil rights issues, joined the Association in urging "Senate supporters of civil rights to vote for the bill in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House." These organizations expressed their "bitter disappointment" that the bill has been altered by the Senate. Further they declared:

> "The action of the Senate in deleting Part III of the bill and attaching jury trial amendment to Part IV seriously restricts a program which was modest and moderate to begin with."

Nevertheless, they agreed with the NAACP that the important thing now is to make a start. "Any bill passed now will be the beginning, not the end, of our struggle," the joint statement asserts. "We shall continue to demand legislation implementing the Supreme Court's decisions aaginst segregation, for fair employment practices, for anti-poll tax law and other civil rights laws."

If finally enacted, the bill places upon the federal government a responsibility to see that no qualified citizen is denied the right to vote solely on the basis of race or color. It also places upon the NAACP and other organized groups the responsibility to redouble efforts to expand the Negro vote not only in those districts where it is now restricted by discriminatory practices but also in other areas, both North and South, to the end that Negro citizens may participate fully in the electoral process and thereby enlarge their share of the fruits of American citizenship.

32b 1957

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Roy Wilkins Lashes GOP On Rights Bill He Got Approved

New York, Sept. 12—The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has voted, with only one dissent, "full approval" of the actions of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau, in their successful efforts to secure enactment of the civil rights law in this session of Congress.

The Board's vote of confidence came a few hours after President Eisenhower signed the bill in Newport, R. I., on Sept. 9. It was the first meeting of the Board since June when it met in Detroit. The vote followed extended reports by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Mitchell on the role and position of the NAACP in support of the first civil rights act passed by Congress since 1875.

NAACP Role Reviewed

Mr. Wilkins reviewed the Association's role and the political maneuvering which developed following the Senate's adoption of the jury trial amendment. In the name of demanding a "strong" bill, the NAACP leader reported, the Republicans adopted a policy which would have lead to interment of the bill in a House-Senate conference committee.

"When we asked questions," Mr Wilkins told the Board members "we could get no assurance that the House Rules Committee would report out a bill without the jury trial amendment, and that, even if it did, the necessary votes could be shifted in the Senate to pass it."

Five additional votes were needed in the Senate, he poited out. At no time did the Republican leadership indicate where these votes could be picked up. Twelve Republicans had joined 39 Democrats, including 13 from outside the South, in voting for the amendment.

"Since it did not appear to experienced legislative agents of the organizations working for the bill that a no-jury-trial version would be returned by the House to the Senate and passed, and since the conference burial plan was being pushed under the guise of "getting a stronger bill," a decision had to be reached at that moment if the objective was to secure passage of a bill at this session.

Delay Meant Defeat

"A delay in this decision until after the bill was received and acted upon in the House," Mr. Wilkins continued, "would have meant burial because commitments would have been made and the machinery would have been functioning. A mere declaration that we wanted the House to strengthen the bill, without the accompanying demand for passage this year would have accomplished nothing, since the answer would have been that the House was fighting for a strengthened bill in conference, but was being blocked by Senate conferences So the decision was made to deplore the weakness of the Senate version, but to ask that it be passed by the Senate 'in the hope that some means will be found to strengthen it in the House.'"

The effect of this decision and joint statement issued on August 7, Mr. Wilkins asserted, was to "halt the smooth operation of the plan to bury the bill. It forced the Republicans to explore ways and means of strengthening the bill short of the impossible complete elimination of the jury trial amendment, and it forced the Democratic leadership to consider additional modifications.

"The upshot of the political maneuvering (induced by the August 7 statement) between August 7 and August 23, when agreement was reached, was that the Republicans did discover a formula for softening the jury amendment and that a bill was passed which was stronge rthan the Senate version."

Levittown Purchase Tale Branded False By NAACP's Roy Wilkins

Rumor Started That Group Put Up Purchase Money

NEW YORK — The rumor that the NAACP put up $18,000 to enable William E. Myers to purchase a home in Levittown, Pa., was branded as "false and ridiculous" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Wilkins also ridiculed another rumor that the NAACP "owns four more houses in Levittown which it will sell to Negroes."

The rumors were started by questions which a newspaper reporter addressed to William E. Myers, whose purchase of a home in the development has caused a disturbance necessitating the assignment of state police to keep order. Myers, a veteran and father of three children, denied that the NAACP had given or loaned him any money, but since the questions were asked in the presence of a small gathering, the rumors started at once.

NOT IN LOAN BUSINESS

"The story is false and ridiculous," Mr. Wilkins said. "The NAACP is not in the real estate business, is not in the loan business, and does not have any funds with which to purchase homes in Levittown or anywhere else.

"This is just another attempt to paint the Levittown situation and similar ones over the country as an 'organized invasion' of neighborhoods instead of recognizing that Negro families are just exercising their right to buy a decent home in a decent neighborhood according to their ability to pay.

"Negroes have been in America for 338 years and will be here for some time to come. Other citizens will be more comfortable if they accommodate themselves to this fact."

Wilkins said the NAACP, through its regional office in Philadelphia, its branch in Bucks County, Pa., and its nearby New Jersey branches was keeping a close eye on the Levittown situation and stood ready to aid the Myers family if called upon to do so.

Miami Judge Orders

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, commended the Miami, Fla., NAACP branch this week for its continuing campaign to end segregation on city buses. Having secured a decision by a federal judge on Aug 8 that Miami's bus segregation laws are unconstitutional, the NAACP unit now is encouraging Negroes to follow the court order.

Wilkins' message to the Miami branch was in the form of a telegram sent on Aug. 21 to the Rev. Theodore Gibson, branch president and rector of Christ Episcopal church in Miami.

Federal Judge Emett C. Choate ordered an end to segregated seating on Miami buses by Sept 1. He specifically ordered the Miami transit company and Miami city officials to stop enforcing any laws, state or local, "which require segregation of the white and colored races on the motor buses or other similar types of vehicular transportation" in the city.

The case was brought by G. E. Graves, NAACP attorney, on behalf of four Negro women.

Miami city attorney, George S. Okell has said that he will ask the fifth circuit court of appeals to reverse Judge Choate's ruling. Responding to this, Graves declared that Okell's appeal "is as good as in the graveyard now."

Wilkins Cites Anti-Communist Record Of NAACP

NEW ORLEANS.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "has been the greatest anti-Communist organization among Negroes since the Communist party first began its efforts on the race problem in the Twenties," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, declared here at a mass meeting of the Association's New Orleans branch.

In his first appearance before a Louisiana unit of the Association since injunctive proceedings were instituted against the organization in March, 1956, the NAACP leader, on May 26, denounced a state legislative committee for its "Communist smearing of the NAACP." The committee held hearings in March "allegedly for the purpose of discovering the forces responsible for racial tensions in the South."

However, Mr. Wilkins charged, the hearings were held for "the sole purpose of linking the NAACP to the Communist party."

The committee, he pointed out, "did not call a single NAACP member or officer. It reached into Ohio and New York for some confessed former Communists and paid their expenses to come down here and give their opinions on the NAACP."

Manning Johnson, one of these former Communists, was described as "director of research for the Department of Justice in Washington." Later, the Justice Department stated explicitly that Johnson is not an employee and that his testimony against the NAACP "does not, in any manner, reflect the views of this Department or any findings it has made," Mr. Wilkins told the audience.

This is the same Manning Johnson, he said, "who once gave his opinion that Ralph J. Bunche was subversive and had that opinion discredited and thrown out in a formal hearing where Dr. Bunche was completely vindicated. Manning Johnson did not tell the truth about Ralph Bunche and he did not tell the truth about the NAACP. Nor was he telling the truth in his scurrilous attack on Rev. Martin Luther King."

Mr. Wilkins advised the Louisiana authorities to study the record if they wanted to know about the NAACP. He cited two books on the subject of the Negro and the Communist party in which the party's failure to infiltrate the NAACP is given detailed study.

"We do not claim," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "that every single left-wing sympathizer has been kept out of the 350,000 membership of the NAACP any more than every single gambler has been kept out of the church. But we do assert that Communists do not control, dominate, influence or otherwise direct the affairs of the NAACP. We are now and always have been an American organization, using strictly American methods to secure rights for American citizens according to the American Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the laws of the land."

Roy Wilkins Under Fire For Statement On Civil Rights Bill

New York, Aug. 26 — Roy Wilkins, whose publicly announced acceptance of the admittedly weak Senate civil rights bill has drawn an unprecedented amount of fire from many sources, both in and out of the NAACP, told this reporter Wednesday that he expected sharp criticism of his position.

The NAACP executive secretary put his grudging stamp of approval on the Senate version of the measure earlier this month in a signed release to the press. He conceded that the bill was far weaker than the one the organization had hoped for, but pointed out that even it would be better than no bill.

During Suffolk Meet:

Journal & Guide

NAACP Youth Council

Norfolk, Va.

Names Officers For '58

Sat. 12-21-57

SUFFOLK, Va. — Although many citizens neglect to make use of this right today, there are good signs that almost all Americans will be taking advantage of their most precious privilege in democracy — the privilege to vote in the near future.

Such a sign was demonstrated last week at the regular meeting of the Youth Council of the Suffolk-Nansemond Branch of the NAACP, which has grown to have over 300 members in the last four months of its short, but successful life.

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LAST WEEK the council held the election of officers. Over 100 members participated.

Re-elected to serve as president was Raymond H. Boone, who is the organization's first head. Other officers are: Malachi Jordan, first vice-president; Coffer Bailey, second vice-president; Mary Wilson, secretary; Janice Harrison, assistant secretary; Ronald Hart, treasurer, and George Bembry, sergeant-at-arms. Erselle Barrett, assisted by John Baker, will serve as chairman of the Holland area, and Malachi Jordan, assisted by Mary Wilson, will be chairman in the Chuckatuck area.

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CONDUCTING the election which was held in the parish house of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church was Moses A. Riddick, executive secretary of the Independent Voters' League of Suffolk and Nansemond county. Mr. Riddick stressed the importance of voting and explained the correct procedure of casting a ballot. He was assisted by T. R. Darden, Youth Council Advisor; Samuel Glover,, of the senior NAACP branch of Suffolk and Nansemond county; S. L. Hunter, Holland civic leader, and Mrs. Samuel Collins, of Chuckatuck.



RAYMOND H. BOONE
Council President

According to Mr. Darden, the election is only one of the many projects that "our youths have mapped out to promote true democracy in our country."

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HE EXPLAINED the youth council as striving to develop top-notch American citizens in all phases of life. Socially, the council is now making preparations to sponsor its first "New Year's Ball." The affair will be sponsored with the ultimate objective "of giving the youth something to do on a higher cultural level."

Installation of officers will be held Tuesday, Dec. 17, at the parish house in Suffolk. Bishop F. I. Lowe, pastor of the Allen Temple AME Church, will officiated.